The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LV.—NO. 31. FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CHICAGO. TWO CENTS OUTSIDE CHICAGO.

IS MYSTERY TO ALL.

New Method in Photography Has Scientists Guessing.

THEORIES ARE DIVERSE.

Unite Only on Fact That the Unseen Is Pictured.

SUCCEED IN MANY TESTS.

System Said to Have Been Ordered for Belgium Hospitals.

EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE AT YALE.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.] London, Jan. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—A great deal continues to be printed here about the new Rontgen photography operations and experiments with it by grave scientists suggest the idea that children of a larger growth are tickled by the new toy. All the experiments and developments show man has still begun to master the discovery, which will does as it wants to, refusing to be trained or perfected.

The pictures thus far shown, though wonderful in the extreme, are only shadow prints, or sun pictures, all leaving out the substances penetrated by the new rays and showing the black shadows of the impervious objects.

Belgium Hospitals Adopt It.

We read today in correspondence from the continent that Belgium has already adopted the new process, and ordered every hospital to be supplied with the paraphernalia for aiding surgeons with the mysterious pictures. Bullets and other foreign substances in the flesh, and the bones of patients have already been located successfully in innumerable instances in half the countries in what we are used to consider slow old Europe.

Perhaps the most interesting success thus far is that recorded by the News of Vienna, where calcareous deposits in various parts of the human system have been marvelously exposed. Practically the same thing is shown in the photograph of a man's hand obtained by Campbell Swinton for one of the newspapers. The hand was of a healthy man, but shows slight protuberances at the middle joints of two fingers, whereupon the medical men deduce the theory its owner is certain to be a victim of gout before many years.

Lively Humor Over the Discovery.

Swinton is deluged with letters from medical men who wish to make use of the new discovery. One hopes to find a fishbone in a patient's throat; another hopes to trace a coin a man swallowed; and still another wants the photograph proof that a patient's broken wrist was badly set. All this leads the Chronicle to assert that we shall soon be living in a palace of truth with all the discomforts set forth.

Gilbert's play on the same subject, "Your Skeleton While You Wait," will be a common street sign. A Vienna man already has had his brain photographed and has been unable to sleep ever since. But much the best criticism on the all-engrossing subject is that of the city promoter who says he intends to have the invention adapted to use as a camera and sell machines for a hundred guineas each, so that snap shots at fashionable men and women in Regent street can be taken as if the pedestrian had left their clothes at home.

What the new invention will not do is almost as wonderful as what it will do. The light of electric current or rays, or whatever they are, pass through many opaque substances, yet refuse to pass through other materials considered transparent, such as wood, carbon, aluminum, ebonite paper, and papier maché. Human flesh and leather are transparent to this new current and copper is partly so, but nearly all the metals and bone are opaque.

Human Eye May Get It.

Alfred Binet, a French scientist, gummed some metal figures on a thick sheet of cardboard, then photographed them, and got a well-defined picture of the metal figures. He advanced the astonishing theory that possibly the new light may be made also possible to human eyes. He thinks the eyes may acquire the new condition under not impossible circumstances, when, of course, such feats as reading the dates of coins and the numbers of bank notes crumpled up in a human hand may be performed without any trick at all.

The papers today announce that M. Darsonval, a French electrician, made an astounding communication to the Academy of Sciences, of which he is a member. He says he is informed by G. Lebon it is quite unnecessary to depend on the unknown light of Crooke's tube in photographing through opaque bodies. It can be done with ordinary light. A paraffin lamp will do it.

Methods of Lebon.

M. Lebon asserts he has taken photographs in this manner for several years. He proceeds as follows:

Inside a box with rather thin sides he places the sensitive plate. Behind the negative in front of the box he places an iron plate, and on the other side of the plate a lamp. After three hours of exposure the image is found. On development this image is indistinct, but if a sheet of lead be placed behind the box and folded over to touch the iron plate so as to form a metallic shell the reproduction of the negative for the same length of exposure is quite distinct.

M. Darsonval adds that this experiment cannot be accounted for by any existing theories. M. Lebon ascertained that the image is not due to any phosphorescent light which might have been stored up in the negative. The experiment will not succeed if heat rays only are used. Prof. Neuser of Vienna is preparing a photograph of the internal organs of a living man. He hopes it will not be long before patients can be saved a great deal of physical pain.

Crooke Tube Not Needed.

The London experiments thus far have been much simpler. The foreign papers giving the scientific explanations of the methods of Rontgen are not yet translated. It is stated here that the Crooke tube is obtainable in any chemical apparatus shop, but is not necessary; an ordinary electric light bulb from which the carbon filament has been removed will answer just as well.

Some authorities assert the new power is electricity; others believe Rontgen has discovered a new form of energy which probably works with longitudinal and not transverse vibrations. Whether this energy merely excites pluorescence which causes the formation of the invisible image capable of development, or whether the new energy actually affects the photographic film, is open to question.

Swinton, who leads here in the experiments, uses a very complex apparatus and takes a tube, fuses a platinum wire at each end, and makes as near an approach to a vacuum as possible. He connects the tube with the electric street mains, taking the current through an induction coil, which charges a battery of twelve Leyden jars. This discharges into a higher frequency coil standing in an oil bath, and a secondary coil from this is connected with the tube.

How Swinton Uses It.

He uses an extremely sensitive plate in a wooden slide, and to keep the light away still more securely he puts a sheet of ebonite paper between it and the shutter slide. He puts the slide on a table with the film side of the plate uppermost. He suspends the Crooke's tube above it, and then between the two he rests the object to be photographed. The current is then switched on and an exposure of from four to twenty minutes is given.

In one experiment made for the Royal Photographic Society a sensitive plate was put in a cardboard box. A lady put her hand on the plate, the cover was put on the box, and then a porcelain bowl was put over all the things. Next the whole arrangement was put in a thick black bag and a Crooke's tube was held three inches above the bag. After due exposure the hand of the lady was seen in skeleton outline, all the delicate bones perfectly articulated, each in a faint haze, that indicated the shape of the flesh. All the joints were as clear as if one saw the real ones, and her ring hung wide and loose on the bone of the middle finger. The picture gave her no nails, and now it appears the finger nails will not photograph.

May Be Electric Phenomenon.

Gifford of Somersetshire, who has taken the best photographs yet seen in England, shows one with whitish patches at the ends of the fingers, but it turns out these people declare they feel a minute pricking sensation like a mild electric shock. Certain marks on the pictures suggested the Brush form of electricity, and Gifford declared the new force to be an electric phenomenon.

He said it had long been known that radiations from an ordinary induction coil would strongly affect a sensitive plate, even when opaque substances interposed.

Years ago Philip Braham showed the British Association that emanations from an electro-magnet caused by an unsteady electric current would act like light on a plate inclosed in an opaque covering. It has since been found that emanations from even an ordinary electric bell would penetrate the opaque wrappings of sensitive plates and "fog" them.

Pictures Magnified Slightly.

A very remarkable photograph shown by the Royal Photographic Society was a picture of Crooke's tube itself displaying the concentration of its luminosity and other features. It is understood the picture was taken by a "pin-hole camera of metal plate." It appears to be a fact that all the pictures taken by the new process magnify the object more or less. It is also a fact that the largest object yet photographed is the human head.

EXPERIMENTS ARE MADE AT YALE.

Prof. A. W. Wright Succeeds After Trying Many Substances.

New York, Jan. 30.—Prof. A. W. Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics at Yale University and is in charge of the Sloan Physical Laboratory, has made successful experiments recently in photographing objects behind opaque bodies by the agency of cathode rays, in which Prof. W. C. Roentgen of Germany has been reported to have achieved remarkable results.

Prof. Wright used in his experiments a tube in which the exhaustion is carried to so high a point that the tension of the gas left in the tube is measured by a few millionths of ordinary atmospheric pressure. The so-called Crookes tube is connected to the pole of an induction coil in action. The discharge from the negative electrode of such a tube gives the cathode rays, which are almost non-luminous.

Tries Many Substances.

Prof. Wright's experiments were made with a great variety of substances, and it was found strong impressions were obtained upon a photographic plate even when it was inclosed in an opaque wrapping of black paper and covered with a pine board half an inch thick. It was evident at the outset that the order of transparency of different subjects for the light rays was different from that which is found with the cathode rays. Thus pieces of glass were more opaque to these rays than some of the metals or than ebonite, which is opaque to luminous rays, but transmits the cathode rays with great freedom.

Among the metals aluminum is especially distinguished, and in one of the experiments of Prof. Wright an aluminum medal left its impress on the plates so as to show the lettering. In this latter case the layer between the medal and the sensitive plates was opaque ebonite, which is the substance used by photographers to darken completely the plate's holder.

In other experiments which were made by Prof. Wright with pine board interposed, a closed paper box containing aluminum grain weights left a trace upon the plate which appeared as though the box was almost transparent and the weights themselves somewhat translucent.

How a Lead Pencil Looked.

An ordinary lead pencil lying near the box upon the interposed board showed its graphite core by a darker trace in the middle of the fainter impress of the wood of the pencil. Another paper box contained imbedded in cotton three small spheres, one of platinum, one of brass, and one of aluminum. In this case also the box and the cotton appeared so nearly transparent as to leave but a slight impression on the plate. The brass and the platinum spheres intercepted a large portion of the cathode rays, the alumnium sphere a much smaller proportion. A number of American coins—silver, copper, and nickel—produced strong impressions.

TALKS ON DARK LIGHT OF RONTGEN

Prof. Michelson Addresses the Chicago University Physics Club.

Prof. A. A. Michelson, head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago, addressed the Physics club of the university yesterday afternoon on the "Dark Light of Rontgen."

He took up the details of the recent discovery of the Vienna chemist as reported, explaining the seventeen experiments which Dr. Rontgen performed in the course of his work. He said the principal quality which interferes with the operation of Rontgen's method is density and not opaqueness. An object may be exceedingly opaque, and yet its molecules be so arranged as to permit the penetration of the cathodic rays.

He expressed no opinion as to the merit of Dr. Rontgen's alleged discovery. He said that he, in company with Mr. Morrison and Mr. Lamay, is arranging a series of experiments in which he hopes to clear up some points which seem dark to him. He will give the results of his work to the public.

HOTELS TURN AWAY A NEGRO BISHOP.

Christian Endeavor People at Boston Much Incensed.

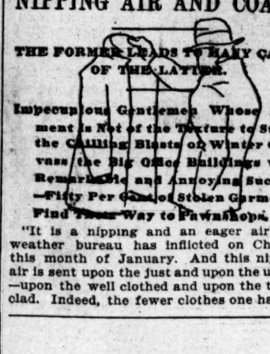
Boston, Mass., Jan. 30.—Considerable excitement was caused in Christian Endeavor circles today by the news that Bishop Arnett of Ohio, who is here to attend the Christian Endeavor day rally, had been refused admittance to three of Boston's leading hotels on account of his color. Vigorous denunciation of the management of the hotels in question is heard on every hand.

"Christian Endeavor day" was celebrated by all the Christian Endeavor societies of Eastern Massachusetts today, and at both the afternoon session of the rally in Clarenden Street Baptist Church and the evening session in Mechanics' Building the houses were crowded with the young representatives of these societies.

At the evening session in Mechanics' Building there were an unusual number of colored people present. As Bishop Arnett stepped to the front of the platform he was greeted with a storm of applause from the whole audience, platform and all. Every one rose from the seats; the chorus saluted with handkerchiefs and flags, and cheer after cheer rose for the colored man.

There were frequent references to the alleged shabby treatment of the Bishop, all denouncing the hotels by which he was refused shelter. No formal action, however, was taken.

NIPPING AIR AND COATS.



THE FORMER LEADS TO MANY CASES OF THE LATTER.

Impecunious Gentlemen Whose Raiment Is Not of the Texture to Stand the Chilling Blasts of Winter Canvass the Big Office Buildings with Remarkable and Annoying Success—Fifty Per Cent of Stolen Garments Find Their Way to Pawnshops.

"It is a nipping and an eager air" the weather bureau has inflicted on Chicago this month of January. And this nipping air is sent upon the just and upon the unjust—upon the well clothed and upon the thinly clad. Indeed, the fewer clothes one has the more nipping the air.

It is a singular coincidence that this nipping air should suggest nipping overcoats to a great many impecunious citizens of Chicago at the same time. So extensively has this suggestion been acted upon tailors are enjoying the most prosperous trade they have ever had at this season of the year replacing the missing garments.

The second-hand stores and pawnshops have been enabled to lay in a stock of overcoats sufficient to last them several years; for at least 50 per cent of the garments nipped find their way to pawnshops. Over at Central Station an extra man has been put on duty to record reports of stolen overcoats. And even at that it is said at the offices of the big buildings these thefts are becoming so common half the time the victims say nothing about their losses.

Some of the Victims.

If one should go to the Chamber of Commerce and call out, "Who has lost an overcoat here?" half the tenants in the building would answer, "I." The overcoat thieves are no respecters of persons. Sometimes it is the office boy, and sometimes it is his employer who is the victim. Three overcoats have been taken from THE TRIBUNE office within the week. Hardly an office building in the city has escaped losses of this kind. Here is a list obtained by one man in a three hours' canvass:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

Owner.	Value.
C. S. Cutting, Room 811	$60
Francis Powell, Room 814	65
James H. Marsh, Room 915	50
H. F. Williams, Room 1101	35
Robert S. Cook, Room 612	30

ASHLAND BLOCK.

T. J. Rodman, Room 410	$75
L. Shepard, Room 1004	15

SCHILLER THEATER BUILDING.

David Henderson, Room 202	$80

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

A. S. Carpenter, Room 725	$18
Andrew B. Daughan, Room 716	60
Robert Hill, Room 704	18

TITLE AND TRUST BUILDING.

J. E. Burke, Room, 816	$65
M. E. Staley, Room 604	25

Special Officer on Duty.

"Thefts of overcoats are becoming so numerous we have placed an officer on duty in the balconies to watch out for the thieves," said Manager Morgan of the Chamber of Commerce. "I think most of the losses are due to the carelessness of the tenants. They go out and leave the office doors wide open, and the thieves are at liberty to help themselves."

The persons taking overcoats are equal to any emergency. If they do not see an opportunity to get a coat they invent some pretext to get the tenant out of his office for a moment. When he returns he is minus a coat.

Lawyer Cutting in the Chamber of Commerce was worked cleverly. He stepped out of his private office for a moment to dictate something to his stenographer, leaving a woman client in his office. A man, bareheaded and with a pencil over his ear, stepped in and politely told the woman Mr. Cutting wanted to speak to her in an adjoining room. When she went out she met Mr. Cutting in the hall coming to see her. Mr. Cutting began an investigation and found his new overcoat had disappeared.

A favorite ruse is to get a man who has no telephone to step out to use that instrument for the caller, who has some plausible pretext for the request. While the victim is at the telephone the caller and the victim's overcoat disappear.

A well-dressed youth stepped into Mr. Williams' office in the Chamber of Commerce and borrowed a quarter. He also wanted to borrow a drink. When he went to the water-cooler he helped himself to Mr. Williams' overcoat. He was almost out of the hall when he was discovered and made to give up the coat and the quarter. He was allowed to go.

Talks to Judge and Loses Coat.

Lawyer Richardson laid his new $55 overcoat down for a moment to address Judge Clifford on Tuesday afternoon. When he had finished his address the overcoat was gone. It was found in a pawnshop in Halsted street, near Harrison, the next day.

At the Schiller Theater, the Stock Exchange, and many other big office buildings extra precautions have been taken to prevent losses of overcoats and other articles.

At the Stock Exchange a number of overcoats were lost earlier in the season, but owing to the extra care exercised none have been reported within the last two weeks. The same is true at the Schiller Building.

JUMP A TOWN SITE AND LODE CLAIMS.

Unauthenticated Reports of Violence Are Reported.

Steamboat Springs, Colo., Jan. 30.—Word was received from Columbine tonight that representatives of a Denver company have jumped the town site of Columbine and about seventy-five lode claims in the vicinity. Many Steamboat Springs people are interested, and serious trouble is threatened. Unauthenticated rumors of violence already perpetrated are circulated.

EVANSTON'S WHISKERS CLUB DEAD.

Organization Disbands and Its Assets and Trophies to Be Sold.

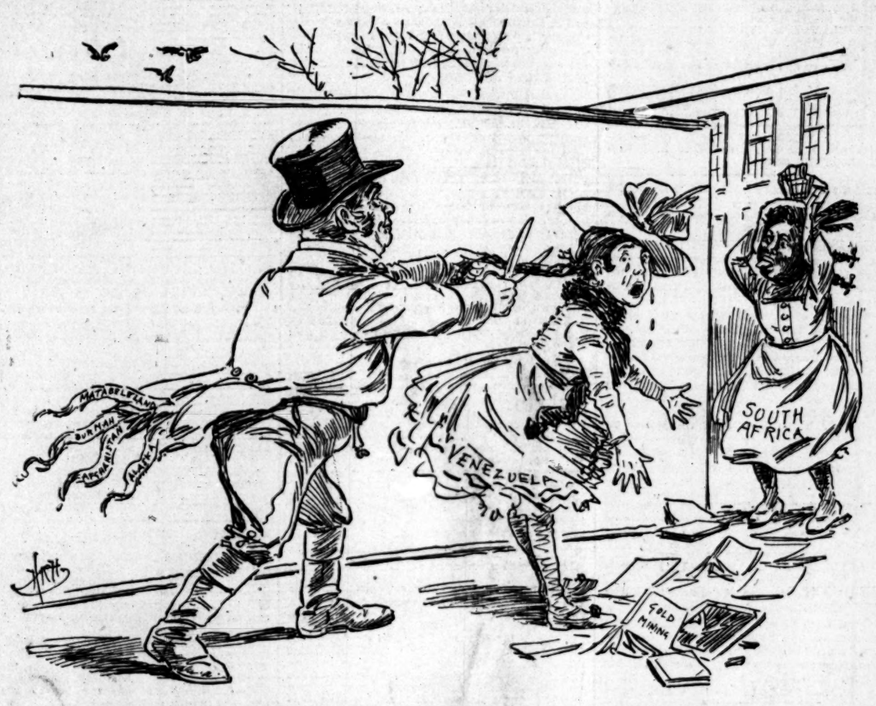
Northwestern University's famous organization, known in polite language as the Pogonian club, but familiarly called the Whiskers club, is about to disband. Of all the score and more of chins that started in the flush of ambition towards whiskerdom ten only are today adorned with beards. The others fell by the wayside and parted with their adornments. Now these faithful few are weary of the road and long once more to feel the razor's edge.

At a meeting held last night it was decided by the members of the club, after expelling one of the members for non-payment of dues, it was time to quit the business of raising beards. Accordingly the Executive committee was authorized to advertise an auction of the shaving kits which have been forfeited by resigning members of the club heretofore.

These announcements appear here and there about the college campus at Evanston this morning. Seven razors, ten mugs, nine brushes, and a job lot of soap is to be put under the hammer. The auction is to be held at the south end of Heck Hall next Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock. The former owner's name is to be attached to each article.

When the club was organized every member put up his shaving outfit as an evidence of good faith, the outfit to be forfeited in case the member left the club. Thus has the material for the auction been gathered. A theological student who was once an auctioneer will conduct the sale, and if the weather permits the college will turn out to a man to see the fun.

Money collected from membership dues, fines, and forfeits during the life of the club will be used to pay for a banquet for the faithful ten some night next week at a Chicago hotel. After the banquet is over the men will be at liberty to shave eight times a week if they wish.



THE INTERNATIONAL AND ALL-AROUND "JACK-THE-CLIPPER."

BY ELECTRIC CARS TO MILWAUKEE.

Incorporators Plan for a New Road and a 75-Cent Fare.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The articles of incorporation of the new Milwaukee Electric Railway and Lighting company were filed today, together with the deed conveying all the property of the old company to the new organization. The incorporators are William N. Cromwell, Arnold Marcus, and Charles W. Wetmore of New York, and Charles F. Pfister, Frank G. Bigelow, and Benjamin K. Miller Jr. of Milwaukee.

The capital stock is fixed at $8,000,000 in 80,000 shares of $100 each. Of this $4,500,000, or 45,000 shares, is to be 6 per cent noncumulative preferred stock, and $3,500,000, or 35,000 shares, is to be common stock. The common stock is not to be entitled to draw dividends until 6 per cent has been paid on the preferred stock.

The new company has a scheme to construct an electric railway from here to Chicago. Its tracks already extend to Cudahy, and A. N. Lynn, the superintendent of construction, has the plans made for the proposed extension. It is said the cost of the proposed double track road from here to Chicago, together with its equipment and the necessary stations, will be $2,200,000, but that it will be bonded for $6,000,000. This will leave the promoters of the deal a net profit of $3,800,000.

It is the intention to establish stations at St. Francis, Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Waukegan, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Evanston, and at many other smaller places between here and Chicago.

It has been figured by some of the promoters that a road will pay on a 75-cent fare from here to Chicago, and a fare of $1.25 for a return trip.

HE IS TOO THICK FOR THE TRANSOM.

Tries to Break Into a Saloon in a Way That Is His Undoing.

The next time Dennis J. Mahoney tries to enter a room through a transom he will stop to take measurements. Incidentally he will be arraigned this morning before Justice Kersten on a charge of burglary.

Last night as Policemen Neighenzen and Rinderer were passing John R. Coyne's saloon, No. 101 Chicago avenue, they saw two peculiar looking objects whirling with a gyratory motion directly above the front door.

"Now, what's them?" Neighenzen asked his partner, as he pointed up to the transom.

"Feet," was all Rinderer replied, and then, drawing his club, he advanced cautiously. Standing on tip-toe he rapped the soles of the shoes which covered the feet. Two or three sharp blows elicited a plea for mercy from the man.

"What're you doin' up there?" demanded the policeman.

"Doing?" came a voice from inside the room. "I'm stuck."

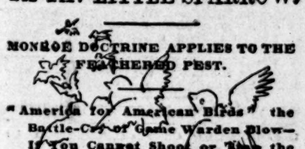
The policemen pulled the man out and asked him to explain his peculiar position. He said he had tried to enter the saloon to meet a friend, but his excuses were so contradictory and so flimsy as well he was locked up.

TWO BOYS DROWN UNDER THE ICE.

Sad Accident in the Calumet River at Hammond, Ind.

Johnny Morris and Bennie Armit were drowned late yesterday afternoon while walking across the Calumet River at Hammond, Ind. The lads were warned by their playmates not to venture out beyond the line, but they did, and while a score of boys looked on, unable to lend assistance, they disappeared under the ice. The bodies were recovered.

TA TA! LITTLE SPARROW.



MONROE DOCTRINE APPLIES TO THE FEATHERED PEST.

"America for American Birds" the Battle-Cry of Game Warden Blow—If You Cannot Shoot or Trap the Noisy Little Creature, Poison, in His Opinion, Should Be Used to Drive the Invader from Our Shores—Gov. Altgeld Asked to Act.

England has more trouble on its hands. Besides Venezuela, the United States, Germany, and the Transvaal confronting it, it is now defied by the Commonwealth of Illinois.

Only a short time ago President Cleveland twisted the tail of the British lion, and now Game Warden Blow of Illinois puts salt on the tail of the English sparrow.

Deprived of an opportunity to drive out English soldiers, the people of this State, under the command of the Game Warden, will inaugurate a war of extermination on the English sparrow, which will be fought to the last ditch.

For three years an ineffectual attempt has been made to decrease the number of the little British chirpers by hanging up a two-cent bounty for their bloody scalps. It was stipulated, however, that the scalps should only be taken by shooting or wounding in honorable warfare.

It was this provision of the legislative law which prevented the period of usefulness of the festive sparrow from being ended and his doom being tied up in red tape. For the frisky sparrows absolutely and emphatically refused to stand still and be shot at.

Hop Around Enthusiastically.

They hopped around so enthusiastically whenever a small boy appeared with a sling shot or air gun or other instrument of destruction and caused such an embarrassment in the proper aiming of the instrument that had the two-cent bounty been offered for the eyes of unsuspecting citizens every county treasury in the State would have been bankrupt.

Whatever else the English sparrow is, he has never been accused of being anybody's fool, and whenever he sighted guns and found himself growing too popular he would simply fly away.

But the confiding robin red breast and the innocent thrush would remain and the small boy, to whom all birds were sparrows when he had a gun in his hands, would slay them.

So the sparrow law fell into public disfavor and a victory was scored for the feathered tramps from England.

But when President Cleveland drew the Monroe doctrine on the English lion, Game Warden Blow decided to do the same with the English sparrow. Day before yesterday the warden made his annual report to Gov. Altgeld, asking that provision be made to effect the downfall and confusion of the sassy sparrow by providing him with a diet of poisoned farina.

The Monroe doctrine is not inappropriately invoked in the case. The history of the English sparrow in America has been one long record of aggression and usurpation. He has maintained standing armies of feathered sawmills in every park and street in every town, to prey upon and be supported at the expense of our own native thrush, robin, and meadow lark.

He Toils Not, Neither Does He Spin.

He has stilled the sweet voices of American song birds by incessant chirping and clattering not unlike the noise made by a dozen corn planters and typesetting machines. He has invaded every city and every town and hamlet and insolently demanded support, while, like the lilies of the field, he toils not, neither does he spin.

The conduct of the English sparrow in America has been even worse than that of the English lion in Venezuela, and the Monroe doctrine could be much more appropriately invoked in this country than in the South American nation.

In Venezuela the English lion simply crowded the boundary line, but in the United States, if there ever was a boundary line between the sparrow and any of our cities or towns, he has eaten it up, for today he is found everywhere.

The English sparrow violates the Monroe doctrine because he goes to roost every night and thus obtains a foothold in America in direct violation of the declaration of James Monroe: "We will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt by a foreign nation to gain a foothold in America."

Game Warden Blow is positive his position is a right one, and has asked Gov. Altgeld to act in the matter. His scheme is a feasible one. Next to putting salt on the tail of the bird the best way to destroy it is to put poison on its little inside.

The poisoned farina is to be scattered in the winter months when the other birds have gone on their winter trip South. The two-cent bounty will be paid as before.

The effect of the Game Warden's report will probably cause the small boy to lay aside his sling shot and Indian dreams and invest his money in poison, which will be especially prepared for the occasion and labeled "Rough on Sparrows," or else called "Monroe Doctrine Sparrow Eradicator."

Anyhow, the sparrow has to go and America will still be for Americans.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES ON THE WAY.

Packing and Shipping for the Season Begins.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30.—The packing and shipping of oranges has commenced. Five cars of fruit were sent East last night

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Threatening, with rain.
Sun rises at 7:05; sets at 5:04.
Moon 17 days old; rises at 6:58 p. m.

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MISS RICHARDSON STICKS TO WHISKY

In Spite of W. C. T. U. Protest It Will Be Used at the Christening.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of this city, President of the State W. C. T. U., has received letters from more than twenty State Presidents urging her to do all in her power to prevent Miss Richardson from carrying out her determination to christen the battleship Kentucky with whisky.

Various local lodges of the order in Kentucky have held meetings, and this afternoon the Executive Board of the State organization met here and drafted a formal protest to Secretary Herbert and Miss Richardson against the use of whisky or any other intoxicating beverage in christening the Kentucky.

The board declined to give out the protest for publication until after it had been mailed to the Secretary and Miss Richardson, which will be done tomorrow.

When apprised of the action of the board Miss Richardson's eyes fairly flashed fire. She said she would christen the ship with the tears of the women of the W. C. T. U. if they so desired, but so far as that was concerned their wishes would not be consulted. She said the government was building the ship and the government licensed the making of whisky in Kentucky. Whisky was one of Kentucky's most noted products and she saw no reason why it should not be used to christen the ship.

Miss Richardson has received hundreds of letters from all over the United States and thousands of newspaper clippings, many of them criticising her for choosing whisky with which to christen the ship.

ANOTHER "JACK THE HAIR-CLIPPER"

This One Is Described as Tall and Heavy, but Equally Felonious.

According to a description of a man given to the police at the Deering Street Station by 8-year-old Mary Baker, No. 3601 Marshfield avenue, the much-wanted "Jack the Hair-Clipper," is not a solitary, ubiquitous person, as has been supposed, but exists in variety.

The little girl last night lost her braid of golden hair, but the man who wielded the shears was over six feet tall and weighed 200 pounds, whereas the one of his kind who has been intimidating the West Side is described as a lightweight young fellow. The police are beginning to believe the mania is contagious.

Little Miss Baker met this particular marauder at 7:30 o'clock as she was walking along Thirty-sixth street, between Ashland and Marshfield avenues. The man gave no warning of his intention, but applied his shears to her single braid of hair before she was aware of it. She screamed, but it was too late, and the "clipper" disappeared into an alley with his prize.

This is the first case of the kind in the Deering street police district.

BONDS IN TWELVE MILES OF DIRT.

Debentures of the "Canada, Michigan and Chicago Railway Company."

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—J. Y. H. Lott of Detroit has thrown light on the Canada, Michigan and Chicago railroad company, concerning the bonds of which the Commissioner has lately been receiving inquiries from all parts of the country.

Mr. Lott was Secretary of the company, which was organized in 1872. He says twelve miles of road were graded, but never ironed, that $2,750,000 of bonds were authorized and a small amount sold in London, but that owing to the inability to float the balance those sold were redeemed and the project abandoned.

Before surrendering the cash balance in his possession ex-Secretary Lott says he made it his business to see that no pecuniary obligation of the company was unsatisfied, and he cannot account for the fact that numerous bonds have now turned up in various sections of the United States.

The principal stockholders of the company were residents of London, and most of them are now dead.

WM. H. ENGLISH DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Former Nominee for Vice-President May Not Recover.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30.—William H. English, Democratic nominee for Vice-President in 1880, is lying dangerously ill at his rooms at the English Hotel. A week ago Mr. English experienced an attack of the grip which resulted in congestion of the mucous membrane of the air passages. This had become much better, when inflammatory rheumatism set in. Mr. English's physician reports his patient's temperature very high, and these complications, considering his time of life, are sufficient to make his condition serious.

COAL AND GAS FOR CHICAGO.

Railroad Corporations Buy Large Tracts of Land Near Danville.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 30.—Chicago and New York parties, representing two of the largest railroad corporations in the United States, are buying a large quantity of coal lands near Danville. They intend to supply the Chicago coal market and also to pipe gas to Chicago for consumption. G. A. Broughton of the Crescent Coal company of Chicago is at the head of the enterprise.

IN AN ALIEN ARMY.

W. Schweder, American Citizen, Impressed in Germany.

GOES ABROAD FOR A WIFE

Is Arrested on Landing by the Imperial Grenadiers.

HAS TO DON HATED UNIFORM

Had Been Specially Exempted by Ducal Certificate.

FRIENDS MOVE IN HIS BEHALF.

When William Schweder of West Hammond, Ill., went to Germany last summer his peaceful visions were all of a sweetheart who had waited for him since blushing girlhood and who he intended should be Mrs. Schweder as soon as the banns could be properly cried.

But fate, in the shape of the Kaiser's stern military code, was against him. Schweder was met at the station by inflexible grenadiers, and despite his protests and without so much as a sight of his promised bride's face was hustled off to the barracks to don the trappings of war and be enrolled in the army of the Fatherland.

News of this untoward happening traveled quickly back to his Illinois home, and now his townspeople of West Hammond are using every effort to secure his release from hated military service in an alien land and his speedy return to America with the loving woman who patiently awaits her impressed lover in her sad Mecklenburg-Schwerin home. The necessary steps have already been taken to this end.

Early History.

Schweder came to America six years ago with his parents. His father had previously obtained a certificate from the Secretary of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin releasing William and his younger brother from allegiance to the German Empire. William Johann Frederick Christian Schweder, the parent, had served his country for the required term and had been honorably discharged.

After five years' residence in Cook County the young man, then 22 years old, applied for naturalization and was admitted to citizenship by Judge Francis Adams of the Circuit Court. By a mistake of the clerk the papers were made out in the name of William Shander.

After Schweder reached his majority he set up in business for himself. He worked early and late, was reputed honest in his dealings, and began to make money.

When his bank account showed $1,000 to his credit he confided to a few intimate friends that he was going back to the Fatherland to marry a girl who had waited for him six long years.

Arrested on Landing.

Last July he set sail from Baltimore, arriving in the place of his birth fifteen days afterward. Instead of his betrothed a detachment from the grenadier regiment of the Kaiser awaited him at the station.

He was taken to the barracks in Stettin, and although he protested and claimed the rights of an American citizen in a foreign land he was pressed into service and all efforts made thus far to secure his freedom have proved futile.

Schweder wrote to the American Consul and his father forwarded copies of his naturalization papers to Germany. They were returned with these words written across the face:

"The man named within cannot be found."

Ex-Judge Charles Morlock of Hammond, Ind., has prepared a long petition setting forth the facts in detail and this will be submitted to Secretary Olney, who will be asked to look into the matter and also to compel Germany to indemnify Schweder.

MR. MAGNUS A. HESS IS EXPELLED.

Cook County McKinley Club Has No Further Use for Him.

Magnus A. Hess, Secretary of the Cook County McKinley club, was dismissed from the organization at its meeting in the Wellington Hotel last night on the charge of violating trusts imposed in him and of being disloyal to the club.

The gathering was originally called for the Great Northern Hotel but it is said Hess countermanded the order for a room and when thirty-nine members assembled they found the hall already occupied. The crowd was held in the lobby while officers scouted among the hotels for a place to meet. Several hotels were appealed to and finally the Wellington agreed to allow the use of one of its parlors.

When the last of the party had filed in and Vice-President Shaefer had secured order, George Russie, one of the Lieutenants of the uniform division, asked for a committee of five to be appointed to act in Hess' case. The committee made short work of the offender, and their report asking his discharge was adopted. The action of Hess in distributing charters to any one who wanted them and his high-handed action in countermanding the order for room in the Great Northern was roundly denounced.

An attempt was made to transact the business before the club, when a delegation of eighty-nine followers of McKinley from the Thirteenth Ward appeared in the lobby of the hotel. They were appeased by speeches made by George Russie and C. H. Frost.

Before the close of the meeting an appeal was made to the members to secure recruits. It was said the club could offer as an inducement to each joiner a uniform, a free trip to St. Louis, and free hotel accommodations while there. Adjournment was taken for one week, when permanent quarters will be provided.

RUNAWAY HAS ONE LEG AND NO HAT.

Youthful Incorrigible's Physical Deficiencies Don't Keep Him Home.

Frank Daley, 13 years old, No. 2131 Wentworth avenue, who is addicted to running away from home, is being sought for by the police, as he ran away again yesterday.

Frank has but one leg, having lost the other by accident some years ago.

He ran away three weeks ago, and was located at Baraboo, Wis. His mother brought him back last Monday.

In order to keep him at home she removed and locked up his wooden leg and kept his hat away from him. Now the police are searching for a one-legged boy with no hat.

JEWISH HISTORY IS DISCUSSED.

Annual Meeting of the American Society in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30.—The fourth annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society was opened in this city today. Eminent savants from this and other cities are in attendance, among them Dr. Cyrus Adler of Washington, D. C.; David Fergusson of Seattle Wash.; Dr. J. H. Hollander of Baltimore; Dr. M. Kayserling of Buda Pest, Max J. Kohler of New York, George A. Kohut of Berlin, N. Taylor Phillips of New York, and the Rev. Dr. David Phillipson of Cincinnati. Tonight President Oscar S. Strauss delivered the annual address.

HAMMOND ASKS FOR AID.

AMERICAN PRISONER IN TRANSVAAL MAKES DIRECT APPEAL.

He Gives the Details of the Work of the Reform Party, Describes How the Raid of Jameson Was Not Connected with It, and Declares the Imprisonment to Be Unjustified—Copies of His Statement Sent to Gens. Miles and Schofield.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Pretoria, via Coleburg, Jan. 29.—[To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal.]—I was arrested with sixty-four others, charged with sedition and high treason. The circumstances are as follows:

The history of the Transvaal is that of a small, unenlightened, retrogressive community. The government is a narrow oligarchy, with a bad, inefficient administration. Monstrous monopolies and corruption are rampant.

The new population, including many prominent Americans, comprises more than twice the number of the governing class. They are the wealth-producers, capable of all industries, yet they bear nine-tenths of the taxation.

They feel themselves alone, have no voice in affairs, are excluded from franchise, have no municipal government, no participation for their children in the public schools. They are oppressively taxed and badly treated. The independence of the Supreme Court is constantly assailed by the Legislature.

This condition of affairs has continued for years. All petitions for redress of grievances and remonstrances to the Boer Legislature were treated with scorn.

In December the leading citizens of Johannesburg, including all the prominent Americans, constituted a Reform committee to obtain constitutional redress and issued a manifesto of their demands, having first hoisted the Transvaal flag and sworn to maintain the integrity of the republic.

Jameson Incident Occurs.

While agitating the questions constitutionally the Jameson incident occurred. It was quite dissociated from the reform movement.

Dec. 31 the government sent a commission to Johannesburg asking the Reform committee to send a deputation to Pretoria. The deputation went and conferred with the government. No understanding was arrived at.

Government Breaks Promises.

The battle of Doornkop was fought, Jameson's column surrendered, and Johannesburg's people were asked to lay down their arms, which was done on understanding from the government our demands would be favorably considered, which we were making solely to protect the lives of our women and children and our property.

The government guaranteed protection to all these. The conditions of the government were carried out without any demonstration of violence on our part.

Nevertheless many prominent Americans and others, numbering sixty, were arrested and prosecuted for sedition and treason under penalties involving imprisonment and confiscation of property valued at millions sterling.

The detention of all the prisoners is unjustifiable and the confiscation of property a monstrous oppression.

Asks Uncle Sam for Aid.

Ask our government to urge on the Transvaal Government that the demands of the Reform committee were reasonable and based on primary principles of the republic. Protest against the treatment of all, and of the Americans in particular.

Must Get Help Somewhere.

If the Transvaal Government persists in its present course our government can only invoke the aid of Great Britain, as the paramount South African power, to coerce the Transvaal, which then forfeits the moral support of a sister republic. This course the Transvaal would fear.

First urge the reasonableness of our claim; then warn the Transvaal Government of the consequences of loss of support and of invoking the aid of England, which is much disliked by the Transvaal Government.

Wire copies of this to Gens. Miles and Schofield. Urge our government to act immediately.

Enlist sympathy in our favor. Reply to Consul, Cape Town.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND.

EMPEROR AMONG HIS VICTIMS.

German Shylock "Knows Too Much" Apparently to Be Punished.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY WALTER JAEGER.]

Berlin, Jan. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—A highly sensational affair, in which the name of the Emperor is frequently interspersed, continues the topic of the day, despite the fact that the metropolitan press observes silence on the subject.

Everybody is talking about the sudden termination of the trial of Banker Pariser, who was charged with having practiced for years outrageous usuries on the young hopefuls of the nobility. It is confidently maintained that as soon as the police learned of the high standing at court of some of the Shylock's victims, among whom was no less personage than the Emperor himself when he was a Prince, a number of the witnesses were spirited away. Others were compelled to send flimsy excuses. Many prominent men have suddenly been attacked with lung troubles, for which the rigorous Berlin climate it not very good, and a wholesale exodus to the Southern bathing resorts has resulted.

Pariser, it is claimed, fleeced young Prince Wilhelm mercilessly. People are wondering how he could have wanted for funds, considering the generous allowance he received from his grandfather.

Banker Pariser boasted to all his friends that his "pull" at court would shield him against any punishment, which, to say the least, lowers the repute of what was always termed the immaculate honesty of Prussian justice.

During the examination yesterday Pariser was asked if he made it his business always to inform himself as to the straits of his clients. In Russia usury is only punishable when it can be shown that the accused makes it a practice to inquire into the financial trouble of his victims.

The prosecutor failed to disconcert the accused with this question. His answer was typical with the sharp-witted Shylock:

"When a certain person came to me and asked me for a loan how could I say: 'Your royal Highness, are you in financial distress?'"

After this there was a secret consultation between court and attorneys and the trial was indefinitely postponed. No one here believes that the case will ever be called again.

A reconstruction of the Ministry is momentarily expected. Vice-President of the Prussian Ministry and the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Carl von Boetticher, and Vice-Admiral Hallman are among the men whose coming resignations are announced. It is known that Count Herbert von Bismarck is prominently mentioned for the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs.

DAVIS RESOLUTION IS TOO SWEEPING

Mexico Wants No Protectorate, but Favors Pan-American League.

Mexico City, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Davis resolution attracts attention in political circles here. It is regarded as to sweeping in its scope, implying a practical protectorate over Latin America.

The Mexican Herald says the United States might properly object to the sale to England or Germany of any northern State of Mexico, and if Crespo should cede the disputed territory in Venezuela to England the United States might fairly claim that Crespo's government did not represent the popular will of Venezuela. But if by a deliberate exercise of popular sovereignty Venezuela should sell the land now in dispute to England the United States would have to acquiesce unless they assumed that control of the mouth of the Orinoco by England would be prejudicial to American interests.

"If there is to be an extension of the Monroe doctrine," the Herald declares, "then the United States, if they expect the support of Latin America, must give a pledge to abstain from acquisition by force, secession, or purchase of territory south of Rio de Janeiro. Latin America does not want an American protectorate, but it is in a mood to enter into a Pan-American league."

MORLEY TAKES UNCLE SAM'S SIDE.

Says Salisbury Blundered in Questioning Monroe Doctrine.

London, Jan. 30.—The Rt.-Hon John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland in the late Rosebery and Gladstone Liberal Cabinets, speaking at Arbroath, in Scotland, tonight, said Lord Salisbury blundered in questioning the Monroe doctrine, to which America is strenuously attached. He added that if ever there was a case for arbitration it was the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

RUSSIA IS IN SUPREME CONTROL.

All Doubt of the Secret Alliance with Turkey Removed.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Jan. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The Journal has acted on especial information in declaring the truth of the Pall Mall Gazette report of a Russo-Turkish agreement. I warned the public there might be denials during three months and that there was not likely to be a confirmation, and yet the facts would remain facts.

Yesterday I heard from Constantinople it was not to be dissuaded from insisting on the story, and in England I was told I could say that if the present government does not know an agreement has been made it is not so well informed as the last government, the leaders of which are not likely to deny they believe Turkey and Russia have reached an understanding.

Confirmed by the Times.

The Times today double leads a paragraph from Constantinople saying: "It is certain a private understanding has been established between Russia and the Sultan which gives the Sultan confidence in Russia's friendship and disposes him to conform to Russian counsel in matters of foreign policy."

I take it this confirmation of its rival's news by the Times disposes of the usefulness of further denials. Thus what was once a thing most dreaded by England has come to pass. Russia and Turkey are now fighting partners, and the Dardanelles are free and open to Russia as if she owned them. Since France is a silent partner in this new deal, there is ground for conjecture whether France will achieve her end and force England out of Egypt.

No Help for Armenians.

There is almost no ground for conjecture as to the fate of Christians on the griddle of the pagan Turk. The new arrangement may cause the world at large to force Russia to interfere in their behalf, but Russia thus far is the poorest friend Armenia has and will not become a better friend as long as she can keep up the denials that she has come to terms with Turkey. Thus day by day changes are multiplying on the map of Europe and students of the situation declare the year to come is likely to be one of great and almost continual excitement and danger.

New Black and White Process.

Hubert Herkomer explained his newly-invented black and white process to many artists on Wednesday before the Fine Art Society, and today are published pictures printed by the new process. They are fine reproductions and show quality. They are especially good in reproducing values or tones, but without exhibiting the method of the painter.

They can fairly be said to be as good as any reproductions of any other process. Herkomer says he paints on a polished surface of copper plate coated with silver. He uses a thick composition of German black and mineral oil, and produces his effects by any and all means—brush, bits of wood, dabbers, or fingers—anything to give the desired results. He dusts his painting with a peculiar powder, coarse and fine grains mixed. This granulates the painted touches in perfect proportion to their depth of tone without altering their autographic character. The coarse grains stick where the paint is thick and where thin the fine grains adhere.

How He Dusts the Painting.

Then he dusts the painting with a coarse, soft brush and gives it an electric copper bath, which produces the electrotype. The plate can be peeled off the painting and used as in copper plate printing. His patent ink practically never dries, so the painter need not hurry. He claims for the process that it gives to the public the painter's actual work. He says:

"I can do as much by it in one day as occupied me six weeks in mezzotint work."

He says the results of the process cannot be imitated, and admits that the process will not interpret other men's work as well as mezzotint. Its very freedom seems to set itself against a close imitation. The new process simply produces the original work of a man who employs it. The electro bath process requires from six to ten days after the picture is painted and powdered.

IN MEMORY OF THEODORE RUNYON.

Services Held in Berlin Before a Distinguished Congregation.

Berlin, Jan. 30.—Memorial services were held at noon at St. George's Chapel in honor of Theodore Runyon. All of the 300 seats of the sacred edifice were occupied by a distinguished congregation and the imposing looking catafalque upon which the remains rested was buried under floral offerings from the dead statesman's admirers, including tributes of respect from Emperor William of Germany, the Empress, ex-Empress Frederick, the German Foreign Office, the members of the diplomatic corps, the American colony, and the German friends of Mr. Runyon.

In addition, there were handsome floral tributes from the staff of the American Embassy and that of the United States Consulate here. A wreath from President Cleveland was inscribed in large silver letters "Blessed are they that die in the Lord."

The casket was covered with the Stars and Stripes, upon which Count von Plessen, the Adjutant-General, placed a magnificent wreath from the Emperor.

The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in St. Matthew's Cemetery until it is forwarded to the United States. On Sunday, at the American Church, the Rev. Dr. Dickie will officiate at a special mourning service in honor of the late Ambassador.

At the United States Embassy today there was a meeting of representatives of the American colony in Berlin, with Mr. Kreismann presiding. A committee, consisting of Messrs. De Kay, Arnold, Merriam, and Andrew, was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions appropriate for the occasion. The resolutions, as approved, were as follows:

"Whereas, We desire to place on record the expression of our sincere grief and regret.

"Therefore, Be it resolved, that in the death of our lamented Ambassador we deplore the loss of an upright and good man and an able, faithful, and eminent representative, a sagacious, pure-minded statesman and guileless patriot, who will be forever remembered with gratitude and honor; and,

"Resolved, That we send copies of these resolutions to his widow, the President of the United States, and the State Department."

The Emperor was unable to be present at the services, as he was kept away by an important Cabinet meeting. His Majesty, however, was represented by Prince Frederick Leopold. The Empress and the ex-Empress of Germany were represented at the chapel by high court officials. The Rev. Dr. Dickie made the funeral address.

At the close of the services the members of the diplomatic corps, the German officers, and others present passed in file before the widow and family of the deceased, who were assisted by the Chief Secretary of the United States Embassy, John B. Jackson. All expressed condolence with Mr. Runyon's family. A detachment of troops was drawn up before the church as a guard of honor.

PAY TRIBUTE TO KING CHARLES I.

So-Called "Legitimists" Cause a Strange Scene in Trafalgar Square.

London, Jan. 30.—An extraordinary scene was witnessed on Trafalgar Square here during the early morning today. This was the anniversary of the execution of Charles I. of England, who was beheaded by order of a special high court of justice appointed by the House of Commons. The King was executed in front of the Banqueting House, White Hall, which leads up to Trafalgar Square from Westminster, on Jan. 30, 1649.

This morning many small parties of so-called "Legitimists" arrived at Trafalgar Square with floral wreaths bearing divers inscriptions. These offerings they attempted to place at the foot of the statue of Charles I.

The first of the "Legitimists" to appear arrived at 3 o'clock in the morning and many others came as the day wore on. The police, however, compelled them to remove the wreaths, as such a demonstration is contrary to law. The crowd, which was at no time very large, obeyed, and then, with uncovered heads, they repeated the collect, referring to the so-called "martyred sovereign." Then the "Legitimists" offered up prayers for the dead King; but when the demonstration began to attract too much attention they were dispersed by the police.

During the morning, however, other admirers of King Charles I. came singly to the statue on Trafalgar Square and apparently by orders received from the Chief of Police at Scotland Yard a number of beautiful wreaths of flowers inscribed "In Memory of the White King" were allowed to be placed at the foot of the pedestal and to remain there during the early part of the day.

HAS WEALTH, LIVES IN POVERTY.

Investigating Case of American in Paris Who Had $400,000.

Paris, Jan. 30.—A short time ago an unknown American, apparently about 77 years old, fell in a fit while walking along the Boulevard des Capucines. The police took charge of the case, as there was no one accompanying him or within sight who knew anything about the man. It was ascertained with some difficulty where the stranger lodged and he was taken there.

Among the papers found on his person was an envelope bearing the postmark Boston and inclosing a check for 29,000 francs. The place where the man lived and to which he was taken unconscious by the police was a cheap lodging, where it was learned he had lived in apparent poverty for twelve years. He expired soon after being taken to this place.

A search of his domicile was thereupon made, which revealed a quantity of French bank notes, American securities, etc., placed at various points in the apartment of the total value of 2,000,000 francs ($400,000). Efforts are now being made to ascertain the name of the man.

SULTAN SENDS HIS REPLY TO LONDON

In Answer to the Letter of the Queen on Armenia.

Constantinople, Jan. 30.—The reply of the Sultan to the letter of the Queen on the subject of the Armenians has been dispatched to Costaki Pasha Anthopoulo, Turkish Ambassador in London.

A renewal of the massacres at Aintab, Amassia, and Van is feared, and the Ambassadors of the powers have called the attention of the Porte to the alarming rumors in circulation.

Letters received here from the insurgents of Zeitoun say no excesses were committed by them until they heard of the massacre at Marash. Then they took vengeance on the Turks.

Written Treaty Superfluous.

It is reported that the Russian dragoman, who frequents the palace daily, has submitted a draft of the Russo-Turkish entente. The Sultan was displeased at this, and said that between such friends as himself and the Czar written engagements were superfluous.

ATTACKS KING CHARLES IN LISBON.

Anarchist Workman Hurls a Stone but It Only Strikes an Aide.

Lisbon, Jan. 30.—While King Charles was returning to the palace today in an open carriage, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, an Anarchist workman threw a stone at his Majesty. The missile, however, hit the aide-de-camp, who jumped from the carriage and seized and held the Anarchist until the latter was arrested by the police. The prisoner was removed shouting cheers for social revolution.

JAPAN FURNISHES A CANCER CURE.

Believed by Scientists in New York to Be Only a Palliative.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Tokio, Jan. 2.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The widely-discussed discovery of a positive and almost immediate cure for cancer and every variety of cancerous growth is an issue causing unbounded interest in scientific circles here at present.

The discoverer, Dr. Yoshimatsu, is a native physician, and his experiments at the Oiso Hospital have been carried on under the direct supervision of the imperial government. Arrangements have been completed with an American prominently connected with the higher educational movement in Japan to go to the United States three months in advance of Dr. Yoshimatsu and arrange for the opening of the hospital, to be called the Yoshimatsu Hospital.

The Japanese Government has used every effort to prevent a premature announcement until the efficiency of the remedy can be established.

It was with much difficulty that the following facts have been ascertained:

The remedy consists in frequent injections of a powerful solution of carbolic acid directly into the cancerous growth. The most salient point in the treatment lies in Dr. Yoshimatsu's successful employment of a carbolic acid solution so strong that under ordinary circumstances it would menace life and at least destroy the healthy as well as the diseased tissues.

This discovery has nothing in common with the recently announced result obtained by Dr. Kitaseto, the eminent Japanese bacteriologist, with serum injections for treatment of cholera and diphtheria, as fully announced by the press.

The number of convalescents in the Oiso Hospital is sufficient evidence of the great value of this discovery.

Dr. Paul Gibier's Views.

New York, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Dr. Paul Gibier, director of the Pasteur Institute, showed a deep interest in the news from Tokio. In answer to the question, "Have injections of carbolic acid solution been previously used in the treatment of cancer?" he said:

"Yes, and with a fair degree of success. It is now some twenty-five years ago that a French physician by the name of Declat published a report on a series of cases he claimed to have successfully treated with this remedy. Unfortunately the investigations in this line did not arouse much enthusiasm, undoubtedly due to the fact that Declat was an unassuming pharmacist, of little or no renown, who had only taken up the study of medicine and secured a diploma after having been a druggist for a long time. Had the same report come from the chief of one of our great hospitals it would have received, without doubt, far more serious consideration. It cannot, therefore, be regarded as a new discovery."

"Personally, Dr. Gibier, what do you think of the reported efficacy of the treatment?"

"That is a difficult question to answer, for it is an undeniable fact there are many remedies which will undoubtedly effect an apparent speedy cure of this dreadful disease. Cancer is a cellular growth and the larger or older cells are sensitive to the most trifling influence and decompose under the direct influence of a number of drugs. They are far more susceptible to the action of drugs than are the healthy tissues. On the other hand, those cancerous cells lying next to the healthy tissues and drawing their nutriment from them are hardy, and any drug which will effect their destruction is likely to destroy also the healthy tissues and—in a word—kill the patient."

"Has your experience taught you such results?"

"Yes. I have in mind the serum treatment—teropathy. Nearly three years ago I sent a sealed communication on this subject to the Academy of Sciences. The cases treated improved to such a marked degree that they almost amounted to cures, but their subsequent history proves the questionable value of even this most promising method of treatment."

"Do you then regard cancer as incurable?"

Believes Real Cure Is Coming.

"No, not for all time to come, and I firmly believe that we are on the very threshold of a great discovery that will remove this deadly curse from mankind—but it will be some serum, the action of which will be both prompt and lasting."

Dr. Gibier spoke in the highest terms of Dr. Yoshimatsu and said that any report coming from him would be received with great interest by the medical profession.

"I have heard something of Dr. Yoshimatsu's treatment of cancer by injections, but nothing regarding the definite results. I would treat any reports from this eminent physician with the same respect as those coming from Berlin or Paris. I have never used injections of carbolic acid solutions in this hospital, but I would like to see a test. I am delighted to hear that Dr. Yoshimatsu is coming to America."

Dr. Hermann Boldt, the renowned cancer specialist and surgeon at the St. Mark's and Beth Israel Hospitals, said: "I believe that Dr. Yoshimatsu's discovery will prove a palliative, but not a complete cure."

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

ERA OF BLOOD AND FIRE.

PLAN OF GEN. WEYLER TO SUBDUE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

He Will Issue a Proclamation Giving the Rebels Eight Days in Which to Lay Down Arms—After That All Captured Will Be Executed—Ready Punishment for Sympathizers with the Revolution—Party of Refugees Reaches Tampa.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY CHARLES MICHELSON.]

Havana, Jan. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The alarming news reaches here today from Madrid that Gen. Weyler assured intimate friends before his departure from Spain that he intends to inaugurate a blood and fire campaign immediately on his arrival here.

The dispatch states that he will issue a proclamation in which he will demand that the rebels lay down their arms within eight days. If his order is not complied with by that time he will cause all rebels to be seized by the troops, and, after a brief court-martial, will cause them to be executed. The proclamation is to include all abettors of the revolution, and ready punishment will be dealt out to all who are known to sympathize with the insurgents.

Very little importance is attached in official circles here to the resolutions reported to the United States Senate yesterday by its Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to Cuba. In fact, the government party leaders ridicule the proposed interference on the part of the United States.

Gen. Marin Goes to the Front.

Governor-General Marin this morning took the field in person. He left with cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Nineteen cars made up the Governor's train, which went in the direction of Pinar del Rio. With them go guides who know every foot of the country being invaded by Maceo. Eleven planters of that section have offered themselves as guides. A branch hospital corps also went with the army, as did Father Moreno, the Governor's chaplain. Altogether it is a formidable column.

The Governor will try to bring Maceo to battle. He takes with him cavalry and has been mounting the infantry. So he will fight on more nearly even terms than usual. We will watch with great interest the result of a collision between the Spanish cavalry and Maceo's riders.

Rebels Fire on a Train.

There has been another fight near San Antonio de Los Banos in the southwest of Havana Province. The train on which was Gen. Canella with 600 men was fired on by the rebels. Canella, who is one of the most dashing of Spanish Generals, stopped the train, and attacked the rebels. It then developed that the rebels were overwhelmingly superior. The force of Canella was so skillfully handled that it kept Gomez's men off until Col. Galbis arrived with reinforcements, when the insurgents retreated. Col. Galbis' arrival was most opportune.

Losses Are Heavy.

No official statement of the losses has yet been given, but they must have been large, particularly among the insurgents, as after the first attack Col. Vicuna, following a rebel group of twenty-five of the advance guard, met rebels under an unknown leader near the stock farm of Hato de Manjuari Corral Falso. The firing lasted thirty-five minutes. Col. Vicuna's force dispersed the rebels and killed three, while eleven were wounded. They captured five horses and some accoutrements. In the Spanish column only Commandant Perez Royo was seriously wounded.

When last heard of Castillo had had several encounters around Bocolandro and Plazaola.

The rebels raided the Town of Nueva Paz. A small guard intrenched in the church resisted heroically. Nevertheless, some of the houses were burned. The San Quintin forces coming up prevented further destruction.

The rebels lost one killed and the Spaniards had four wounded in the skirmish, which forced the rebel evacuation.

HE BREAKS THROUGH THE WALL.

Barrier Separating Gomez from Maceo Proves Ineffectual.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY AUGUSTUS ROEDER.]

Havana, Cuba, Jan. 30.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Gen. Marin left Havana today, simply announcing by cable to the Queen Regent of Spain: "I have gone to the field." He will personally direct operations against Gomez and Maceo.

Gomez broke through the "impregnable wall of men" established between Havana and Batabano, avoided the trap the Spaniards thought they had shrewdly set for him, and marched again into Pinar del Rio Province, where Maceo still is. The Spanish plan now is to shut them both securely in Pinar del Rio Province, establishing behind them another "impregnable line" from coast to coast.

Day and night every effort is being made to strengthen that barrier. Fortifications are being rapidly thrown up in commanding positions and fresh troops are being moved to all stragetic points over the railroad line, which extends along the whole route, practically within the line of protecting intrenchments.

New Campaign Begins.

Today marks the beginning of a virtually new campaign under Gen. Marin's direction. It is predicted a decisive battle in the open country is almost certain to take place in Pinar del Rio Province. From the beginning of this war it has been the desire of the Spanish Generals to meet Gomez in the open field.

Gen. Marin left Havana at 8 a. m. with 700 infantry and sixteen carloads of cavalry. At Rincon he was met by 1,100 cavalry, which has been stationed there for several days. After a brief stay there he proceeded westward towards Guanajay on the line between the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio and at the end of railroad communication.

Gen. Marin's Force.

The General has with him two guides who are familiar with Pinar del Rio country and who were sent to him by one of the wealthiest tobacco planters in that district. He has four pieces of artillery and one rapid-fire gun. There are eleven pieces of artillery with Gen. Luque's command, already in Pinar del Rio Province.

Gen. Luque has 300 cavalry and it is expected that infantrymen may be mounted on the march westward. The Spanish in their campaign hitherto have been embarrassed by lack of mounted troops.

Unusual preparations have been made by Gen. Marin for the care of the wounded. A hospital corps, perfectly equipped, and a chaplain accompany him.

It is thought probable that by a quick movement he may prevent Gomez and Maceo joining forces, as they are now trying to do. If such should be the case, the Spanish say, the insurgents will be weakened to a point where resistance would be futile in anything approaching actual battle.

While Gen. Marin is away Gen. Suarez Valdez is to be in command in Havana.

After Weyler Arrives.

Gen. Weyler is due to arrive within a week. Marin's Captain-Generalship will expire when Gen. Weyler lands.

It is supposed that Gen. Marin will return to Havana for the formalities of transferring the command to his successor, though that is not necessary, and it would surprise no one here if Gen. Marin should remain in the field, where he is to continue to direct operations after Weyler arrives.

Five hundred volunteers, recruited from the Havana volunteer regiments, left yesterday for the field. It is believed they will guard the railroad lines.

Engagement at La Mida.

The first detailed account of a spirited engagement Jan. 22 at La Mida on the Cauto River where it runs in a narrow valley through the mountains, near Bayamo City, Santiago Province, has just reached me. The Spanish forces, commanded by Gen. Gonzales Munoz, consisted of a column of infantry and 200 mounted guerrillas, with one piece of mountain artillery. The insurgent force, which outnumbered the Spanish, was composed of bands led by Salvador Rios, Francisco Rabi, and Carrilo.

Gen. Munoz, who is stationed at Bayamo, learned that a large body of rebels had been seen near Mida, evidently intending to come towards the city. He promptly ordered his troops under arms, the bugles sounded, and a few minutes later the entire command marched out, accompanied by a guide who knew the adjacent country well, towards Mida, about two miles distant. Soon the Spanish skirmishers in advance of the columns spied insurgent scouts on horseback. The scouts rode within hearing distance of the Spanish column, then dashed off to the eastward, in a direction exactly opposite to Mida, evidently with the intention of misleading the Spanish and give their own people a chance to break camp and escape.

The Spanish infantry sent one volley into the rebel lines. For a moment the insurgents seemed stunned, but they kept their positions. "Fire!" came the second command. Another volley was fired, but still the insurgents retained their battle formation. Men dropped right and left, but their places were quickly taken by others. No sooner had the smoke blown away than the piece of mountain artillery was unpacked from the mules, mounted, and dragged up in front of the Spanish columns. It was soon throwing shells into the very center of the enemy.

Still the insurgents kept their position, evidently expecting a cavalry attack, which they hoped to withstand easily. Gen. Munoz ordered his infantry to charge. Then the insurgents opened fire for the first time, pouring volley after volley into the Spanish ranks. The cavalry simultaneously charged on both insurgent ranks. The enemy's square was broken for the first time. The insurgent cavalry left its position, driving the two squads of attacking Spanish guerrillas off with drawn swords.

Gen. Munoz pushed on till his front lines, solidly drawn, encountered the insurgent square. After severe fighting, lasting several hours, the rebels retreated toward the woods, and when night came Gen. Munoz's command went into camp near Mula.

The official report says the Spanish only lost one killed and sixteen wounded during the engagement, and that the rebel loss is unknown.

Gen. Munoz Makes an Attack.

Gen. Munoz paid no attention to the scouts, but continued at the head of his column on the road toward Mula. After marching about half an hour longer the Spanish guerrillas in advance sighted the enemy. They saw that insurgents were in considerable numbers and that they were prepared to form in line of battle. Some of the advance guard rode back hurriedly and reported to Gen. Munoz, who continued right along towards the enemy.

Ten companies of infantry, with bayonets fixed, followed the Spanish guerrillas. The insurgent cavalry, carbines in hand, were standing motionless, evidently expecting that the Spanish cavalry riding in advance would charge upon them. Gen. Munoz, however, ordered the guerrillas to make a feint charge, the infantry following in close lines behind, shouting, "Viva Espana."

When within short range of the enemy the first lines of the cavalry suddenly deployed right and left, covering the insurgents' battle line on either flank. This movement took the insurgent commander by surprise. As soon as the cloud of dust raised by the flying cavalry passed the insurgents saw before them a strong, solid line of Spanish infantry. But the insurgents never wavered. "Fire," commanded Gen. Munoz.

Hears of Campos' Retirement.

At daylight the next morning the Spanish broke camp and followed in the direction the enemy had taken the previous night. After marching about six miles the Spanish troops came to a crossroad and saw that the insurgents had divided, part taking one road, part the other. While Gen. Michios was considering which route to follow a courier arrived, bringing the first news of Gen. Campos' retirement. Gen. Munoz then turned about, returning to Bayamo.

A Spanish column of infantry under Col. Vicunas and a regiment of cavalry scattered a rebel band 800 strong, all mounted, yesterday, near Cosral Falso, Matanzas Province, after an hour's skirmish. Maj. Perez Royo of the Spanish infantry was seriously wounded.

Another band attacked a small fortress recently built on the outskirts of Santa Clara City. Forty-seven Spanish soldiers were intrenched there. The insurgents burned the small huts built about the city for the use of gardeners supplying the city with vegetables, and after destroying the crop rode away.

An insurgent band rode into Nueva Paz on Saturday. A small detachment of Spanish troops and civil guards had established headquarters in the village church there. This garrison was reinforced later in the day and the insurgents retreated.

MACEO SAID TO BE IN SORE STRAITS.

Scarce of Ammunition and Obliged to Kill Horses.

Havana, Jan. 30.—Reports in circulation here are to the effect that Antonio Maceo is in sore straits, his following being scarce of both ammunition and provisons, and being obliged to slaughter their own horses to eat. These reports are not to be traced to any authoritative source, and are in part based upon surmise.

Destruction in Santa Clara.

The insurgents continue the work of ravaging the Province of Santa Clara, and the destruction there is widespread. A band of a thousand has burned isolated huts and destroyed the crops in the cultivated zone of the district of Los Egidos. Numberless families are left homeless and are asking homes in charity and seeking alms. Fort Martinez was also attacked and the garrison made a truly heroic defense until night, when the insurgents retreated with considerable loss.

Canefields Burned.

The band of Quintin Bandera is reported to be moving in the vicinity of Manajabo, Santa Clara. They are troubled by a scarcity of ammunition. The canefields of Central Cielquito, in the Cienfugos district, have been burned.

The insurgent forces in Santiago de Cuba are by no means depleted, and numerous bands are scouring the country around Bayamo.

Between Canas and Alfonso Doce, in Matanzas, the insurgents stopped an exploring engine and hanged the engineer.

Loss of $800,000.

A dispatch from Placetas, in the Province of Santa Clara, says the plantations of Adela, San Augustin, Alta Maria, San Pablo, San Falipe, and Zaza have been burned. The loss is estimated at $800,000.

CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVE AT TAMPA

They Report Great Accessions to Insurgent Ranks.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Two hundred and thirty Cuban refugees arrived here tonight.

Marcos Garcia, Mayor of Santos Espirita, a prominent Autonomist and personal friend of Campos, has now gone with the insurgents. Since Campos' departure numbers have flocked to the insurgents' banner.

Maceo went into Pinar del Rio with 4,000 men and now has 12,000. He is reported at Guines, where he attends banquets, balls, and baptismals. He has established a new city government there.

The commander in charge of Atares Castle near Havana was taken prisoner on Monday and sent to Moro Castle. He was suspected of selling arms and cartridges to the insurgents.

Maceo was not wounded, nor is Gomez ill with consumption.

NOT A SERIOUS LOSS TO CUBANS.

J. W. Hawkins Disaster Due Solely to Carelessness and Ignorance.

New York, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—An authoritative statement in regard to the Calixto Garcia expedition, the loss of the J. W. Hawkins, its effect on the cause of the patriots, and Thomas Estrada Palma's status was made today by a gentleman high in the confidence of the leaders in the cause of Cuban independence.

"In the first place," said the patriot, "there is no liability of any kind to be feared by any one engaged in the expedition or its fitting out. It was not a fighting machine. The men on the Hawkins were not enrolled and the arms and ammunition were merchandise, according to the rulings of the courts.

"There is no ground for entertaining for an instant the belief that a 'trailer' scuttled the Hawkins. Confronted with fact and logic such a suggestion simply fills up the list of theories, which is a long one.

"The way the vessel came to founder is well known. It was simply on account of its utter unseaworthiness. Not only was it badly constructed and had pumps out of order, but there were many causes that contributed to its destruction. Besides there was culpable negligence in failing to provide necessaries, such as signals of distress, rockets, and side lights. The Hawkins was overloaded. The cargo was dumped on board without regard to its character or the capacity of the vessel.

"I have seen a letter of a ship broker which says that vessels of the size and condition of the Hawkins can be bought for $2,500. It was not fit to cross the East River. The maximum speed it was able to develop was four and a half miles an hour. As to legal redress, I must say that, in the circumstances, we have to say good-by to any idea of recouping ourselves. We were cheated, but a lawsuit is not to be thought of."

NEW REASON FOR A RECOGNITION.

Famine in Cuba Injuring the Interests of the United States.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Representative Money of Mississippi, the Senator-elect from that State, has recently received advices from Cuba saying the devastation of the island has been carried to such an extent that poverty, famine, and widespread suffering will surely prevail in the near future unless by some means the hostilities are brought to a close.

The inevitable result of the continuance of the war, says the writer, will be a famine throughout the farming districts of Cuba. The United States being the nearest powerful neighbor of the island, and having always responded to calls from suffering countries, will naturally be looked to to furnish assistance and relief.

The tenor of his correspondence is Spain will never be able to conquer the revolutionists, and that the continuance of the war will involve more loss of life and the impoverishment of both Spain and Cuba. The poorly fed and unacclimated youths who compose most of the Spanish regiments may be expected to die like sheep. The Spanish troops will be unable to pursue any military operations then, for there are few roads, and the forests and even the canefields are impassable to people unused to the country.

PROTEST OF THE MADRID PAPERS.

They Object to the Attitude of the United States Senate Committee.

London, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid says:

"The papers here protest energetically against the United States Senate committee's attitude on the Cuban question. They declare that the insurgents have fulfilled none of the requisites of international law or usage for the recognition of belligerency.

"The government organs, with a view of pacifying the public irritation, point out that President Cleveland, his Ministers, and the Federal authorities so far have preserved a perfectly correct and friendly attitude towards Spain, contrasting strongly with the popular sympathy and assistance the insurgents have obtained from the American people."

Increased Conservative Majority.

London, Jan. 30.—A bye-election occurred today in the Brixton division of Lambeth to choose a successor to the Marquis of Carmarthen, Conservative. The poll resulted as follows: Hubbard, Conservative, 4,493; Nunn, Liberal, 2,131; Conservative majority, 2,362. In the late general election the Marquis of Carmarthen was returned by a majority of 2,000.

JOHN SWOVERLAND IS MURDERED.

Fatal Ending to a Family Feud in Indiana.

Bremen, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—A fatal shooting affair took place this afternoon several miles south of this city. It was the culmination of an old grudge. Some time ago John Swoverland and his son swore vengeance on a young man by the name of Samuel Stewart and at different times have engaged in quarrels.

Stewart was always successful in eluding them until today, when Swoverland's son met him at a public sale in the neighborhood and the feud was renewed. Some angry words were exchanged, when young Swoverland challenged Stewart to meet him in the highway, which challenge Stewart accepted. He had no sooner reached the road than John Swoverland, father of the young man, appeared on the scene, and after a few words opened fire on Stewart.

The first shot missed, and Stewart returned a shot, which took effect in Swoverland's left side. As he was falling, Stewart shot again, the second shot taking effect in his head and death resulting almost instantly.

In the affray young Stewart received a shot in the arm. Stewart was arrested this evening and placed in the county jail at Plymouth.

While waiting for the train at Bourbon, a small village south of here, it was feared Stewart would be lynched, as public feeling ran very high. The murdered man was a wealthy farmer and stock buyer of this county and had a wide acquaintance.

HARD STORY ABOUT A HOSPITAL.

Colored Boy Prefers Anything to Another Sojourn There.

Without home, friends, or money and stricken in every joint with rheumatism is the condition of C. H. Minor, a colored boy, No. 5115 Lake avenue. His room rent is due and his landlady, Mrs. Washington, has given him a notice to vacate or pay his rent. As the boy has no money or friends and is helpless he is at a loss to know what to do, as he declared emphatically he would rather go anywhere else than to the County Hospital. When asked his reasons for such a statement he said:

"I was in the hospital a week ago and the treatment I received make me wish never to see the inside of a hospital again. When I entered I was so bad with rheumatism I could not walk, but before I had been there a week I was made to carry soiled linen, help fill hot water bottles, and make myself useful generally."

Mrs. Washington said the boy had worked as a bellboy in the Chicago Beach Hotel up to the time of his illness, and that she had known him for some time as a hard-working lad. She told the police she was too poor to take care of him, and that is the reason of her giving him a notice to leave.

MAY GO TO LONDON TABERNACLE.

Dr. J. A. Brooks of Memphis Is Considering the Call.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—John A. Brooks, D. D., until recently pastor of the First Christian Church of this city, has been called to the pastorate of the London Tabernacle, and seriously contemplates accepting. Dr. Brooks is a Kentuckian by birth and sat at the feet of Alexander Campbell at Bethany College, who was the founder of this church. He has distinguished himself in temperance work. In 1884 he was the Prohibition nominee for Governor of Missouri and in 1888 was nominated for Vice-President of the United States on the Prohibition ticket and made a remarkable campaign. He is also Past Supreme Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His success as an evangelist is possibly the most wonderful of all. The conversions under his preaching foot up to over 10,000.

SETTLERS' HOMES ARE SAVED.

Their Claim to Land in West Virginia Decided to Be Legal.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The land suit involving the title to land in Logan and adjoining counties worth $1,500,000 was decided by Judge Goff of the Circuit Court in favor the present holders of the land.

A dozen towns are situated on this land, and by this decision 1,000 people are rendered safe in their titles to farms and homes.

A syndicate of Eastern capitalists bought the land and sued to eject the holders. The defense claimed the land on ground of purchase from the State, to which it was forfeited because it had not been entered for taxes for five years.

The plaintiffs contended such a law was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. Judge Goff held otherwise. The case will be appealed.

INDICTED ALDERMEN GIVE BAIL.

Say They Are Anxious for a Speedy Trial of Their Cases.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The eight indicted Aldermen, accompanied by the Mayor and County-Attorney Mathews, appeared at the court-house this morning and gave bail in the required sum of $100 for an appearance at the proper time. None of the indicted officials express any sense of having done wrong in their vote to increase their salaries, and they are anxious for a speedy trial in order that the matter may be settled. The indictment is town talk, and public sentiment is rather against than in favor of the indicted Aldermen. This particularly manifests itself among the poorer taxpayers, who feel any tax burden, and greatly magnify the salary increase.

FOUR ARE BURNED TO DEATH.

Harvey Page and Family Perish in a Farmhouse Fire.

Marshall, Mich., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Eight miles northeast of this city, in Lee Township, a farmhouse was destroyed by fire last night. The charred bodies of Harvey Page, wife, and two children, who lived in the second story, were found in the ashes this morning. A brother, Theodore Page, and his wife and child, who occupied the lower story, barely escaped, but were unable to save anything or arouse their relatives. A neighborhood feud has existed there for several years, and hints of incendiarism are freely made.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

IS BEATEN AND ROBBED.

ADOLPH ENGLE LOSES $400 AND SIX GOLD WATCHES.

He Is in Alexian Brothers' Hospital and May Not Live—Two Girls, Acquaintances of the Old Man, Under Arrest, with One Man, Said to Be Guilty of Inciting and Carrying Out the Crime—Two Men Beat and Rob the Old Man.

Treachery on the part of two women, it is said by the police, made possible last night the robbery of Adolph Engle, and today he is in one of the wards of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital suffering from wounds that may result in his death. He was attacked by two men in the dingy little room he called home at No. 38 Rees street, and after beating him into insensibility they fled, taking $400 and six gold watches which he had brought to this country from his native land and which he valued as souvenirs.

The robbery and the circumstances which led up to it were among the most daring cases of the kind with which the North Side police have come in contact for some time. Last night three arrests were made and others, it is said, will follow today. Those already in custody are:

Ellen Heinke, 18 years old, No. 107 Vine street.

Minnie Boyles, 17 years old, No. 41 Bissell street.

Otto Downes.

Engle is 50 years old and for a long time he has kept a little wine store at No. 38 Rees street. He saved considerable money. Although able financially to live in comfortable quarters he preferred to occupy a single room in the rear of the store. He had few acquaintances, and not many persons visited him. Among the few who did, however, were the two girls who are now in the custody of the Larrabee street police. They called frequently and almost always were together. Last evening they were admitted and remained an hour. As they departed Engle followed them to the door and, as he opened it, he was seized by two men. The girls showed no signs of fright, but ran from the house. One of the men clutched Engle by the throat and forced him back into the room, while the other locked and bolted the door.

"You have money here," said the latter, as he kicked Engle in the side.

"Only a few cents," the old man said.

"We don't want cents; we want dollars," the robber replied, "and we know what you have."

Again he kicked Engle, at the same time striking him a blow in the face that sent him to the floor. He struggled to rise, but was knocked down a second time. He begged for mercy, but repeatedly insisted he had no money concealed.

"If I had any I'd tell you," he said. "Don't kill me, though, don't kill me."

The man was at once silenced. The robbers were convinced he would not tell where his treasure was hidden, and both beat him on the head until he was insensible. Then they searched the room, and in a drawer they found $400 and the watches. Then they left.

Engle remained unconscious nearly an hour. When he revived he crept to where his money and watches had been stored and saw they were gone. Then he called for help. His cries were heard by two policemen from the Larrabee Street Station.

The police at once arrested the two girls and the man, and then Engle was carried to the hospital. Neither of the persons in custody would admit any knowledge of the crime. The girls said they knew Engle had the money and watches, but as to the robbery they were ignorant.

Downes, however, was taken to Engle's home, where the victim positively identified him as one of his assailants. As he was arrested in the Heinke girl's room the police believe he is guilty.

In the meantime Engle was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where the physicians said his injuries were serious. Two ribs were broken and his face and head were covered with bruises.

PRINTING TRADE COUNCILS UNITE.

Bookbinders, Pressmen, and Printers Form an Agreement.

An organization of the Allied Printing Trades Councils was effected last night at Labor Hall, No. 121 Fifth avenue. This action was the result of a tripartite agreement entered into between the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Printing Press Union, and the International Typographical Union, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1896.

Fifteen locals, represented by three delegates each, responded to the call. The meeting was called to order by Chairman P. J. Maas of the I. T. U., who explained its object and read a notice of dissolution of the Chicago Allied Trades Council.

The following officers were elected without opposition:

President—Edward C. Nelson.
Vice-President—Mrs. Mollie McNamara.
Secretary—R. D. Sawyer.
Treasurer—John Ross.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Barney Lavin.

In the appointing of committees a general sentiment for equal representation, regardless of numerical strength, prevailed.

After the election of officers the assembly adjourned to Thursday night, Feb. 20.

TO CHARGE FOR CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Banks Adopt a New Rule.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Four-fifths of the banks of St. Paul and Minneapolis have notified their customers that, beginning Feb. 1, they will charge the market rate in all cases for exchange on New York and Chicago. The notice, which has been signed by all the banks which agreed to this rule, is as follows:

"Owing to the great changes in the conditions affecting the supply and demand for domestic exchange, it has been agreed that, in justice to all concerned, the banks of St. Paul and Minneapolis will on and after Feb. 1, 1896, make transfers to New York and Chicago for account of their correspondents at the market rate. It has been long the custom for Chicago banks to make transfers for their correspondents at the market rate, and this custom is considered to be of advantage to all concerned. While at present exchange is at a premium, it is thought that the charge that will be made now will be largely offset by the heavy discount on Eastern funds in the fall."

IS SLAPPED BY A CHICAGO MAN.

Supposed Insult to a Pretty Girl Resented by a Chicagoan.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—J. C. Buerger, a drummer of New York City, was slapped in the face by S. F. Miller, a Chicago varnish manufacturer, at the Southern Hotel shortly after midnight on Wednesday. As usual, there is a woman in the case. She is a night operator for a telegraph company, but is the innocent cause of the trouble. Buerger addressed several remarks to her, and Miller, thinking she was annoyed, knocked Buerger down. Now Buerger is suing him for damages.

HE HASN'T BOUGHT THE PICTURES.

Story About the Dore Paintings Is Said to Be Untrue.

There is said to be no truth in the report a local capitalist contemplates purchasing the Doré collection of paintings and engravings now on exhibition at the Art Institute. The story apparently sprang from the fact a man who refused to give his name asked Manager Heyman a week ago if the collection was for sale and what it could be bought for. The alleged art patron has not been seen or heard from since.

Congressman Lorimer Indorsed.

At the regular meeting of the Twenty-ninth Ward Republican club held at Webb's Hall, No. 4430 Wentworth avenue, last night, resolutions indorsing Congressman William Lorimer were adopted.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Received the HIGHEST AWARD at the WORLD'S FAIR, and at the ANTWERP EXHIBITION.

DISGRACE IS NOT YALE'S.

VERRILL, WHO STOLE THE MUSEUM SPECIMENS, NOT A GRADUATE.

Consideration for His Father, Who Is a Professor at New Haven, Has Caused the Public to Try to Conceal Details of the Crime—A Full Confession Has, However, Been Made, and Many of the Specimens, Valued at $100,000, Recovered.

New York, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—All of Yale's mighty influence was brought to bear to keep secret the fact that A. Hyde Verrill, a son of Addison E. Verrill, who has occupied the chair of zoölogy in the university since 1864, had been robbing the Peabody Museum systematically of its rare treasures.

Now that the story is out the members of the faculty and all those whom they can influence are doing their utmost to make the sin of young Verrill appear as light as possible. They are not doing it for his sake, but for the sake of Prof. Verrill and his wife, who have passed the meridian of life and who are loved and respected by a large circle of friends.

The position taken by Prof. Verrill and by all of his friends in the college who would be able to give a detailed statement as to the depredations of young Verrill is one of equivocation. They admit specimens were stolen, and that Verrill stole them, but they refuse to state just what he stole. Exact information on this point is not likely to be obtained unless the matter shall reach the courts, for it is difficult to appraise the value of curios and specimens such as were taken, even though the exact number and character of them were known. The police, however, were given the impression that they were valued at more than $100,000.

Young Verrill is not a graduate of Yale, as has been printed. Students and professors, including Prof. Verrill and Prof. Marsh, take great pains to have this made known, for, while they are doing everything possible to shield him from disgrace, they do not want such disgrace as he must bear to cast any shadow on the university list of alumni.

Four years ago young Verrill, against the protests of his family, married a young woman named McCarthy, the daughter of a wholesale liquor dealer. They have two beautiful children. She is an attractive woman. The boy's marriage shut him off from his family and his friends forever, and for a time he had hard scraping in getting along. He went into business as a taxidermist, and developed skill in that line. Later his father became reconciled to his marriage, and he gave him free access to the specimen cases in the Peabody Museum. He acted as a sort of assistant to Prof. Verrill, who is the curator of the zoölogical collection, but, according to Prof. Marsh, he was not on the pay-roll of the institution.

When the crime was fastened upon him, and, there being no escape, the young man made a confession and a clean breast of the whole business. He furnished a list of all the relics he had taken, and told where he had disposed of most of them, so that efforts could be made to get them back. These efforts have been largely successful.

MAKE A FIGHT AGAINST BOSSISM.

Committee Reports 25,000 Fraudulent Enrollments in a Total of 77,000.

New York, Jan. 30.—A meeting was held at the Madison Square Music Hall tonight by the members of the 500 who are opposed to Thomas C. Platt. Cornelius N. Bliss was made Permanent Chairman.

Edward N. Mitchell presented the report of the committee of twenty-five appointed "to investigate the alleged frauds in the Republican enrollment in this city and the validity of the present county organization, to take such action in regard to the frauds at the recent primaries and the enrollment as they deem necessary, and to report to a meeting to be called hereafter."

The report reads in part as follows:

"The committee has received very encouraging assurances of support and coöperation from Republicans throughout the city.

"Under the direction of members of the bar, acting with the committee, a number of inspectors, charged with fraudulent conduct at the recent primaries, have been arrested and held for trial by city magistrates, and their cases are now pending before the grand jury. Further work in this direction is now under consideration."

The committee gives a list of the Assembly districts in which they allege the enrollment has been padded to the extent of 25,000 names out of a total of 77,000.

Continuing the report says:

"The general conclusion drawn from the investigation, and from which the evidence leaves no possible avenue of escape, is that the men in control of the county organization have devised and carried through a deliberate scheme of wholesale fraud, intended to secure for themselves, without regard to the will of the majority of the Republican voters, the absolute control of the organization and of the delegations from this city to the National and State conventions."

RECONCILIATION IN A COURT-ROOM.

Sudden Termination of a Sensational Suit for Separation.

New York, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—John B. Manning, a millionaire, who has since 1869 been a leading member of the Stock Exchange, but who was recently expelled from membership on a charge of fraud, appeared today in the special term of the Supreme Court as defendant in an action brought against him by his wife for a separation. He is about 65 years of age. Mrs. Manning was present with her counsel, Col. George Bliss, and her seven children. When the case was called for trial Col. Bliss said:

"Your Honor, this is a suit for divorce growing out of the love of money on the part of the defendant, and his failure to support his wife and family in a manner to which they are entitled. He has turned them out one by one, and for want of means to provide shelter they have been compelled to go back."

On one occasion, said Col. Bliss, when Mrs. Manning presented a bill amounting to $1.74 for medicine prescribed for the defendant when he was ill he struck her. Col. Bliss then told of an action which Mrs. Manning brought against her husband to recover $30,000 worth of bonds which she alleged was her separate estate. Col. Bliss then called Mrs. Manning to the witness stand.

"What is your name?" he asked.

"Mary Manning," replied the plaintiff.

"Wait a moment," said Mr. Peckham in a low tone to Mr. Bliss. After a brief whispering Col. Bliss recalled Mrs. Manning from the stand and said counsel would like to consult with their respective clients. For nearly an hour counsel, Mr. and Mrs. Manning, and the children were in consultation. Then Mr. Peckham and Col. Bliss talked privately to Justice Lawrence, and it was announced the case had been settled. Mr. and Mrs. Manning signed a number of documents and left the court room together, followed by their children.

STRONG COAL COMBINE IS FORMED.

Advance of 25 Cents Per Ton May Be Ordered At Once.

New York, Jan. 30.—At the meeting today of Presidents of the anthracite coal railroads the output was submitted and adopted tentatively. It places the percentage of the Reading at 20¼, which is nearly 1 per cent below the figure which that company has been claiming. A proposition to enter into an agreement for a term of fourteen months, beginning Feb. 1, was voted down. When the Presidents adjourned for luncheon a motion was pending to make the output agreement cover the period from Feb. 1 to July 1.

Tonight it was said an agreement had been reached regarding the division of tonnage between the respective companies. This compact was not signed, but adopted by votes. It goes into effect from Feb. 1, 1896, until Jan. 1, 1897. After the expiration of this period the agreement will continue operative, subject to the right of any interest on thirty days' notice to challenge a revision.

It is expected advances of from 10 to 25 cents per ton will be ordered from actual selling figures. This will put stove coal to the basis of $3.50, other sizes in proportion.

THE NATIONAL GUARD CONVENTION.

Original Proposition of Col. Turner Is Voted Inexpedient.

New York, Jan. 30.—[Special.]—There will be no convention of the National Guard of the United States at Washington this year for the purpose of promoting legislation in Congress for the benefit of the organization as a whole. It is the general opinion of officials high in the National Guard, that much more effective work can be accomplished by bringing the influence of the National Guard of each State to bear on the State representatives at Washington. Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the National Guard Association of the United States, said today:

"Shortly after the Atlanta exposition Col. Henry L. Turner, commanding the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, of Chicago, wrote to me suggesting the calling of a convention of the association in Washington during the present session, at which the National Guard of the several States could be represented. Subsequently, a number of other leading guard officers in the different States also wrote on the same subject. I then entered upon a correspondence with the members of the Executive committee of the association, but found these gentlemen were practically unanimous in the idea that more could be accomplished in the way of legislation through concerted action by the members of the association and of the National Guard of the different States upon their members in Congress than by calling a convention at Washington."

SAYS CAMPANIA WAS NOT AGROUND.

Agent of the Cunard Line Denies Recent Rumors.

New York, Jan. 30.—Vernon H. Brown, agent of the Cunard line, has issued a statement in regard to rumors that the Campania had run ashore in the fog on Saturday morning at the time the St. Paul grounded or had been in dangerous proximity to the beach off Long Branch. He says: "The Campania was never within two miles of the shore and never had less than ten fathoms of water under its bottom. Its engines were stopped on Saturday morning at 1 o'clock and not started again until 9 o'clock in the morning, except at 5:30 a. m., when it became desirable, for the purpose of anchoring, to lay the ship with its head to the north."

ST. PAUL IS NOT YET AFLOAT.

Further Efforts Have Been Temporarily Abandoned.

New York, Jan. 30.—By telephone from the steamer St. Paul it is stated no effort to float the steamer was made either last night or this morning, and that there is no change in its position. It is not known when another effort will be made to pull the steamer off, as the wind is very light from the west, and there is no sea on to make the swell necessary to aid the tugs in their work. Nothing further will be done until there is a strong easterly wind and a high tide.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Car Containing Matter for National Express Company Is Robbed.

New York, Jan. 30.—Between Weehawken and Troy this afternoon an express car on the West Shore road was entered and robbed of matter billed by the National Express company. The extent of the robbery cannot be ascertained until the waybills are checked upon arrival at Boston.

Wrongdoing by Mayor's Subordinates.

Mayor Strong will receive tomorrow from G. R. Manchester, Chairman of the delegates of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, a number of communications and affidavits. These purport to point out instances of wrong-doing by subordinates of Mayor Strong. The affidavits are said to have been prepared by Thomas E. Platt and Chairman Lauterbach in response to the offer of the Mayor to give $500 reward provided the charges recently made by ex-Senator Platt in an open letter could be substantiated. One of the affidavits is by William Germain and says he was definitely promised an inspectorship at $4 a day if he could carry the Twenty-fifth Assembly District for the Mayor's faction.

LOSES JEWEL IN WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. H. G. White Robbed by Two Women in Evening Dress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—At the recent diplomatic reception at the White House a society woman was daringly robbed of a costly jewel. The victim was Mrs. Howard G. White, wife of the proprietor of the Syracuse Standard and daughter of ex-Senator Sawyer of Wisconsin.

Mrs. White attended the reception with her father. While she was standing in the inner corridor, which was crowded with diplomats, each of whom was, like herself, fairly ablaze with jewels, two women in evening dress approached her from either side. To all outward seeming it was a chance meeting of two old friends who, because of the crowd, dispensed with the ordinary rules of politeness and stretched hands in greeting across the shoulders of the woman who stood between them.

Mrs. White tried to get out of the way, but the crowd was so great she could not move. It was not too dense for the two old friends who had shaken hands across her shoulders, however, for like a flash they disappeared.

At the same time Mrs. White was aware that her diamond pendant, worth $2,500, had been dexterously wrested from her throat and, like the women, had mysteriously vanished. As soon as possible she hunted up one of the private detectives who, in evening dress, were at the reception, and stated her loss to him. She was able to give a graphic description of the woman who had stood in front of her. The detective at once asked Mrs. White to accompany him through the rooms and crowded corridors, but first, as a matter of precaution, they went to another detective, stationed at the exit door, and asked if any woman answering the description had left the reception. The answer was that exactly such a woman, accompanied by another, had but a moment before left the White House, apparently in a great hurry. So far not the slightest trace of either the women or the pendant has been obtained.

NEW IDEA IN MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Minneapolis May Issue Them in Small Denominations.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The City of Minneapolis expects to float quite a number of bonds before long and City Controller Nye has proposed to the City Council that a new scheme be tried. He favors issuing bonds in small denominations and offering them to the citizens of Minneapolis at a fair premium. This would give small investors an opportunity for safe investment. The city would be benefited by paying interest to the people at home instead of sending it to Eastern capitalists. Mr. Nye is also trying to induce the Council to secure a change in laws so that the city bonds must be first offered to the sinking fund Commissioners.

SKELETONS AND COINS DUG UP.

Cellar on a Farm Proves to Be a Veritable Cemetery.

Upper Sandusky, O., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The men digging a cellar on the W. J. Smith farm in Avondale exhumed four skeletons today, also seven silver half dollars and one silver dime. The skeletons crumbled and it cannot be ascertained whether they were those of Indians or whites. The dates on the coins ranged from 1817 to 1832. This makes seven skeletons found and the cellar is not yet completed. As the place has never been a grave-yard as far as known the discovery has awakened intense interest and the air is full of conjectures.

SAYS HIS FATHER IS INNOCENT.

Wells-Fargo Express Agent Confesses to a $35,000 Theft.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 30.—George Kraut, the Wells-Fargo Express agent, has confessed that he stole the express package containing $35,000, for the theft of which he was arrested, but he claims his father, who is also a prisoner, had nothing to do with the robbery. The son has been taken by detectives to Illinois, where his father lived, probably for the purpose of recovering the balance of the stolen money.

FIRE LOSSES OF TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Summer Resort Hotel at Lake Maxenkuckee Destroyed.

Plymouth, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Arlington Hotel at Lake Maxenkuckee was burned to the ground this afternoon. It was valued at $10,000, partly insured. It was the property of W. J. Knapp of South Bend, Ind.

Two Years for Forging a Small Check.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Bud Goodman, aged 17, was sentenced to two years in State prison today for forging his mother's name to a check for $8.50.

ALL ILLEGAL SINCE 1874.

DEATH BLOW TO GERRYMANDERING IN THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Every Apportionment of the Last Twenty-two Years Declared Invalid by the Supreme Court, That of 1885, However, Not Being Directly Before the Court—Republicans to Secure a Formal Decision on the Latter at Once.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—A death blow to gerrymanders in Indiana was given by the Supreme Court today.

Three years ago the Supreme Court held the Democratic gerrymander of 1879 and 1891 unconstitutional, leaving the Democratic gerrymander of 1885 untouched because it was not before the court. In the face of this decision the Democratic Legislature of 1893 passed another legislative apportionment act on the same lines as the act of 1891.

This being considered illegal the Republicans in 1895, having gained both branches of the Legislature, enacted the fairest apportionment law ever passed in Indiana. The Democrats at once set about to fight this act on the ground that the State could be reapportioned only every six years, and the Legislature of 1893 would be the first to have the right to pass such a law.

Decided on Other Grounds.

The Supreme Court, in declaring the 1895 apportionment law unconstitutional, did not agree with the Democratic claim, for the reason that the intervening act of 1893 was just as unconstitutional as the act of 1891, and hence the State was without a valid apportionment since 1885. The court, however, decided the 1895 law invalid for an altogether different reason, and one that makes every apportionment law since the Republican act of 1873 unconstitutional. This reason arises from what is termed double representation, or double districts.

The Republican law of 1895, as the former Democratic laws, groups certain counties together and gives them a vote on more representatives than they are entitled to. As an example, the three counties of Randolph, Delaware, and Madison each has less than the 11,020 votes necessary for one Senator. The three together, however, had 22,398 votes, or enough for two Senators, and hence were joined in a double Senatorial district and each county had an opportunity to vote for two Senators.

Manifestly Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court holds this to be manifestly unconstitutional. While two counties or a necessary number of counties may be joined to give them one Senator, the court holds they cannot be united for double representation. This decision, therefore, is a body blow to the system of apportionment established by the Democrats and used by them for the purpose of freezing out a weak Republican county by tying it to a big Democratic county.

The Republican act of 1895 was fair in that equal representation was given, but it was given under the unconstitutional system established by the Democrats, known as gerrymander.

The court throws out both apportionments of 1895 and 1893, leaving that of 1885 standing. The court, however, calls attention to the fact that the 1885 gerrymander is unconstitutional for the same reason, and would be so decided if presented to the court. Under that act the Counties of Clinton, Boone, and Montgomery are united for a double district.

The Republicans will likely push a speedy case to declare the 1885 act unconstitutional, throwing the coming election back on the apportionment act of 1874. If this be not done the Republicans stand face to face with the fact that they will have to go into the next election under the Democratic gerrymander of 1885 and will have a hard fight to capture the Legislature, even though they might carry the State.

Gov. Matthews a Partisan.

The court cites the fact Gov. Matthews could call a special session of the Legislature and have a legal apportionment act issued, but this the Governor refuses to do, as the present legislative body is Republican.

The successor to Senator Voorhees depends on the political complexion of the next Legislature and the Democrats' hope to carry the State on the gerrymander of 1885. Since 1885 the population of the gas belt has been more than doubled and in other Republican sections of the State the population has increased rapidly, while in the Democratic sections it has remained almost quiet. The result is that many thousand Republican voters are likely to be disfranchised on legislative representation. The Republicans, to carry the next Legislature, must carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

The decision was written by Judge Howard and concurred in, wholly or in part, by all the court. The case was brought up by the Democrats in Sullivan County.

MARK HANNA VISITS MILWAUKEE.

Ex-Gov. McKinley's Lieutenant Has a Conference with Gov. Upham.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Mark Hanna, McKinley's manager, came here tonight in the interests of his candidate.

After the expressions in favor of the Ohioan by a few politicians at the recent meeting of the Republican State Central committee, Mr. Hanna expected to receive a royal greeting from Wisconsin Republicans. Gov. Upham, however, was the only avowed McKinleyite who was on the ground. He had a long conference with Mr. Hanna and assured him Wisconsin would be in line for his candidate.

It is regarded as rather significant that none of the wheelhorses of the party came in to hobnob with McKinley's manager. This is accounted for by the coldness which ex-Senators Spooner and Sawyer have shown towards the Ohioan. Mr. Hanna expressed himself as well pleased with the outlook, saying McKinley would be the candidate, and he was sure Wisconsin would be in line for him. However, there was just a tinge of regret in his tone when he said he hoped Henry C. Payne, who is now sojourning in the Eternal City, would soon return to take charge of affairs in this State.

The politicians have been breaking away from McKinley during Mr. Payne's absence.

Mr. Hanna and Col. W. H. Osborne, who accompanies him, are reticent in regard to their plans in this State. McKinley's friends here are in favor of organizing the McKinley forces for a hurrah campaign to capture the State convention on March 18. They find themselves without a good organizer in the State, as all the good workers of the party are not in favor of McKinley and are inclined to favor the candidacy of Reed.

DEMOCRATS SUPPORT LOCAL OPTION

Bill Agreed Upon by the Minority in the Iowa Legislature.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Democratic members of the Legislature propose to go on record as favoring a straight local option bill to the present mulct law. They have prepared a bill which will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Hipwell and in the House by Mr. Merrell.

The feature of the day in the Senate was the introduction by Waterman of the resolution adopted by the caucus of the soldier members of the House and Senate last night in regard to the medallions it is proposed to place on the soldiers' monument. It was:

"Resolved, That the Monument commission be directed to place no image or medallion portrait of any man, living or dead, upon said monument, or erect thereon any figure other than such as may be typical, as such special recognition exalts one soldier above another of equal or more distinguished record."

This resolution will be reported by all the ex-soldier members of both houses and will probably be adopted in spite of the fact that the commission has already ordered the medallions complained of from a Chicago artist and work on them is well along.

WILL MEET IN CHICAGO TONIGHT.

Democratic Subcommittee to Make Convention Arrangements.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30.—Chairman Harrity of the Democratic National committee left here today on the Pennsylvania limited for Chicago to be present at the meeting tomorrow night of the subcommittee which is to have charge of the arrangements for the Democratic National convention.

Besides Mr. Harrity the subcommittee consists of Gorman of Maryland, Cable of Illinois, Wall of Wisconsin, Sherley of Kentucky, Prather of Missouri, and Secretary Sheerin of Indiana. It will select a hall for the convention and headquarters for the National committee and possibly fill the position of Sergeant-at-Arms.

Many applications and recommendations have been received by Mr. Harrity, including numerous requests for newspaper seats.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman has decided not to serve on the subcommittee which will have charge of the arrangements for the Democratic convention at Chicago. He said this afternoon he was tired of devoting so much time to convention arrangements and then being obliged to submit to criticism, and he accordingly notified Chairman Harrity that he would not be present at the meeting of the subcommittee to be held at the Palmer House tomorrow.

TWO EACH FOR REED AND M'KINLEY

Kellogg Is Unable to Control the Louisiana Convention.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 30.—The Republican State convention held its second day's session today and at a late hour tonight is still in session and noisy.

Kellogg's men, who are for Reed, have been losing ground all day. The business-men in New Orleans, the sugar planters, when it became evident last night the money Kellogg is alleged to have used would carry the convention for Reed, got together quietly and such pressure was brought to bear in behalf of McKinley men under Capt. A. T. Wimberly, who has refused to use money in the fight, that a caucus of all the leaders except Kellogg was held and it was decided to send two McKinley delegates-at-large and two Reed men to St. Louis.

This will give McKinley a large majority of the delegates from this State. Four have already been elected. Gov. Warmouth says two will go from his district. A. T. Wimberly and Richard Sims have an easy fight in the Second District, and both are enthusiastic McKinley men. This makes ten of the sixteen delegates to be elected who will vote for McKinley.

A fight was made in the convention on A. Cage, who is a candidate for reëlection as Chairman of the State Central committee, and who is a McKinley man. The excitement rose to such heights that chairs were overturned, Chairman Guicjard thrust from his place on the platform, delegates knocked down and trampled under foot, and the utmost confusion reigned. The fight against Cage was not successful.

At midnight the fusion ticket put up by the sugar planters was indorsed, making three conventions which have declared in its favor.

The nomination of Presidential delegates was taken up. Kellogg, who has been handling Reed's cause here, was first nominated and a move made to elect him by acclamation, but this failed, and it was decided to first make all the nominations before taking a vote.

FIRST BREAK IN HUNTER'S FORCES.

Dr. Chambers Votes for Ex-Justice Holt for Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The first break in the Hunter forces was made in the ballot this morning by the vote of Dr. J. M. Chambers of Kenton for ex-Chief Justice William H. Holt, which created much surprise. The Hunter people claim there is no significance in Dr. Chambers' action.

Holt's son-in-law, ex-Speaker Carroll, is the leader of the Democrats in the House, and while Holt is a Repulican, he is not a strong partisan, and was elected in a Democratic district as Judge of the Appellate Court. This it is argued gives him an advantage over other Republicans, and he will undoubtedly be tried.

All doubts as to Dr. Hunter's ineligibility were set at rest this morning when his friends displayed naturalization papers taken out in Pennsylvania in 1865.

A story is afloat tonight of a Democratic member having been offered $5,000 to stay away tomorrow without securing a pair. It is not believed.

ALLISON CLUB FORMED IN DUBUQUE.

Republicans Enthusiastic for the Senator from Iowa.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—A large and enthusiastic meeting for the purpose of organizing an Allison club in this city was held this evening.

W. H. Torbert was chosen President, with two Vice-Presidents in each ward. Speeches were made by Capt. Hayden, Dr. E. A. Guilbert, J. C. Longville, P. S. Webster, W. H. Torbert, and others, in which Senator Allison's great services to the country and his spotless record as a statesman and a private citizen were set forth.

A hall will be hired and regular meetings held.

It is expected membership will be not less than 2,000, and as this is the home of Senator Allison this club is likely to be headquarters for Allison clubs of the Northwest. The club will go to St. Louis in a body.

Voters to Be Given a Chance.

York, Pa., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Republican County committee today selected March 14 as the date for the primaries. Voters will be requested to express their preference for President at the primaries. The passage of the resolution to do this was due to the influence of Gov. Hastings' friends who are in the majority in York County.

Addicks Supports Dupont.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Ex-Senatorial Candidate J. Addison Addicks declares he will support Col. Dupont, his successful competitor, and assist him by all the means in his power to secure the seat to which he was elected.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS ARE INVINCIBLE.

Scour the City for a Meeting Place and Find One, Too.

Anthropology was discussed under exceeding difficulties but with amazing perseverance last night by the Chicago Anthropological Society.

An ineffectual attempt was first made to hold the meeting at the regular place, Room No. 426 Athenæum Building. Unfortunately the arrangements made for the special use of the room had miscarried and the key was not forthcoming.

As early as 7:30 p. m. J. H. Copeland and some other prominent members were on the spot, and consultations on the untoward circumstance were frequent until 8:30 o'clock, by which time upwards of forty persons, including many women, had gathered on the fourth floor of the building. But the room remained locked.

In this emergency Mr. Copeland suggested it would be well to try to get a room in some of the hotels and hold the meeting there. So the members present moved en masse on the Great Northern and Dr. J. C. Lewis, the President, and Mr. Copeland went ahead to secure the room.

Unluckily every room suitable for such a purpose had been preëmpted. One previous application for a meeting place had already been refused for want of ability to comply with it.

Disconsolate was the gathering that debated this new misfortune in the rotunda. Some went home straightaway. But not all. C. T. Brown rose to the emergency and offered the hospitality of his office on the tenth floor of the Unity Building. The offer was gratefully accepted by the more enthusiastic and at once a procession of nearly twenty persons streamed out of the Great Northern Hotel and made its way northward.

The meeting was called to order about 9:30 o'clock by Dr. Lewis and a most animated debate took place, in which Dr. Lewis, C. T. Brown, J. H. Copeland, A. H. Senn, Miss Hattie Storp, Dr. Lindholm, and others took part.

At the next meeting of the society, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 426 Athenæum Building, Dr. Bayard Holmes will lecture on "Child Growth" and a discussion will follow.

HUGH F. DEMPSEY IS PARDONED.

Pittsburg Labor Leader and Other Prisoners Gain Their Freedom.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—Gov. Hastings tonight pardoned Hugh F. Dempsey, the Pittsburg laborer, in accordance with the recommendation of the Board of Pardons. He also signed pardons for Roger Feeny, Pittsburg, robbery, and commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of James McMullen, Pittsburg, and William Penn Bowen, Wilkesbarre.

TO CONTEST THE SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Higginson Elopement Case to Be Aired in the Courts.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Julia Boland Higginson, the wife of Frederick Lee Higginson, who a few months ago startled Boston's Four Hundred by eloping with J. W. Smith, a young Salem lawyer, will contest the suit for divorce recently filed by her husband. An appearance was entered today in behalf of Mrs. Higginson by Lawyer Francis C. Welch.

TROOP C GIVES A BALL.

BIG MILITARY FUNCTION IN FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.

Soldiers in New Uniforms Dance and Watch Others Do the Same Thing—Grand March Participated In by 800 Persons and Led by Brig.-Gen. Wheeler and Mrs. W. H. Clark and Adjutant-General Hilton and Mrs. Hilton—Some of Those Present.

Troop C, I. N. G., gave its second annual ball at the First Regiment Armory last night. The event was characterized by the attendance of many high in military offices.

At 9:50 o'clock the grand march was started, led by Brigadier-General H. A. Wheeler and Mrs. W. H. Clark and Adjutant-General and Mrs. C. C. Hilton. The grand march was participated in by fully 800 persons, while 700 others looked on from the floor and galleries. The men of Troop C wore for the first time their new full dress uniforms. A telegram announced the inability of the Milwaukee Light Horse Squadron to be present. The Reception committee was as follows:

Brigadier-General H. A. Wheeler, Lieut. S. R. H. Thompkins, Lieut. J. H. Shipton, Lieut.-Col. George V. Lauman, Maj. H. G. Purinton, Maj. George Meehan, Maj. Alfred Russell, Capt. W. J. Grant, Capt. Paul B. Lino, Lieut. A. A. Michelson, Capt. M. L. C. Funkhouser, Sergt. Carl C. Bullock, Milton J. Foreman, Martin B. Cohn, Albert H. Veeder Jr., David M. Bell.

Among those present were:

Col. and Mrs. H. L. Turner, Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Dorrell McGowan, Judge and Mrs. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Alsip, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Whigam, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. E. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. David Simpson, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Stringfield, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Boddie, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cleave, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Roddin, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dabt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bournique, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kenly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cairns, Miss Florence Deamerest, Miss Lena Barth, Miss W. Goodwillie, Miss Paralee Johnson, Miss Evelyn Mix, Miss Eliza Wheeler, Miss C. A. Sweet, Miss Anna Kiss[illegible], Miss Emma Ma[illegible], Miss Leona Tho[illegible], Miss Frankie B[illegible], Miss Mabel Pea[illegible], Miss Birdie Pea[illegible], Miss Evelyn Lewis, Miss Anna Hudson, Miss Harriett Wallace, Miss Adelene Robinson, Miss Anna Elmore, Miss Grace Jones, Miss Urcele Foster, Miss Uner Foster, Miss Louise Burns, Miss Irene Cook, Miss Gertrude Barrett, Miss Campbell, Miss Adams, Miss Sidell, Miss Hawley, Miss Elizabeth Hall, Waterbury, Conn., Miss Mary Daniels, Miss Ola Fickes, Miss Margaret Johnson, Miss Lena Spaulding, Miss Belle Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gaston, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Higbie, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. C. Porter Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kies Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Poull, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sherwin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Judge and Mrs. G. W. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. W. Cuthbertson, Maj. and Mrs. Elliott Durand, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Etheridge, Col. and Mrs. J. G. Neumeister, Judge and Mrs. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Kochersperger, Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Russell, Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peck, Miss Rose Wright, Miss Tillie Johnson, Lieut.-Col. Walter Frazier Jr., Brig.-Gen. A. Welch, Capt. Belden, Col. Wm. Pelouze, Col. L. T. Stewart, Lieut. J. A. McNally, Capt. McGunnigle, U. S. A., Maj. G. F. Lydston, Mr. Henry Tewes, Mr. Harry Sommers, Mr. Brunt Loll, Mr. Daniel Southard, Mr. J. F. A. Halbach, Mr. Harry Robinson, Mr. Harry Taft, Mr. Edward Ortman, Mr. Lyman Bournique, Mr. John Curtis, Mr. T. M. Goodwillie, Mr. S. W. Allerton, Col. D. J. Foster, Lieut. Leo Wampold, Mr. A. H. Cohn, Mr. C. B. Obermeyer, Mr. W. H. Mandelbaum, Mr. E. Rau, Lieut. S. C. Semmek, Lieut. Charles S. Ripley, U. S. N., Mr. I. H. Foreman.

said, referring to a song named "Shenandoah," which had just been sung in his honor by Maj. G. S. Roper of Rockford, "Comrades, I am forced to do the blushing for the crowd, but officers of the army are placed in all kinds of trying positions." He complimented the society on its work, and developed the thought the Army of the Potomac and soldiers in general were men of action, and not words.

The National Guard came in for a complimentary address by Col. Henry L. Turner.

Dr. H. W. Bolton lauded the volunteer soldiery of the country, and told of the valorous deeds of the war accomplished by the volunteers. He said the volunteers were the soldiery of the Commonwealth, because they were nearest to the people, and were therefore the strongest in their influence.

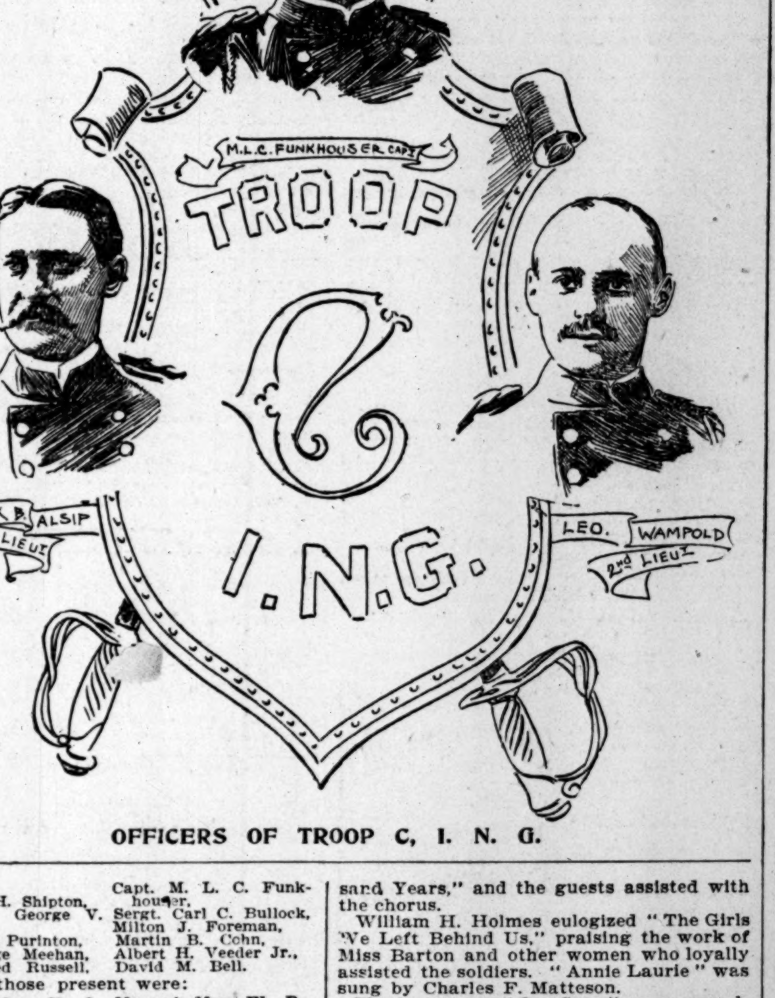
Progress of the Program.

The song "Old Shady," by John M. Hubbard, was followed by a toast by Gen. John C. Black, who paid a tribute to the inspiration under which the Union soldiers fought. Oscar B. Knight sang "Comrades," and "The Soldier's Farewell" was rendered by M. H. Wager and E. H. Rexford. George C. Ball sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Gen. W. H. Powell, in responding to the toast, "The Grand Army of the Republic," dwelt on the bravery of the men who enlisted in the defense of the Nation and spoke words of praise for the survivors of the many battles. The song "Old Glory," by Maj. George F. Roper, was followed by a toast, "The Loyal Legion," by Thomas B. Bryan. George C. Ball sang "A Thousand Years," and the guests assisted with the chorus.

William H. Holmes eulogized "The Girls We Left Behind Us," praising the work of Miss Barton and other women who loyally assisted the soldiers. "Annie Laurie" was sung by Charles F. Matteson.

The last toast, "Our Sons," was responded to by Holbrook F. J. Porter. John M. Hubbard sang "Marching Through Georgia," Gen. John H. Stibbs recited "Barbara Frietchie," and the assembly dispersed after singing "America."



OFFICERS OF TROOP C, I. N. G.

Officers Elected.

Before the banquet a business meeting was held and the following officers elected:

President—Capt. C. H. Dauchy.
First Vice-President—Gen. L. M. Fairchild.
Second Vice-President—Gen. W. H. Powell.
Third Vice-President—C. B. Wilson.
Secretary—H. P. Thompson.
Treasurer—Maj. Charles Northrup.
Chaplain—The Rev. W. W. Wilson.
Surgeon—N. B. Thurston.
Executive Board—L. B. Coupland, George Merryweather, W. J. Hemstreet, Maj. E. D. Redington, Capt. M. B. Miller, O. W. Norton, Capt. B. Dean, George Scgoenberger.

Vice-Presidents were also elected by corps.

Guests Present.

Those present were:

Mr. G. Forrester, Ex-Judge Kirk Hawes, Col. J. A. Sexton, Mr. C. Crawford, Mr. E. S. Watts, Mr. W. H. Gross, Mr. W. H. Rose, Mr. R. A. Charon, Mr. W. H. Chapman, Mr. L. B. Kent, Mr. F. H. Brown, Mr. C. E. Vaughan, Mr. W. S. Devoe, Mr. F. J. Maxwell, Mr. W. Goldie, Mr. W. J. Hemstreet, Mr. C. S. Nellis, Mr. R. G. Waggener, Mr. C. W. Crocker, Mr. J. Irving Pearce, Rev. G. K. Hoover, Mr. J. Langerman, Mr. B. R. Carroll, Mr. H. N. D. Parker, Mr. C. C. McClaughry, Mr. H. A. Parker, Mr. G. N. Cowan, Mr. J. M. Southworth, Mr. A. Dunning, Mr. A. P. Hoover, Mr. C. Northrup, Dr. J. C. Hoag, Mr. W. Gaskill, Mr. I. N. Camp, Mr. A. P. Camp, Mr. M. W. Phalen, Mr. L. B. Copeland, Mr. F. H. Spink, Mr. J. Lynch, Mr. H. C. Cribben, Mr. J. Gruis, Mr. A. Dexter, Mr. H. Osborn, Mr. D. J. Hynes, Mr. G. H. Casler, Mr. E. H. Thurston, Mr. J. A. Means, Mr. W. H. Shell, Mr. J. B. Sine, Mr. B. H. Campbell, Mr. J. M. Bell, Mr. A. C. Slayton, Dr. L. H. Montgomery, Mr. S. T. Lewis, Mr. H. Barnard, Mr. W. E. Munschall, Mr. F. H. Burroughs, Mr. T. S. Cunningham, Mr. M. V. Zimmerman, Mr. G. R. Tucker, Mr. W. H. Fellows, Mr. R. L. Goodwin, Mr. B. F. Harris, Mr. S. D. Murray, Mr. C. F. Linscott, Mr. J. A. Pierce, Mr. B. F. Dare, Mr. Z. R. Winslow, Mr. A. F. Walcott, Mr. G. E. Crummett, Mr. W. L. Smith, Mr. W. H. Heegaard, Maj. J. H. Bell, Mr. J. O. Davidson, Mr. G. P. Braun, Mr. C. H. McConnell, Mr. F. Frosch, Mr. M. H. Wagar, Mr. S. M. Sutherland, Mr. J. R. Towle, Mr. W. H. Ban, Mr. G. McGraw, Mr. J. E. McGowan, Mr. J. A. Montgomery, Dr. E. P. Murdoch, Mr. C. A. Hale, Mr. J. F. Laderer, Mr. C. B. Engel, Mr. S. M. Tyrrell, Mr. D. W. Bosley, Mr. H. W. Home, Mr. L. L. Wadsworth, Mr. W. D. Wyman, Mr. C. A. Walton, Mr. R. S. Thompson, Mr. C. S. Barth, Mr. R. Ronims, Mr. A. W. Morton, Mr. F. E. Culver, Mr. H. C. Cook, Mr. S. W. Tanner, Mr. E. Kirk, Mr. J. Kearns, Mr. J. De Clark, Mr. H. H. Stibbs, Mr. T. C. Reid, Mr. J. B. Clarke, Mr. R. D. Hedges, Mr. C. F. Matteson, Mr. G. K. Denehy, Mr. C. W. Davis, Mr. S. S. Frowe, Mr. G. C. Ball, Mr. J. H. Conrad, Mr. E. J. Harkup, Mr. W. J. Phalen, Mr. H. S. Dietrich, Mr. E. Rexford, Mr. H. L. Thompson, Mr. O. J. Bumbach, Mr. L. E. McPherson, Mr. H. C. Weston, Mr. J. H. Walker, Mr. G. W. Welsh, Mr. B. F. Jenkins, Mr. E. S. Watts, Mr. F. A. Perrigo, Mr. O. C. Rogers, Mr. G. S. Gove, Mr. E. F. Bosley, Mr. S. C. DeVery, Mr. J. L. Borchardt, Mr. A. Batchelder, Mr. D. H. Roach, Mr. C. L. Thompson, Mr. J. B. Johnston, Mr. W. H. Doherty, Mr. G. K. Brady, Mr. E. R. P. Shirley, Mr. R. T. Shipley, Mr. A. B. Hull, Mr. F. Conner, Mr. J. P. Costello, Mr. J. H. Rend, Mr. E. De Clark, Mr. H. B. Jackson, Mr. J. S. Phillips, Mr. W. R. Robbins, Mr. W. B. Keeler, Mr. R. H. Mason, Mr. W. L. B. Jenney, Mr. E. D. Swain.

VETERANS EXCHANGE WAR STORIES

Reunion of Western Society of Army of the Potomac.

At the familiar bugle call for assembly veterans of the Army of the Potomac fell into line and marched into the banquet-hall of the Sherman House last night to celebrate the seventh annual reunion of the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac.

As the line filed into the hall the old familiar colors behind which they had marched to both victory and defeat were recognized. Around the walls were draped the Stars and Stripes, forming a background for the coats-of-arms of the States represented in the army and for the banners bearing the characteristic emblems of the corps. It was not a warlike gathering, although a gathering of warriors, and battles were not fought over, as is usual at such reunions. Soldiers of the Confederate Army of the Potomac sat with their Northern comrades, and the fierce battles of the war seemed so far away as scarcely to be realities in the close fellowship of the men who had once been engaged in a death struggle.

It was not only the seventh annual reunion of the society, but twice seven corps were represented, and the ancient propitious significance of the perfect number seemed to have its influence, despite the fact thirteen sat at one table without even a shade of anxiety being caused by what superstition has called the fatal number.

Theme of the Evening.

Patriotism, which caused the organization of the army, pervaded the reunion, increased in strength with the increase of years. Every song was patriotic in its nature, and nearly all were old familiar airs, all the veterans joining in the choruses.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild of Madison, Wis., was the first speaker, responding to the toast, "The Army of the Potomac." He spoke of the constancy of the army through defeat as well as victory. No army, he said, had ever stood together through such discouraging circumstances and finally accomplished such splendid results.

Maj.-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., next responded to "The Army and Navy." He

MAYOR GETS A 15-YEAR SENTENCE.

Result of a Bad Man Trying to Make a Good Man Drink.

Leadville, Colo., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Lloyd Mayor, a noted desperado, who has three murders on his list and is wanted on the charge of robbing the Wells-Fargo Express company of $16,000 at Gillett a few months ago, was sentenced to the penitentiary today for fifteen years for attempting to kill a man named Finlayson who refused to drink with him.

VOTE IS AGAINST THE SUBSIDY.

Brazil, Ind., Will Not Aid the Chicago and Southwestern.

Brazil, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The election held in this township today to vote on a $20,000 subsidy for the Chicago and Southwestern railroad resulted in about 500 majority against the subsidy.

Charges Attorney with Embezzlement.

R. A. L. Dick, a former Assistant County Attorney, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement. Charles Barbus, the complainant, says he called at Dick's office Jan. 6 and paid him $30 to commence a case in court for him. Twice he has asked Dick since then to refund the money or take action in the case, but he says he received no satisfaction.

Remember assignee's sale stock of desks, chairs, of A. H. Andrews & Co., 215 Wabash.

JOHN L. IS IN A BAD WAY.

CRITICALLY ILL AS A RESULT OF HIS FALL FROM A TRAIN.

Ex-Champion Pugilist Laid Up at Springfield with Internal Injuries and in Danger of Erysipelas—Does Not Realize How Badly He Is Hurt Until the Day Following the Accident—Chicago Physician Is Sent For.

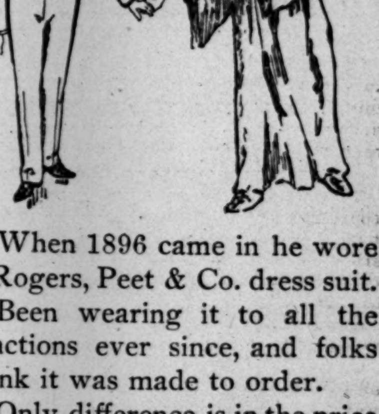
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan, who fell from a moving train near Galva, Ill., yesterday, is so seriously injured he will be laid up here for at least a week.

Last night he did not realize he was hurt much, and, against the protests of the physicians, went to the opera-house with his troupe, and, with his head in a bandage, told the audience about the accident, and denied the story that he was drunk at the time it happened.

This morning he could not get out of bed. His eyes were so badly swollen he could not open them; his body was covered with bruises, and he complained of severe pains in the abdomen. His theatrical company was obliged to go on to East St. Louis without him.

Dr. J. N. Dixon, his physician, said this evening: "Sullivan is in a very critical condition. The wound on the head is so serious erysipelas may develop. He is injured internally, though it is difficult to say just to what extent."

Sullivan's Chicago physician, Dr. McNamara, is expected to arrive during the night. Sullivan has no recollection of the accident. He did not fully realize what happened until he reached Springfield last night.



When 1896 came in he wore a Rogers, Peet & Co. dress suit. Been wearing it to all the functions ever since, and folks think it was made to order.

Only difference is in the price and that's a big difference—about half the made-to-order figure.

Swallow-tail Suits of fine worsted, serge lined, $25; or same, full silk lined, $30. Imported Crepes, full silk lined and faced, $45. Tuxedo Suits, silk faced $30.

F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills
Are Endorsed by Physicians and Druggists.
They cause the kidneys to filter all uric acid and other poisons or impurities from the blood.
Cure Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Anæmia, Pimples, Bad Blood, Bright's Disease, Malaria, Backache, Kidney Pains, Dropsy, Pain in the Abdomen, Frequent Urination, Inflammation of Kidneys, etc.

Cured a Severe Pain in My Back.
I was troubled with a severe pain in my back which gave me much inconvenience in doing my housework. I read of Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills, and am taking them. They have cured me as far as I know, as the pains are all gone.
MRS. ANNIE BROWN, 264 Organ Ave., Columbus, O.
Fifty cents a box. A valuable book mailed free.
HOBBS MEDICINE CO. Chicago or San Francisco.

Vaughan's Seed Store
Send for Catalogue
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE HOT SPRINGS —OF— ARKANSAS.
THE ONLY HEALTH RESORT
Owned, Endorsed and Conducted by
The United States Government
RECOGNIZED WINTER CAPITAL
Of the best Society of the Nation.
THE SUPERB HOTEL EASTMAN IS NOW OPEN.
THE MAGNIFICENT ARLINGTON and 300 other Hotels and Boarding Houses open the year round at prices to suit all.
Climate mild, with abundance of sunshine.
Average winter temperature 60 degrees.
Reduced Excursion Rates on Railroads.
Inquiries answered and illustrated pamphlets sent free upon application to
H. DURAND, Manager Advertising League, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

The Crescent Hotel,
Eureka Springs, Arkansas,
Open February 20, 1896.
A beautiful stone fire-proof structure with all modern improvements, situated in Northwest Arkansas in the heart of the Ozark Mountains. Mild and bracing climate. Wild and beautiful scenery. Unrivalled medicinal waters. Through sleepers over the St. Louis and San Francisco railway between St. Louis and Eureka Springs. Write to the manager for descriptive pamphlet.

PENNOYER SANITARIUM
KENOSHA, WIS.
THE NORTHERN WINTER RESORT.
Luxurious accommodations; hot water radiators in every room; every comfort for invalids or those needing rest. For illustrated prospectus address N. E. PENNOYER, M. D., Manager.
PURE WATER—Casks or cans, upon which freight charges are paid, will be filled with the SANITARIUM MINERAL WATER, WITHOUT EXPENSE, and returned. Send for analysis.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art
SAMUEL KAYZER, Director, Auditorium Building. Finest corps of instructors in America. All branches taught. Send for catalogue.

LADIES WHO VALUE
A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft & beautiful skin.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

SENATE TO VOTE ON SILVER BOND BILL ON SATURDAY.

Another Delay to Give Mr. Morrill a Chance to Speak on the Measure—Mr. Stewart Declares It Makes No Difference When a Vote Is Taken, as It Was All "Dress Parade" and "Buncombe"—Colloquy in Which Mr. Jones Is Victim of Sarcasms.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—An animated debate closed the Senate session late this afternoon over the question of taking the vote on the pending silver bond bill. It had been expected throughout the day that Mr. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the bill, would hold the Senate in session until a vote was forced. He had given notice of this purpose, and Senators were prepared for it. But at 4:15, when Mr. Vilas secured the floor for a speech, he yielded for a motion to go into executive session. Mr. Jones explained it was proposed to take a recess until tomorrow. He felt satisfied, he said, that a vote could be taken in the near future. This led to much discussion. Mr. Chandler was sarcastic at the abandonment of the plan for a vote. Mr. Stewart declared it made no difference when a vote was taken, or whether any was taken. It was all "dress parade" and "buncombe."

The silver bond bill came up at 2 o'clock, and Mr. Mitchell [Rep., Ore.] spoke in support of the silver substitute.

Mr. Mitchell said he was in favor of bimetallism, but he did not believe it could be brought about by an international agreement. He did not believe those who were talking of an international agreement expected that such a result was possible. He was in favor of independent bimetallism, as there was no prospect of an international agreement. He did not believe that England, as long as she could control Germany and other countries, would consent to an international agreement for bimetallism.

Perkins Gets Into a Dispute.

Mr. Perkins [Rep., Cal.] spoke in support of the silver amendment. The people of California had made up their minds on this subject, and, knowing this universal feeling in his State, the Senator said he would cast his vote for the silver amendment, even though his personal views inclined to a more conservative course.

Mr. Perkins proceeded to urge the need of a tariff measure adequate to meet the country's expenditures and to overcome the deficit. The Senator also approved the popular feature of the bond call. He pointed out, however, that no city west of the Missouri River could take bonds without paying the exchange between San Francisco and New York, while Eastern cities could buy direct of the Subtreasuries without paying exchange.

When Mr. Perkins concluded an animated discussion arose as to taking the vote on the measure. Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin took the floor for a speech, but said he preferred to go on tomorrow. It was expected Mr. Jones of Arkansas, in charge of the bill, would insist on proceeding, but he said he would yield for an executive session. He added he expected to vote tomorrow or the next day.

Mr. Chandler proceeded to explain he was ready for a vote, and would assent to any new arrangement if the distinct consent of the Senators could be secured. If the present plan for a vote was to be abandoned, then some definite new plan should be offered.

Mr. Jones answered with spirit that the bill had not been abandoned. He had merely adopted what he considered the most expeditious plan.

At this point Mr. Morrill [Rep., Vt.] announced he desired to speak on the bill for about forty minutes on Saturday, and Mr. Jones suggested he would shape his plans to afford Mr. Morrill every facility for speaking on the day desired.

"Then it appears it is not expected that a vote will be taken tomorrow?" interjected Mr. Chandler. "For surely the Senator [Jones] would not grant this courtesy to the Senator from Vermont [Morrill] on Saturday after the voting on the bill on Friday."

All Orders Parade and Buncombe.

"This whole thing is dress parade," asserted Mr. Stewart. "It makes no difference as to when the vote is taken or whether it is taken at all. Every one knows that this silver bill will not become a law. I know it, and I will make no speech on it. It is all dress parade and making records.

"But this amendment will be germane as an amendment to the tariff bill, and when that comes up I will have something to say. I will want to see then what Senators will put tariff above silver or silver above tariff."

Mr. Chandler sarcastically asked why this dress parade was not abandoned and other important business taken up. Why not, he asked, order off the dress parade soldiers?

"The Senator [Chandler] knows well," said Mr. Stewart, "that there is no purpose of making this measure a law. It is all sham."

"But," interposed Mr. Chandler, "the Senator should not assume to state what I know."

"I beg the Senator's pardon," responded Mr. Stewart, "for assuming that the Senator knows anything on any subject."

VOTES TO SEAT D. B. CULBERSON.

House Stands by the Texas Member in a Brief Session.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The report of the Elections committee in the House today in favor of the sitting member, D. B. Culberson, from the Fourth Texas District, and against T. H. Davis, was adopted without division. The unanimous report on the case of J. H. Rosenthal vs. Miles Crowley, from the Tenth Texas District, in favor of Crowley, was placed on the calendar, and it was agreed Mr. Rosenthal, the contestant, should have an hour tomorrow to present his case, when it will be acted on.

A resolution was adopted requesting the President at his earliest convenience to transmit to Congress the report of the Board of Engineers on the Nicaraguan Canal.

A bill was passed on motion of Mr. Quigg [Rep., N. Y.] to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and on motion of Mr. Mercer [Rep., Neb.] to grant to the City of Omaha the use of the Fort Omaha military reservation, which is to be abandoned by the government next spring.

On motion of Mr. Shafroth [Rep., Colo.] a bill was passed to open forest reservations in the State of Colorado for the location of mining claims; also on motion of Mr. Bishop [Rep., Mich.] to confirm certain cash entries of offered lands.

GOVERNMENT TO DREDGE RIVER.

Project to Be Pushed by Illinois Representatives at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—There were several informal conferences today among the Chicago people here relative to the project of having the Federal Government assume control of the Chicago River and dredge it out so that large lake carriers can reach the remote docks.

Representatives Cooke and Woodman had a talk tonight with Drainage Trustee Eckhart, Secretary Stone of the Board of Trade, and others. Capt. J. S. Dunham has also been here devoting his attention chiefly to the Detroit bridge matter, but incidentally looking over the ground in behalf of the Chicago River. Mr. Eckhart said this evening the objections raised by the government to improving the river were based on the fact that it was used to dump sewage in, and hence no dredging could be permanent. The other serious objection was the height of the crown of the La Salle street and Washington street tunnels, but Capt. Marshall has admitted if the government assumes to dredge the river it would not be stopped by the tunnels, and the people who owned or controlled them would have to get them out of the way or have the water let in by the Federal engineers.

The Chicago men declare when the drainage canal is completed the result will be to scour out the Chicago River, and hence that the deposit of sewage will have no more effect than is the case with any city on a running stream. The general tenor of the talk this evening was to the effect that efforts must be made to present the subject in a favorable light to Capt. Marshall, as his report will be required before any action can be taken by Congress.

Telegrams have been sent to Commissioner Kent and others requesting them to prepare all the necessary data, including estimates of the cost, and of the amount of shipping involved for use before the Rivers and Harbors committee. Representative Cooke said this evening he could see no valid reason why the Federal Government should not assume control of the Chicago River. Its work on the harbor, he declared, was all being nullified by the shallow water in the river. In view of the large sums notoriously spent in improving little creeks of no benefit to Congress he felt sure if the matter were properly agitated Congress might be induced to begin the work or at least to order a systematic survey, which would be the basis for future operations.

MORE MONEY FOR WATERCOURSES.

Rivers and Harbors Committee to Open Uncle Sam's Purse.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—"It is quite likely that the Rivers and Harbors committee will consider favorably fairly liberal appropriations for internal improvements projected or under way," said Representative Reeves, member of the committee, "for there is a disposition manifested to do away with the spirit of false economy which would permit improvements already begun to become practically useless for lack of sufficient funds to complete them. There is $175,000,000 now in the Treasury, derived from all sources, and there is a tendency on the part of Congressmen who have watercourses in their districts to see to it that some of this money is expended for the benefit of all the people. Within a short time there will be $100,000,000 added to the money in the Treasury, and there does not seem to be any sense in allowing this vast sum to lie idle while internal improvements are permitted to go to rack and ruin.

"Thus far nothing has been said to our committee in regard to the improvement of Chicago harbor, but it is understood that the Illinois delegation will get together and make suggestions which in all probability will be agreed to."

IMPORTANT TO PENSION-SEEKERS.

Soldier Can Be Considered Dead if Not Heard From in Seven Years.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—A measure of the greatest interest to pensioners was put through the House of Representatives today when that body adopted the report made by the Committee on Invalid Pensions. It was recommended by the committee that in all cases of pension claims the unexplained absence for seven years of the soldier would be all that was necessary to prove that he was dead. It was said this was in conformity with common law, and would answer all practical purposes and materially assist a great many applicants for pensions. Under the rule now in force at the Pension Bureau, although a soldier may not have been heard from since the war closed, this cannot be considered a proof of his death, and hundreds of cases are held up in the Pension Office awaiting such proofs.

A feature of the debate was the attempt made by Congressman Bartlett of New York, who is the avowed foe of pension claims, to muster strength enough to defeat the report of the Pensions committee. Representative Graff of Illinois proved too much for the New York Congressman, however, by producing a copy of Greenleaf on evidence, in which he proved conclusively that seven years was all that was necessary in the adjudication in the case of a pensioner.

This shot completely winded the New-Yorker, and he sat quietly in his seat when the Speaker put the question, and it was adopted by a viva voce vote. There was no demand made for a division, and consequently there was no public record made for or against the proposition.

TO REVIVE THE NEW IDRIA CLAIMS.

Heirs of Billy McGarrahan Renew the Fight in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Although Billy McGarrahan has been dead nearly a year there is a prospect of the revival of his famous mining claim through the efforts which have been set on foot by his sole heirs, Nicholas Stanton of Joliet, Ill., and Patrick Stanton of Sing Sing, New York. A smooth-faced well-preserved looking specimen of humanity is Nicholas Stanton, aged 72 years. He was at the Capitol today trying to get some points in support of his claim against Uncle Sam.

"It seems," said the old gentleman, "well nigh useless to attempt to cope with the interest which prevented McGarrahan from obtaining what belonged to him, but his surviving heirs will keep up the fight. Patrick and myself have pretty good-sized families, and it is our intention to contest every inch of ground as long as there is the slightest hope. Inasmuch as the company that operates our property is a wealthy corporation, it is a good deal like butting against a stone wall to try and accomplish anything. Col George R. Davis of Illinois has been intrusted with the prosecution of this case at the Washington end, and it is our sincere wish that Senator Teller will take as much interest in us as he did in the original claimant for the land now held by the New Idria company."

TO HOLD THE SENATE CAUCUS TODAY.

Lively Contest Probable Between Older and Younger Members.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—There was to be a caucus of the Senate Republicans this morning to consider the question of reorganization, but it was finally decided to postpone it until tomorrow afternoon, when there is likely to be a lively time of it. Many of the older Senators are much opposed to any attempt to take possession of the Senate offices at the present time. They are not anxious to assume responsibility for the do-nothing policy of the body, and are almost beginning to regret they undertook to control the committees. Some of the younger Senators, however, are hot after the patronage, and in this they are backed up by Quay, who wants to strengthen himself still more in Pennsylvania by making his henchman, Clayton McMichael, Secretary of the Senate, as he made his other follower, McDowell, Clerk of the House. George C. Gorham and A. D. Shaw are the other candidates for the place, but Shaw at least would be willing to take the position of Sergeant-at-Arms if he could get it.

OUR BALANCE SHEET ESTIMATES.

Wide Differences of Opinion as to the Items That Are Included.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Senator Nelson of Minnesota said in a recent speech that it was estimated we have to pay Europe yearly from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 in dividends and interest on mortgages, stocks, and bonds. Besides this there was an adverse balance of upwards of $40,000,000 a year in the matter of merchandise and large sums spent abroad by American tourists. The balance often was abnormally increased when investors, either as a matter of speculation or for the purpose of change or through a panicky feeling, called in or sold their stocks, securities, and bonds.

There are wide differences of opinion in regard to the amount of these and other items which go to make up the international balance sheet. It has been claimed by an apostle of the free silver craze that our payments of gold and securities to people in other countries average $200,000,000 per year. Others have guessed that owing to undervaluation of invoices the official statement of our imports of merchandise falls $100,000,000 below the true value, and Mulhall, the English statistician, has estimated that the rate of ocean freight, which should be added to the invoiced cost to get the American cost of imported goods, averages 8 per cent of the value of the merchandise carried by British vessels.

In its issue of July 8 last the New York Journal of Commerce gave an extended statement of results of inquiry among Eastern importers, vessel men, bankers, etc., in regard to such of the items as are not covered by official statistics, and its figures probably are fairly near the truth except in the matter of undervaluations, which it places at $5,000,000 per year. It is notorious that the predominance of the ad valorem duty in the Wilson-Gorman law gives a stronger temptation to undervaluing than previously existed. The following are its conclusions:

Estimates of foreign investments in this country, including all kinds of corporate issues, real estate mortgages, and co-partnership interests, range between a minimum of $1,500,000,000 and a maximum of $2,500,000,000. The most general opinion ranges around $2,000 [illegible] Considering the large aggregate [illegible] which pay no interest at all it [illegible] suppose that the annual interest [illegible] not exceed $90,000,000, which is a[illegible]age of 4½ per cent. The bankers' statements indicate a yearly total of $60,000,000 granted in travelers' credits, but 22 per cent of these are not used, so that item is reduced to $47,000,000, but it probably was greater for the extraordinary business of last year. The amounts remitted by naturalized citizens to their friends in Europe and taken out of the country by steerage passengers, also by second-class passengers who do not avail themselves of bankers' credits, are supposed to be fully offset by the cash and credits brought in by foreign travelers and by intending settlers not classified as immigrants. The homeward-bound passengers of American travelers are assumed to be provided for out of the bankers' credits.

The average rate of freight is ascertained pretty closely to be about 5.6 per cent of the invoice value of the goods imported. This gives about $25,000,000 on the $688,000,000 worth of merchandise imported in foreign vessels in 1892, the freight on the $139,000,000 worth brought in American vessels not being an outgo. Reports from the carrying companies show that a little less than $9,000,000 was paid in 1894 by outgoing passengers to foreign steamship companies. Under valuations already have been stated at $5,000,000.

The important point is made that no vessel sails from our ports without leaving behind it a considerable percentage of the sum collected on account of its inward gross earnings. There are expenses on account of repairs, port charges, agents' charges, sustenance of the crew while in port, coal, ship's stores, etc. These items probably do not fall below one-third of the average inward receipts, and for some it amounts to 40 per cent. The port expenditures of the Atlantic liners are closely figured to be only a little more than $2,000,000 less than their passenger receipts from outward voyages. Nearly another $2,000,000 must be allowed on the other side of the account for earnings of our vessels on the carrying of exports after allowing for their expenditures in foreign ports.

The conclusion from these estimates is that there is a net debtor balance of $145,000,000 per year outside of the imports and exports of goods and specie and of the movement in securities. For the seven fiscal years ending with 1893 the exports of merchandise and specie exceeded the reported value of the imports of both by $524,000,000, this being an average of $75,000,000 per year, which leaves $70,000,000 per annum to be settled by the transmission of securities besides the average of $34,000,000 per year of excess of exports over imports of specie. But it should be observed that these figures do not include the disastrous effects of the operation of the Democratic tariff which went into operation near the close of August, 1894.

QUANTITY OF CENSURE IN DISPUTE.

Mr. Bayard Engrosses the Attention of House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—No decision in the matter of censuring Ambassador Bayard was attained today by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but the discussion which absorbed the hour was the most interesting that committee has indulged in for a long time. The members were practically opposed along party lines, the Republicans urging a resolution of censure and the Democrats standing by the Ambassador.

The subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Draper of Massachusetts, Pearson of North Carolina, and Dinsmore of Arkansas, which had been charged with the settlement of the matter, laid before the full committee five drafts of resolutions. The most radical denounced in strong terms the Edinburg and Boston speeches and called upon the President to recall the Ambassador. The most mild did not mention the utterances of Mr. Bayard, but simply expressed general disapproval of the practice of making speeches on home politics by any foreign representative of the United States in the countries to which they are accredited. The three other resolutions covered the range between these two extremes.

Mr. McCreary and Mr. Money, both Democrats, took the principal parts in the discussion. Their chief argument was that the matter was one for action by the President, if any steps were to be taken to censure Mr. Bayard, and that the House would be encroaching upon the prerogatives of the President if it adopted any of the resolutions naming the Ambassador.

Mr. Pearson remarked that the President had not hesitated to encroach upon the prerogatives of Congress, and even to refer in terms of censure to some of its legislation. It is understood Mr. Cousins of Iowa has prepared a resolution which calls Mr. Bayard by name and censures him which meets the approval of a majority of the Republican members of the committee. Chairman Hitt is said to favor a milder form of censure than most of his party colleagues on the committee desire.

COULD NOT STAMPEDE LOVE FEAST.

Representative Belknap Comments on the Failure of McKinley Boom.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Representative Belknap had not been in the House five minutes today before Speaker Reed announced his appointment as a member of the Committee on Railways and Canals. There was a vacancy on this committee, caused by the unseating of Larry McGann, and it was generally understood before the announcement was made that Mr. Belknap would be assigned to this committee.

After the adjournment of the House the Chicago Congressman thanked Mr. Reed heartily for the honor conferred upon him and his constituents by his assignment to such a desirable committee. Mr. Belknap had just returned from Springfield, where he had partaken of the love feast and met all the Republican leaders of Illinois.

"One thing that impressed me unfavorably," remarked the Congressman from the Third District, "was the demonstration with a view to working up a McKinley boom at the Springfield gathering. Pictures of the apostle of protection were posted conspicuously in hotel lobbies and in shop windows, and McKinley badges, which could be had without stint, were as plentiful as leaves in Vallombrosa.

"There was an organized claque, too, for the purpose of starting a wave of sentiment for McKinley at every opportunity, and nothing was left undone to create an impression favorable to the Ohio man. When the Republican delegates were going into the love feast they were handed envelopes containing pictures and a brief history of McKinley, and the work done was strongly suggestive of a national convention rather than a State gathering.

"Despite all that was done in the interest of McKinley, however, the love feast could not be stampeded for him, and it is a question in my mind whether any real benefit was derived by his managers as a result of their missionary work."

POTTER PALMER'S CHANCES BRIGHT

Probability of His Appointment to the Post at Berlin.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—"If Illinois gets the Ambassadorship at Berlin made vacant by the death of Runyon," remarked Senator Palmer, "most undoubtedly it will be conferred upon Potter Palmer of Chicago. Our State is entitled to this place, and the leading men of Illinois have telegraphed and written me urging his selection. Naturally enough, a sense of delicacy and the proprieties restrained Mr. Palmer's friends from urging his claims until after the funeral of the dead Ambassador. So many telegrams poured in upon me regarding this matter that I wrote a letter to the President today in which I inclosed some of the most urgent.

"It will be impossible for me to see the Chief Magistrate before Saturday, but at that time I shall take pleasure in going to the White House and presenting Mr. Palmer's claims in person. It is my judgment that Mr. Palmer should get this place."

Several Senators, including Senator Palmer, have received telegrams from Mrs. Potter Palmer asking that they will give her husband's case due consideration, and the probabilities point to a strong delegation of Democrats appearing at the executive mansion on Saturday forenoon.

VOTE TO SEAT COL. H. A. DUPONT.

Long Fight, However, Before He Can Be a Senator.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has concluded to report favorably the claim of Col. H. A. Dupont, the powder man, to the vacant Delaware seat. The Democrats who oppose him are considerably at sea, owing to the fact that there is no contestant, and they are obliged to make their fight on constitutional grounds only. There is no dispute as to the facts, as the records of the Delaware Legislature show that on the final ballot Dupont had 15 votes and all of his opponents the same number, while William T. Watson, the Acting Governor, resumed his place as presiding officer of the joint convention, and voted as a Senator in spite of his position as the acting Executive. It was generally understood the committee would report in favor of seating Dupont, but there will be a long and bitter struggle in the Senate before the report of the committee can be acted upon one way or the other. The Republicans gain no political advantage in seating Dupont, and in addition to this fact the Populists may vote against him, as he is a hard money man.

Apointments of Cadets.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued to James P. Robinson, Ottawa, Kas.; Roy Campbell (alternate), Hutchinson, Kas.; Upton Birnie, Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel T. Slaton (alternate), Tuskegee, Ala.; Thomas B. Millsap, West Monroe, La.; George Autenrieth, Clayton, Mo.; Chester L. Harvey (alternate), St Louis, Mo.; Herman W. Albery, Columbus, O.

ARE MET WITH A REBUFF

M'KINLEY REPRESENTATIVES COME TO SEE THE COUNTY CROWD.

M. A. Hanna and Col. Osborne Wait at the Union League Club to Meet the Leaders—Patronage and Its Reported Dispensers Cause Apprehensions—Machine Men Send Word They Are Busy—Rumored Plans of President De Witt and C. G. Dawes.

M. A. Hanna of Cleveland came to town night before last and with him was Col. William Osborne of Boston. Mr. Hanna is, as everybody knows, one of Maj. McKinley's managers. Col. Osborne has been out in Illinois several times of late looking after McKinley's interests.

They went over to the Union League club, where they were joined by Charles Gates Dawes of Evanston. Mr. Dawes represents the Ohio syndicate which owns the Evanston gas works, and he is a McKinley man, too. He and "Joe" Smith expected to boss the machinery demonstration down at Springfield, and "Joe" was in Chicago all ready to take the Monday night train for the capital. He weakened under fire, however, and went to Columbus.

Mr. Hanna and Col. Osborne came to Chicago to see Mr. Dawes, so as to get active reports concerning the love-feast. The three men talked pretty much all of night before last and renewed the session yesterday morning. It was a three-handed game of talk to begin with, but yesterday President De Witt of the Marquette club joined the party.

The quartet was considerably disturbed because the little project it expected to work at Springfield had not panned out to suit. Charles W. Raymond, President of the Young Republican League of the State of Illinois, was to be one of the very first speakers at the love-feast, and he was to "streak the pale air" for Ohio's Major.

How the Scheme Carried.

It was all arranged Raymond was to sing McKinley's praises, and there was to be a "faked-up" outburst of "spontaneous enthusiasm." Col. James A. Sexton had worked in a few old soldiers to help along the good cause. The floor was well "plugged" with shouters, and the most of them were Democrats living in Springfield. But Raymond didn't get a chance to make his speech. The State Central committee saw his game, and shut him out.

Now, all this, and more, too, was told by Dawes to Hanna and Osborne. It is understood Dawes informing the distinguished visitors McKinley didn't have a ghost of a chance in Cook County, for the exceedingly good reason the county "machine" was good reason. Then they sent for De Witt, so as to get out of him information as to the real leaders of this so-called county machine.

Mr. De Witt yielded up the facts desired and sallied forth. He was deputized to bring some of the alleged leaders over to the Union League to see Hanna and Osborne. He landed a couple of pretty prominent Republicans, who, very frankly, told Hanna and Osborne they could not lift a pound under the conditions which obtain at this time.

Patronage and Bosses.

De Witt did a good deal of talking around town and in the Union League, too. He was singing the song of peace and harmony and good-will among men. It seemed Osborne and Hanna had been told it was pretty generally understood in Cook County three men would have the disposal not only of patronage in Cook but of that of all Illinois as well in case Maj. McKinley was nominated and elected. Magnus Hess is one of these, Marcus Pollasky another, and the third man is engaged in publishing a newspaper.

Osborne and Hanna are practical men, and soon made themselves acquainted with the fact this belief wasn't a good thing for McKinley. They desired to counteract the ill effects of this rumor. One of the leaders of the machine said down in Springfield on Tuesday: "Why, I don't propose to go to Magnus Hess and consult about a trivial postoffice, which I would have to do if McKinley were made President."

The diplomatic task of rebuilding McKinley's fences in Illinois and a complete recovery from the break-down at the love feast devolved on President De Witt, who during the afternoon busied himself among the Cook County crowd.

Information and Belief.

He went on to say that, according to advices which the McKinley men had received, the Major was the choice of eight out of ten Republicans in the State of Illinois. Some of the leaders, however, in Cook County in particular, were opposed to the Major, not that they didn't like the men who were making the McKinley fight in Cook, but because they did not recognize them as authorities in politics.

His idea was the leaders of the county faction would be better satisfied in their own minds if they could be assured Magnus Hess, Marcus Pollasky, and the other men wouldn't be "the whole thing" in case Maj. McKinley was nominated and elected. If some of the leaders of the county faction would meet Hanna and Osborne they would be satisfied no such condition would come about. If, with the aid of the county faction, McKinley got a proper showing and recognition in Illinois the men who did the work would surely be recognized.

But the county machine men were over at a dining club, where they congregate every noontime at fifteen minutes to 1 o'clock, Sundays always excepted. They had had a good dinner, as they always do, and after the repast were spending the afternoon in social converse as to what happened at Springfield. Incidentally they were talking about what might or might not happen in the Congressional districts within the next sixty days. They were at peace with themselves and having a good time.

Reply to Visitors.

They had no need to go over to the Union League club for any purpose, so they sent word over to the visiting statesmen, "We are looking after Illinois politics now, and may see you some other day." They were laughing immoderately over the idea the McKinleyites from outside Illinois wanted to make peace with them on the condition McKinley got their support, and every one of them said he would see Hanna and Osborne "further first" before he would budge an inch.

So Hanna and Osborne could do nothing. The Cook County crowd would not treat with them at all. The county crowd proposed to look after Illinois' interests, and that settled it.

The two men went to Milwaukee last night with a view of meeting the leading Republicans of the Badger State. They expect to cultivate a good deal of McKinley sentiment up that way, and on their return they expect to stop in Chicago for a few days.

Mr. De Witt hopes to be able, with the assistance of Mr. Dawes, to have Mr. Hanna and Mr. Osborne meet the "proper folks." Solemn asseverations will be made that under no circumstances will Magnus Hess, Marcus Pollasky, and the other men have the distribution of the Illinois patronage in case McKinley is elected. All of which does not amount to a rush. The Cook County people will not meet with them, much less treat with them. An organization is being effected all over the State, calculated to resent what is believed to be unwarranted interference by outsiders.

Hanna and Osborne are certainly greatly displeased and discomfited by the failure of the McKinley boomers at Springfield. A great deal of money had been spent to make a big noise when Judge Raymond exploded his balloon. The lithographs and bills, dodgers, and copies of papers containing eulogistic notices of McKinley availed nothing. The old rock-rooted Republicans were not to be stampeded, and the McKinley boom went up in smoke.

DECLARES IT WAS AN UNWISE MOVE.

Senator Littler Criticises McKinley Work at the Love Feast.

Senator David T. Littler, who made the address of welcome at the Springfield love feast, was in Chicago yesterday on his way East and called at the State Republican headquarters. Speaking of the organized attempt of a few McKinley men to get up a furor there, he said:

"It was an unwise thing to do. Neither McKinley nor his friends can give anybody assurance he will be nominated by the St. Louis convention. His followers in Illinois should recognize that Senator Cullom is as much entitled to the support of the people of his own State as any man whose name has been mentioned. If he is to become a prominent candidate, and the indications now are he will, I think it nothing more than fair treatment for the Illinois delegation to give Senator Cullom its support. An unusual number of distinguished and worthy men aspire to the office of President this time, each of whom has more or less strength, but not one of them can fairly claim he has votes enough to nominate him. Therefore, I repeat at this juncture no man can presume to predict the name of the nominee."

TO URGE JAS. R. MANN FOR PLACE.

Republican Meeting Called at Oakland Music Hall Tomorrow Evening.

A call has been issued to "the Republicans of the Thirty-second Ward" in which it is set forth the signers, "having positive assurances J. Frank Aldrich declines to accept a further nomination for member of Congress," urge the Republicans favorable to the nomination of James R. Mann for the position to attend a meeting to be held in Oakland Music Hall, Cottage Grove avenue and Fortieth street, tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. Women are especially invited. The call is signed by:

John R. Bensley, D. A. Peirce, C. L. Hammond, J. C. Baldridge, Charles M. Cook, Charles H. Crawford, T. N. Jamieson, D. H. Kochersperger, Robert McMurdy, Joseph C. Braden, John H. Martin, Denslow Lewis, James McDevitt, Will H. Moore, James P. Lott, Charles E. Randall, E. M. Hunt, John E. Cowles, William E. Hale, John S. Hair, E. W. Keightley, L. H. Bisbee, L. A. Parker, A. V. Lee, A. E. Crowley, T. B. Skeeles, Charles Gross, William C. Lawson, L. M. Smith, William Kent, John M. Hamilton, William A. Bond, R. Z. Herrick, S. W. Lamson, Charles T. Trego, James N. Steele, A. B. Farwell, R. R. Donnelly, Dr. G. Newkirk, Henry Othmer, Fred L. Fake Jr.

TRIBUNE'S STORIES WITHOUT WORDS.



Why the Eisner Family, No. 555 Burling Street, Will Have No Jam This Winter.

VOTES FOR AN EARLY CONVENTION.

North Town Republican Committee Meets and Organizes.

The North Town Republican committee met and organized yesterday at N. M. Plotke's office, No. 31 North Clark street, for the spring campaign. N. M Plotke was elected Chairman and Harry G. Hall Secretary. The members of the committee are:

H. G. Hall—Twenty-fourth Ward.
William Warnecke—Twenty-third Ward.
Charles Beidenwig—Twenty-second Ward.
N. M. Plotke—Twenty-first Ward.
William Wuestenfeld—Twentieth Ward.

The committee voted for an early convention. At the afternoon meeting the committee called the primaries for Feb. 11 and the convention that evening at North Side Turner Hall.

STRASSHEIM OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN.

Selects Headquarters and Begins Getting Circular Literature Ready.

Chris Strassheim opened headquarters in the Stock Exchange Building yesterday and commenced sending out literature concerning his candidacy for State Treasurer. During the day he had prepared a circular letter addressed to Republicans setting forth his position as a candidate and asking the support of voters, thousands of whom will receive a copy of it within the next few days. He was also busy making up a Campaign committee, which will probably be announced tomorrow, and by Monday it is expected fighting will begin all along the line.

HOPKINS SELECTS HEADQUARTERS.

Will Keep Open House in the Fort Dearborn Building.

Congressman A. J. Hopkins was in the city a few hours yesterday morning and made arrangements for campaign headquarters in the Fort Dearborn Building, Clark and Monroe streets. A suite of rooms was engaged there, and just as soon as they can be furnished the doors will be thrown open. Mr. Hopkins left on the noon train for Pontiac, where he was billed to speak last night.

INDORSE BOYCE AND STRASSHEIM.

Republicans Meet in the Twenty-seventh Precinct, Twenty-fifth Ward.

At an enthusiastic meeting of the members of the Republican club of the Twenty-seventh Precinct of the Twenty-fifth Ward held in Lake View last evening the candidacy of William D. Boyce for Congressman was unanimously indorsed, as was also that of Chris Strassheim for State Treasurer and D. W. Lundin for Supervisor of the Town of Lake View.

FIFTH WARD M'KINLEY CLUB MEETS

Indorses Tanner and Strassheim as Well as the Ohio Candidate.

Less than fifty members of the Fifth Ward McKinley club met in the hall at Twenty-eighth and Wallace streets last night to start a boom. R. J. Maxwell presided. A resolution was adopted indorsing McKinley for President, Tanner for Governor, and Strassheim for Treasurer. The vote on the resolution was about a tie, but the Chairman decided in the affirmative.

Skeels Indorsed for Re-election.

At a largely attended meeting of Republican taxpayers last night at Forbes' Hall, Indiana avenue and Forty-third street, J. C. Baldridge presided. After speeches a resolution indorsing Thomas B. Skeels for reelection as Assessor was adopted unanimously.

Will Go to Both Conventions.

The Cook County Republican Marching club has decided to attend both the national and State conventions in a body. A meeting will be held at the Great Northern Hotel this evening to adopt a uniform and select permanent headquarters for drill.

Congressional Committee to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the Sixth Congressional District committee at Republican headquarters in the Boyce Building this afternoon. It was said yesterday the only business expected was organization and election of officers.

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Of late there have been many of the smaller politicians from the mining States at Chicago hotels. Several of them were at the Washington silver conference, and are now on their way home. Talks with them show the chaotic state of politcs in the mining States, pending the National conventions. It is a waiting game with them all, and without a great deal of hope. The Washington conference did not suit the Republicans, and but few of the Democrats exhibit any satisfaction over that meeting. The preponderence of Populistic influences was extremely distasteful to both Democrats and Republicans.

The political sentiment of the mining West, as displayed in many interviews, is that the Republicans will do nothing for free silver at St. Louis, but the usual bimetallic plank, which the silver men say means nothing to them, will be inserted. On the other hand, the cheap money people hope the Democratic convention will come out squarely for free silver, with a free silver man at the head of the ticket. If this is not done the disgruntled silver delegates will bolt in a body from the mining States. An attempt will then be made to form a distinctly free silver alliance with the Populists. If the Populists hold out against this program a fourth party will be put in the field.

"As much as we dislike the gold theory," a Republican from Montana said yesterday at the Palmer, "we dislike the Populists more. With all their crazy schemes they make us tired. Their leaders are usually a characterless body of men, and neither the Democrats nor Republicans want anything to do with them."

As between Republicans and Democrats in the mining States, with both on the same basis on the silver question, there will be no show for the latter. Their policy on the tariff, which has been severely felt throughout the West, places them in a hopeless minority. So hopeless is their situation that they will organize a straight free silver party, or do most anything else, except go in with the Populists. At least, such is the sentiment shown by many Western travelers these days in Chicago hotels.

* * *

Hopeful, blatant, boisterous, and hilarious Tammany will not be seen at Chicago next July, whatever the subcommittee of the National committee may do today in the way of selecting the convention hall and committee headquarters. The intense bitterness of Tammany against Chicago, which was manifested at the meeting of the National committee to locate the convention, will keep all except the delegates from the Tammany districts away from the convention. When Chicago carried off the prize E. H. Southgate of the Auditorium Hotel wrote his New York connections to make overtures to Tammany, as the braves had made the Auditorium their headquarters four years ago. Mr. Southgate's advices are to the effect that Tammany is going to stay at home this year. A characteristic feature of Democratic National conventions for many decades will thus be eliminated, to the regret of all lovers of the spectacular, for Tammany, with its brass bands, fine marching, and general hilarity always put up a good show.

* * *

J. W. Oast, representing the Newport News Shipbuilding company, arrived at the Auditorium Annex and went direct to the Illinois Steel company, where he lodged the sharpest kind of a complaint against its slowness in filling orders for steel plates for steamers which are now under way at Newport News.

"We have not received a fifth of the steel plates we should have had by this time," Mr. Oast said, "and our work on the warships is going to be seriously delayed."

At the office of the Illinois Steel company it was said the big and unexpected demands from lake shipyards had filled the plate mill to overflowing. All orders were far behind, although work was being driven to the utmost. The boom in shipbuilding appears to have caught the steel mills unprepared, and they are working out of the crush but slowly.

GOV. BUSHNELL STARTS FOR CHICAGO

He Will Be the Guest of the Ohio Society on Friday.

Columbus, O., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Gov. Bushnell left at 2:30 p. m. for Springfield on his way to Chicago to attend the dinner of the Ohio Society Friday evening. The dinner is given in honor of Gov. Bushnell and Senator-elect Foraker, but the latter is unable to attend on account of sickness.

Big Contract for Chicago Firm.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded to L. L. Leach & Son of Chicago the contract for the superstructure, roof covering, etc., of the government building at Alleghany, Pa., at their bid of $113,000.

Reserve Below Fifty Million Mark.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The Treasury today lost $212,000 in gold coin and $5,500 in bars, which reduces the reserve to $49,926,003.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

TOM REED AS HE IS.

MAINE MAN VIEWED THROUGH NEW ENGLAND GLASSES.

Atlantic Monthly Tells of the Far East Candidate and His Methods and Characteristics—Is Essentially a Partisan, the Writer Says, and Would No Doubt Bring His Partisanship Into Play if He Occupied the White House.

The Atlantic Monthly for February devotes several of its pages to a dissection of Thomas Brackett Reed, his methods, his characteristics, and his promise as a President. It is interesting because, as a New England Magazine, the Atlantic does not paint Mr. Reed all a beautiful pink. First, there is a review of Presidents and Presidential acts, and an argument that the Chief Executives of the land should be above their parties, all leading up to the main subject—Mr. Reed.

The Atlantic places Mr. Reed among the conspicuous candidates and adds that he was the earliest to begin his campaign. Then it says:

"Now Mr. Reed's career has not been a career correctly to train him for the Presidency. His experience has not been executive, except as the duties of the Speakership may be regarded as executive—as they are, of course; but, nevertheless, they differ essentially from the duties of the President." Following this, and to prove it, is a brief biography of Mr. Reed, showing that "for nearly thirty years he has been continuously in the public service, and beyond doubt he has unusual talents for public affairs."

Further along the article says: "Strongly partisan and exceedingly quick at repartee, he has every quality of an effective leader in a running party debate, and a leader he soon became. His practiced readiness in condensed speech is remarkable, and the epigram is his chief weapon." Illustrations of the frequent use of the epigram are given and the writer continues:

"By his impromptu performances, always courageously and often defiantly done, he rose to the leadership of his party in the House. He did not rise by the part he took in the thorough discussion of any great subject. Not more than half a dozen times in his whole Congressional career has he made a set speech. Although Mr. Reed has accumulated much miscellaneous information, he seems not to have made himself master of any subject or group of subjects. It has been wholly as a party leader that he has risen above the rank and file. He has never identified himself with any great cause. He has never set a moral force in motion. As a member of the Potter committee to investigate the Presidential election of 1876, he did one of his most conspicuous services to his party, but his clever cross-questions were designed not so much to bring out the historic truth concerning the election as to fasten upon the Democratic candidate the stigma of a thwarted attempt to buy the office."

How Mr. Reed Became a Leader.

How Mr. Reed became an acknowledged leader is thus told:

"The leadership of his party in the House naturally brought him election to the Speakership when, in 1891, the Republicans had a majority in the House. It is on his career as Speaker that his present prominence rests; and his greatest achievement in the chair was the reformation that he made in Congressional procedure. In this Congress the Republicans had only a small majority. The Democratic minority, therefore, could technically absent themselves, and, unless all the Republican members were present, balk the proceedings for lack of a quorum. Technically, to absent one's self it was necessary only to refuse to answer when the roll was called. A member could keep his seat in the House and yet be 'absent.' This method of bringing the proceedings to a halt had often been adopted and had by use acquired a sort of legitimacy; and the Democratic minority proposed in this way to prevent objectionable legislation. Common sense and public necessity demanded that some way be found out of so absurd a predicament.

Mr. Reed was equal to the emergency, with a surplus of energy left over, indeed, which spent itself in unnecessary and sometimes undignified comments from the chair. In spite of precedents and in spite of the rules of the House, he himself, as Speaker, counted a quorum and declared a quorum present. This was common sense, at least, and, as Mr. Reed expressed it in a somewhat loose phrase, it was also in accordance with the broad principles of parliamentary law. Certainly it was a necessity. His error, if he committed any error, was, as usual, an error of impetuosity. But his purpose was accomplished, and Congress was forever thereafter, no doubt, freed from such an absurd system as had long been in practice. It was a noteworthy and courageous achievement, in every way characteristic of so well trained and determined a party leader. . . . It is this achievement that not only made certain his second election as Speaker, but has given the princial impetus to his candidacy for the Presidential nomination; for this resolute action has, for the time at least, made him a party hero. Now, there is nothing in Mr. Reed's career which makes it unfair to him to say that his courageous counting of a quorum was, as he regarded it, a party service. He considered it a party duty, and as a party duty it was done. He himself had, in fact, as most other members of Congress had, taken frequent advantage of the same absurd technicality to prevent the majority from acting. . . . Here, then, is the secret of his career. From the first it has been as a party servant or as a party leader that he has done his work. Not only is he a strong partisan; he is little more than a partisan. He has done nothing to show that he regards our present political duties as in any way different from the duties to which he first turned his hand twenty years ago, and the political party is yet the only instrument that he would use."

Cold Water on the Maine Man.

Then the article proceeds to throw cold water upon Mr. Reed's Presidential aspirations in this wise:

"So late, indeed, as the last session of Congress, and on so important a matter as the relief of the National Treasury, he permitted his partisanship to override a broader duty. There was before the House a bill authorizing the sale of low-rate, short-term gold bonds, which had been introduced as an "administration" measure. It was known to be the President's wish that it should pass. The only alternatives were, on the one hand, a bond issue on far less advantageous terms, and on the other a confession of national bankruptcy. There were enough sound-money Democrats to pass the bill if all the sound-money Republicans would vote with them; but at the crucial moment Mr. Reed blocked the way merely for partisan advantage. He had a coin-bond bill of his own, with which he was able, by virtue of his party leadership, to hold the great mass of the Republicans in check, and to keep them from going over to the support of the administration. As must have been foreseen, both bills failed, and the Treasury was obliged to resort to such unsatisfactory means for relief as the existing laws afforded. Rather than permit Congress to do its plain duty when a President of the other party had asked it to do so, he preferred to force upon the President the necessity of saving the national credit in a more costly and less popular way."

Some of Mr. Reed's other characteristics, from the writer's view of that gentleman, are then commented on as follows:

"To civil service reform Mr. Reed has been tolerant, even somewhat actively tolerant, when his friends have had its execution. But the morality of the merit system has never appealed to him strongly. He has never opposed it, for he is too frank to starve a law already on the books by withholding an appropriation to carry it into effect. He is a fair and open antagonist, but he has looked on the reform with good nature rather than with approval. He has always had the feeling that a Republican ought every time to draw a trump card. If he should become President, perhaps we should not have reason to fear that the reform would slip back, but it would hardly be set forward unless he saw some partisan advantage or renown in extending it. So, too, as regards sound currency. He cannot be thought of as an inflationist, but he would again seek partisan advantage in dealing with this problem. From his sheer excess of energy, too, he might doggedly commit or permit mistakes in our dealings with other nations, and he might encourage the worst jingoes—of his own party—if he thought he saw a party end to serve thereby.

"The nomination of Mr. Reed by the Republican party, therefore, would be notice that its program is to keep our politics in the old rut and that it does not recognize the new class of duties that have thrust themselves forward. This would be unfortunate, because we ought not longer to consider the great office as a party prize, but as a grave responsibility wisely to be bestowed."

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Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

WAR TALK AT A BANQUET

AMERICAN ARMY AND NAVY DISCUSSED BY THE REVIEW CLUB.

Atmosphere of the Banquet-Room at Auditorium Takes On a Decidedly Belligerent Hue from the Speeches of the Guests and Members—Danger of the Cities on the Upper Lakes from English Gunboats Talked Of—Necessities for Defense Pointed Out

Women guests at the Review club banquet at the Auditorium last night cast many anxious glances in the direction of Lake Michigan while the negro waiters became so nervous the man who dropped a plate in coming through a door came near to being responsible for a panic. For the Review club talked war. Nc: of war in the abstract nor of carnage and bloodshed away off in the Transvaal cr in Venezuela or in China.

The speakers carried the war into Chicago They spoke of the possibilities of British gunboats coming down the lake and training their fifty-four-pound guns on Chicago. They told how powerful these guns were, and how quickly they could batter down the proudest buildings in the city. And when the speakers declared England had an open passageway from the sea to the lakes, and even now had a few gunboats prowling around in Canadian waters somewhere the women trembled.

Peace Tones the Scene.

But while war supplied the theme last night peace toned the decorations. White ribbons and flowers were on the tables and in the center of the room waved a palm. All that spoke of war was the American flag draped behind the speakers' table, but it spoke as strongly of peace.

The subject for the evening's discussion was "Our Army and Navy; Are They Sufficient to Protect Our Cities, Our Homes, and Our Families?" The question was answered to the satisfaction of the audience by Mr. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg, Gen. John E. McNulta, Ex-Congressman George E. Adams, and the Rev. William H. Lawrence. At the speakers' table were seated:

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Corey,	Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Pettibone,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. MacDonald,	Mr. George E. Adams,
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Devore,	Mr. Frank Gould,
Gen. and Mrs. John McNulta.	Mr. Clark E. Carr,
	Rev. Wm. H. Lawrence,
	Dr. S. J. Jones,
	Mr. W. W. Carnes.

After the conclusion of the more substantial part of the dinner President J. G. Corey, after relating some of the military advantages and disadvantages of our country, introduced the first speaker, Col. Clark E. Carr.

Clark E. Carr's Address.

Speaking to the subject, "America's Defenses; Our Army and Navy," Mr. Clark E. Carr said:

"If an American desires to have his country placed in a state of security from foreign aggression, he is liable to be accused of jingoism. Especially is this the case at such a time as this, when there is a heated controversy between our country and England.

"But taunt, and provocation, and aggression, and insult are not the only incentives to war. Supineness, and weakness, and imbecility are strong incentives in that direction, as is proven by all history. With nations there is a law of the survival of the fittest. The map of the world shows at a glance how this law has been applied by Great Britain. Every region which had not back of it, and behind it, and supporting it the armies and navies of some great power has passed under the dominion of that mighty empire, and the nations of the old world and the new find England has obtained lodgement upon all their borders, upon the isles of the sea, and is frequently a menace to their peace and happiness, if not to their existence.

"In our relations with this vast empire it has been demonstrated that in order to avert war we must either accede to its demands or make ourselves impregnable against it on the one hand, or, on the other, be able to inflict blows—blows as powerful and destructive as it can inflict upon us.

"But one will say, perhaps, that 'we have gone on for more than a century and have got on very well with Great Britain. We have only had two wars with it. We have been proclaiming the Monroe doctrine since it was promulgated in 1823, and this has brought no war with the mother country.' All this is true in one sense, but let us review some of our relations with it.

Menaces in the Past.

"From the day the Colonies assembled a Congress to deliberate upon English aggressions Great Britain has menaced us. If one wishes to fully comprehend and appreciate the aggressive power of Great Britain he can scarcely find a more lucid exposition of it than in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. This treaty recognized a kind of authority in conjunction with us upon the Isthmus of Panama, in direct conflict with the Monroe doctrine and incompatible with our interests.

"But a more dreadful thing than this was our having been moved to the surrender to this mighty power of a vast region of country west of the Rocky Mountains, now of inestimable value. We claimed by what we called 'our clear and unquestionable title' the region west of the Rocky Mountains up to the latitude of 54° and 40'. England, always on the alert, resisted that claim. The surrender was inevitable, and the vast region passed away from us forever. The boundary was fixed upon the forty-ninth parallel, where it now is.

"Out of that country so surrendered we might now be creating several States as large as Illinois, containing vast mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate as salubrious as that of old England, to say nothing of Vancouver's Island and of the great Georgian Bay and the magnificent harbors which it affords. Already the Canadian Pacific railways, connecting with great lines of trans-Pacific steamships, attest the rising power of the great empire there to be established.

"Is it not clear our defenses are insufficient as against so powerful a nation, which is now aggressively pushing into Venezuela, into our own Alaska, into the Transvaal, into Ashantee, and wherever there is gold, or diamonds, or silver, or ivory, or wealth of any kind?

Trouble and Remedy.

"The question comes, as it must arise in the breast of all patriotic Americans: 'What are we going to do about it?'

"We have too much of doctrine and too little of action. We have officers; we need ships.

"What matters the cost? Have we not had enough of argument, of appeal, of protest, of unavailing and impotent assertion of the Monroe doctrine? Is not a century of aggression sufficient to move us? Is it not enough that upon all our borders, upon the isles of the sea at our very doors the British flag waves, while we have not even a coal station?

"The genius of Wellington did not conquer Napoleon. The soldiers of Great Britain and Germany, making their weary marches up and down Europe, did not overwhelm the French. The laborers and artisans of England, forging with English coal out of English iron tens of thousands of implements of war and myriads of useful implements used in peaceful pursuits, equipped the English armies and filled England's coffers during the protracted struggle. It was they who conquered Napoleon.

"We have of coal, and iron, and copper, and wood, and all things material vastly more than England. We have artisans as skillful. We have as brilliant and brave naval heroes. Why should we longer be inferior upon the sea?

In the West Indies.

"We have not a foothold in the West Indies. A distinguished American naval officer told me at Copenhagen that in case of war with Great Britain, if his ship were in the neighborhood of St. Thomas, and he were refused supplies there, he would have to make a voyage of 1,500 miles for coal. Think of the advantages England would have over us under such circumstances, with all its naval stations in the West Indies.

"It has for many years been the opinion of the most enlightened officers of our navy that if we enter upon a policy of providing a fleet such as we need we must have a naval station in that region.

"Anxious as to the destination of the flying squadron! Anxious whether it go to the mouth of the Orinoco to set at naught our Monroe doctrine! Anxious whether it bombard New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, or Portland, or Charleston! Anxious, did you say? Why, is this not the country of Paul Jones, and of James Lawrence, and of Decatur, and of Perry, and of Farragut, and of Foote?

"We have men in our navy today who are just as patriotic, just as brave, just as accomplished as those who in the past have illumined our galaxy of glory.

"It is in our power to have ships for them to command. Let us have them, and direct the policy of this hemisphere. Let us have them, and the Monroe doctrine will never be questioned. Let us have them, and put an end to jingoism."

George E. Adams' Speech.

Ex-Congressman George E. Adams was the next speaker. In regard to the Monroe doctrine he said:

"The administration during the war did not attempt to define the Monroe doctrine for all time to come. It left each successive administration to define and apply it as occasion arose and the interest and the honor of the United States demanded. But the administration of Andrew Johnson, like the administration of James Monroe, set its doctrine absolutely to meet the condition which then actually confronted it. It informed the French Government that the presence of French troops in Mexico was a menace to the security of the United States. It was enough; the French army left Mexico and the empire of Maxmilian evaporated."

Of English and American policy in regard to the great lakes Mr. Adams said:

"Soon after the end of the Civil War the canals on the north side of the St. Lawrence connecting Lake Ontario with tidewater were deepened, and today, as I have been told by an officer of our navy, there is a considerable number of light-draft British gunboats, which could easily pass through the locks of these channels into Lake Ontario and through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie. Thus the arrangement of 1817, which was a fair and equal arrangement when it was made, has become a one-sided arrangement by the act of the British Government. The two parties to the contract are no longer on an equal footing. Great Britain has access to the lakes from the ocean, while we have none. Such a situation of things is certainly unsatisfactory. I can see no adequate remedy except to do what Great Britain herself has done: we ought to build a navigable channel from Lake Ontario and Lake Erie to the tidewater of the Atlantic, and all within American territory. If we made it so large a cargo of grain could go from Chicago or Duluth to the East without breaking bulk, the cost of transportation would be greatly diminished and every dollar which the channel would cost the National Treasury would in a few years come back into the pockets of the people."

Cannot Raise Armies by Magic.

Gen. John McNulta said:

"We cannot raise armies and navies by the stroke of a magic wand. In the personnel of war we are one of the strongest nations in the world, in preparation we are one of the weakest. We have been deluding ourselves with an attempt to pay an honest debt with a bogus dollar. At the rate of progress we have been making for proper protection of our coasts we will get through sixty years hence."

He then emphasized the knowledge of this weakness as being known all over the world. He made a strong plea for a popular loan of $300,000,000 to be used in coast and internal defenses and preparations. The time had come to go either back or forward. There was no halfway. Only one way existed to preserve peace—by stupendous preparations for war.

He drew graphic pictures of the weakness not only of the coast line, but of the border and the vulnerability of Chicago, and described the enormous sums spent in military preparations in Canada by Great Britain. What was needed was prompt action, the expenditure of $300,000,000 now instead of thousands of millions by and by.

Dr. Lawrence said the proper thing to do was to refuse to vote for Congressmen who would not vote for defense appropriations. He referred to his ancestors, and said the "Don't give up the ship" spirit was in his veins. A navy, he said, was the expression of organized patriotism, and supported this theme with many illustrations drawn from history.

The fact most of the members of the club are suburbanites who have to catch trains cut short Dr. Lawrence's speech at 11 o'clock, when he had scarcely begun.

Guests of the Evening.

Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Love,	Mr. and Mrs. R. Ansley,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kilmore,	Gen. and Mrs. John McNulta,
Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Thurber,	Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Pettibone,
Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Van Hamm,	Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Robertson,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Plukett,	Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Soper,
Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Maynard,	Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Summy,
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Block,	Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Palmer,
Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Rice,	Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Stevens,
Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Upton,	Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hull,
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Abbott,	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kimball,
Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Williams,	Miss H. W. Chase,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Venal,	Miss L. Horbansen,
Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lavery,	Miss Flood M. May Brice
Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ferguson,	Miss Mary L. Goss,
Mr. and Mrs. A. Coe,	Miss Elinor N. Brown,
Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Prouty,	Miss India Fullenwider,
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Ely,	Miss E. E. Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Wise,	Miss Weber,
Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Weller,	Miss Helene M. Bowen,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Powers,	Miss Snider,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beek,	Miss Mary Morey,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Snider,	Miss Mabel F. Shorey,
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy,	Mr. C. F. Getz,
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kennedy,	Mr. H. M. Lay,
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ferguson,	Mr. F. M. Bertrand,
Mr. and Mrs. G. Ball,	Mr. J. W. Howell,
Mr. and Mrs. James Sullivan,	Mr. H. N. Green,
Mr. and Mrs. George Warrington,	Mr. O. B. Grover,
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Jewett,	Mr. F. G. Goodspeed,
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. K. Hitchens,	Mr. D. A. Clipinger,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McDonald,	Mr. John Schaaf,
Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Devore,	Mr. Harry Schaaf,
	Mr. Geo. C. Emerson,
	Rev. E. F. Strickland,
	Dr. L. S. Tenney,
	Mr. A. E. Brown,
	Mr. M. A. Fountaine,
	Mr. U. G. Van Zandt,
	Mr. C. R. Bowen,
	Mr. N. E. Dillis,
	Mr. S. F. Boman,
	Mr. J. A. Fullenwider,
	Mr. J. W. Gossard,
	Mr. A. E. Wilcox,
	Mr. L. B. Kilbourne,
	Mr. C. A. Olson,
	Mr. John C. Trainor,
	Mr. F. E. Morey,
	Mr. B. W. Williams Jr.,
	Dr. George W. Webster.

M'NICHOLS CASE WILL BE SIFTED.

Grand Jury's Investigation Is Likely to Be Thorough.

The McNichols alleged bribery case will not be slurred over and left to pass out of mind without a thorough investigation. The Commissioner, it is said, will be home today, and tomorrow he and Judge John Barton Payne will likely be summoned before the grand jury. If McNichols cannot explain away the proofs Judge Payne claims to have of his guilt an indictment will be returned.

It was decided yesterday morning the matter should be sifted to the bottom, and the grand jury was formally committed to the investigation when Foreman Tucker presented the case and the jurors subsequently waited upon Judge Ball for his decision as to whether it was the duty or within the province of the grand jury to make an examination of the charges brought by Judge Payne. The jurors were told plainly no case of misdemeanor could be tried until an indictment for the offense had been found, and the grand jury alone had jurisdiction to determine whether the evidence in the case was sufficient for an indictment.

That settled the matter definitely and it was at first thought best to dispense with the trip to Dunning today and begin the hearing of evidence at once. This, however, was reconsidered, probably owing to the uncertainty of McNichols' return to the city today. Assistant State's-Attorney Funk, who was present as the legal adviser of the jury, was asked to retire just before adjournment last night, and for half an hour the jurors again discussed the advisability of subpœnaing witness in the McNichols case and also to investigate the charges made against members of the December grand jury. It was finally decided best to defer the matter till after the regular trip to Dunning had been made, which will be made today. On adjournment Foreman Tucker was asked:

"Will the case be taken up Saturday?"

"I can't say with certainty," said he, "but we have decided the charges demand consideration and they will be investigated."

Judge Payne shattered one of the hopes of McNichols' friends. The $300 check on the Hibernian Bank in the Judge's possession, which he says was given as bribe money, was said to have been given in the course of a legitimate business transaction. It was said the check was received by E. J. Malloy, the contractor for the mason work on the new jail, and was cashed at McNichols' store in the Ashland Block after business hours. In explanation of his having the paper Mr. Malloy says a subcontractor made the check payable to "currency," and he (Malloy) got it cashed at McNichols' store because the Commissioner was one of his bondsmen and a member of the Building committee. That, it was said, is the way the paper received McNichols' indorsement.

Judge Payne was told the explanation made and asked if it was true.

"That is not the fact," he said.

"Did Malloy make the check?"

"He did not," was the answer.

J. E. McNichols, cousin of the Commissioner and his partner in the Ashland Block store, was asked to explain the Malloy check. He refused positively to have anything to say.

Mrs. McNichols said at her home, No. 625 West Harrison street, all the news she had received from her husband was a telegram announcing he would be home this morning.

Those who have been following up the case feel more assured than ever the O'Brien murder is the crime the alleged bribery was meant to affect. R. M. Wing, O'Brien's counsel, and his brother-in-law, Sullivan, spent an hour last night trying by threats. Mrs. Halversen says, to get from her evidence to be worked up in the defense of the accused man. Friends, it is reported, are equally active in other lines.

SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles W. Brega gave a musicale yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6. The decorations in the tea-room were lilies of the valley and orchids. Those who presided were Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Augustus Eddy, Mrs. Edson Keith, and Mrs. Charles J. Barnes.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas S. McClelland, No. 417 Superior street, gave a large reception yesterday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Samuel D. Kerfoot. Mrs. McClelland was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Kerfoot, Mrs. Pennoyer L. Sherman, and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard. The principal guests were the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames.

Mr. and Mrs Edmund Pendleton, No. 3338 Calumet avenue, held a large reception yesterday from 8 to 11 o'clock. Nearly 500 invitations were out.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Anna Worthington Everest of Englewood to Mr. Charles Henry Eulette was celebrated on Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. A. White. Mr. and Mrs. Eulette left for the South after the reception.

* * *

Mrs. L. D. Mayer, No. 3213 Wabash avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Constance Juliet Mayer, to Mr. Milton I. Mack of New York City. Mrs. I. H. Mack of Cincinnati is the guest of Mrs. Mayer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Thompson Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Brown, to Dr. Charles Berrien Hall. The marriage will take place some time in April.

* * *

Mrs. Sara Hubbard gave the last of her series of readings yesterday at the home of Mrs. P. D. Armour. The subject of her paper was "The Cheer I Find in Thoreau."

* * *

The last of the Entre Nous dances takes place tonight at Bournique's.

* * *

Mrs. Dudley Winston, No. 99 Pearson street, gave a dinner last evening. Covers were laid for fourteen.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Mulliken, who are at the Waldorf in New York, will leave in a few days for the South.

* * *

Mrs. S. N. Wallbach of Grand Island, Neb., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ferdinand Kramer, No. 2912 Prairie avenue.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—A dinner was given tonight at the White House by the President and Mrs Cleveland in honor of the Judges of the Supreme Court and their wives. The East room was handsomely decorated in palms, ferns, and flowers, which banked the mantels, filled the windows, and were grouped in clusters of white and red beneath the huge mirrors. Smilax entwined the large crystal chandeliers and fell about the golden frames over the mantel, while tall palms were placed about in the other parlors and in the long red corridor.

The table, which was laid in the State dining-room, was bright with mounds of crimson roses, silver candelebra capped with red shades and golden baskets of choice confections. The large mirror, or plateau, in the center was heaped with roses and ferns, and three bouquets were placed across the foot of the board.

When the band, which was stationed in the hall, struck up, the President appeared, Mrs. Justice Fuller, who wore a gown of black tulle, leaning on his arm. Those present were Justice Brown and Mrs. Brown, the latter in white brocaded satin; Justice and Mrs. Field, Justice and Mrs. White, Mrs. White wearing light blue brocade; Justice and Mrs. Harlan, the lady in a gown of cerise satin; Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Mrs. Shiras in gray satin; Justice and Mrs. Brewer, the lady wearing white brocaded satin; Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Peckham, blue brocade. Amongst the other distinguished guests were Gen. and Mrs. Henderson, Senator and Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, and Representative and Mrs. Washington.

* * *

Logansport, Ind., Jan. 30.—Two notable weddings have occurred here this week. On Tuesday night Miss Mattie Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Mc. Johnston, became the bride of Mr. Frank Lux. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Putnam of the First Presbyterian Church at the home of the bride's parents.

Last night occurred the wedding of Miss Jessie Markley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Markley, and Mr. Fred Six. It was an elaborate affair. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Freedman, in the presence of nearly 100 guests.

* * *

Peoria, Ill., [illegible] 30.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock this m[illegible] the Rev. J. M. Kersey, pastor of the C[illegible] Church of this city, united in marriage Raphael Marshall Shilton, a real estate man of Chicago, and Miss Lavina Temple, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. E Temple, formerly of Bloomington. They left almost immediately after the ceremony for Florida, where they will visit until May, when they will make their future home in Chicago. There were only a few of the most intimate friends present.

AMUSEMENTS.

The first scholarship fund concert by the Amateur Musical club took place in Steinway Hall last night. Previously the proceeds of this annual concert have been devoted equally to some charitable institution and the scholarship fund of the club. This year the latter object became the exclusive one. The admiral work accomplished by the Amateur Musical club in various directions was afforded illustration in this especial phase last evening. Two beneficiaries, those of 1894 and 1895, together with the beneficiary of the current year, Miss Ethel Irene Stewart, assisted in the program. The first indicated, Miss Sybla Ramus and Miss Celeste Nellis, were heard respectively in an Adagio for violin, by Viotti, and two numbers for pianoforte, by Liszt and Strauss-Tausig. Of Miss Nellis especial mention must be made because of the degree of virtuosity she has attained and the intelligence that marks her playing. Miss Stewart, heard in Arditi's "Seran Rose," with obligato by Miss Carpenter, and two songs, possesses a small, light, soprano voice, exceedingly sweet in quality.

The interesting program presented exclusively by the members of the club and beneficiaries, excepting those numbers contributed by Mr. George Hamlin, included, aside from those mentioned, two compositions for organ by Dubois and Spinney, played by Miss Tina M. Haines; songs by Blume, Dvorak, and Brahms, interpreted by Miss Esther St. John; variations for two pianofortes by Sinding, played by Mrs. Nettie R. Jones and Mrs. Mason; and songs by Goring Thomas and Henschel by Mrs. Katharine Meeker Funk.

A main point of interest was the delightful work of the club choir of thirty voices under direction of Mr. Frederic W. Root. The songs, charmingly done, were Bargiel's "In Spring" and "Evening Prayer in Brittany" by Chaminade, to which Miss Anna Gray furnished excellent support in the accompaniment. Mr. Hamlin contributed a scene from Cowen's "Sleeping Beauty" and a Mendelssohn number. The audience was a brilliant one and the stage decorations in palms and Bermuda lilies.

* * *

The second concert at the Auditorium by Sousa's Band was attended last night by a large audience and an enthusiastic one. The number of encores demanded exceeded perhaps those given at the previous concert. Miss Murta French and Miss Currie Duke were again the soloists, together with Sig. Mantia. The program included as novelties in the band's repertory Mascagni's "Ratcliffe," intermezzo; prelude to "Hansel and Gretel"; and an intermezzo by Macbeth. A concert by Sousa's Band is announced to take place at Hooley's Theater on Sunday evening, Feb. 2.

* * *

There will be two Hamlets in town next week, as there are this week. Walker Whiteside will leave the Schiller and Creston Clarke will come to McVicker's. Otis Skinner, the best Hamlet Chicago has seen since Booth's time, will stay all week at the Grand Opera-House. He will appear also as De Grammont, Villon, Petruchio, and Shylock. Creston Clarke will play Hamlet, Shylock, Richelieu, and similar characters. At Hooley's Nat Goodwin will be seen in "David Garrick" and "In Mizzoura." Rice's "1492" will be the attraction at the Chicago Opera-House, and "Old Hoss" Hoey will appear in "The Globe Trotter" at the Haymarket. "Alabama" will be at the Lincoln and "An American Hero" at Havlin's.

* * *

Mme. Bloomfield-Zeisler will make her first appearance with the Chicago Orchestra since her tour abroad in the rehearsal of this afternoon and tomorrow night's concert at the Auditorium. The eminent pianiste will be heard in Rubinstein's D minor concerto, No. 4, in the following program under Mr. Thomas' direction:

Overture, Scherzo, finale, Opus 52.....Schumann
Concerto, pianoforte and orchestra, No. 4, in D minor..........Rubinstein
Symphony No. 9, in C..........Schubert
Andante—Allegro, ma non troppo.
Andante con moto.
Scherzo.
Allegro vivace.

* * *

News was received here yesterday of the death in Philadelphia on Wednesday night of Gus Pennoyer, a member of Roland Reed's company and one of the best known actors in the country. He was generally spoken of as "the man who put Lotta in the business."

* * *

Sir Arthur Sullivan's comic opera, "The Chieftain," will be presented by Mr. Francis Wilson and his company at the Grand Opera-House on Monday evening, Feb. 10.

* * *

Edward Harrigan will be seen at the Schiller next week in "Old Lavender."

NEW WARSHIP HELENA LAUNCHED.

Gunboat and a Merchant Steamer Are Christened at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., Jan. 30.—The third warship constructed by a private Southern shipyard since the war and also the largest merchant steamer built in this country, with the exception of the two American transatlantic liners built by the Cramps, were launched successfully here by the Newport News Shipbuilding company at high tide this morning in the presence of a distinguished party from Washington, members of the House Naval Affairs committee, Admiral Brown, commanding the Norfolk navy yard; and a large concourse of people, estimated at 5,000, from adjacent towns.

There were present also representatives from Admiral Bunce's great fleet in Hampton roads, Senators Carter and Mantle of Montana, and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who represented the Navy Department in the absence of Secretary Herbert.

In order to take advantage of the flood tide the launch of the vessels took place before 11 o'clock, one following the other, as fast as the workmen could knock away the shores and wedge up their keels. The first to take the water was the merchant vessel, whose name had been kept a secret until it began to slide down the ways, when Miss Nellie S. Eldridge of Boston broke the usual bottle of wine and christened it the Grand Duchess.

On the christening platform were Mr. Plant, President of the line for which the vessel was constructed; President Calvin Orcutt of the Newport News company, Representatives Hart and Haley of the House, and the Washington party. For what route the new vessel is intended has not yet been announced.

Thirty minutes after the Grand Duchess entered the water and had been towed out of the way for the warship, the Helena was ready to take to its natural element, and with stately precision it glided off into the James as Miss Agnes Belle Steel, the daughter of Mayor Steel of Helena, smashed the champagne bottle and named it in honor of Montana's capital city.

Senators Carter and Mantle, Mayor Steel, and a party of eighteen from Montana, Capt. Glass of the Texas, and Admiral Brown were on the platform. The Indiana greeted the new addition to the service with deep blasts from the steam whistle, and the tugs and other ships added to the din. At the conclusion of the ceremonies President Orcutt entertained the visitors at a banquet, where the ships and the company were toasted by the Senators, Representatives, and others.

The keels of the two new battleships will be laid near the spot where the two ships were launched today. This evening the Washington visitors returned home.

The gunboat Helena is one of the two ships of peculiar design built for the navy by the Newport News company, its sister ship, the Wilmington, having been launched last October. The purpose was to secure an efficient type of vessel for the navigation of shallow and shifting rivers, such as are found in China, which might still possess seagoing qualities sufficient to insure safe passages from the United States to foreign stations, and also to enable them to be used in carrying the United States flag into the many ports of South and Central America which are now inaccessible to our warships owing to shoal water. So the Helena, when complete, with all stores aboard, will draw only nine feet of water, and may go where any schooner able to navigate the seas can enter, and, while not a battleship in the sense of not possessing armor and big guns, will carry eight four-inch rifles, guns quite large enough to meet anything short of armored craft and heavy fortifications, and a number of smaller machine guns, so mounted as to afford an extremely destructive fire upon mobs or troops on shore or a boarding party. To enable the Helena to make up and down narrow and crooked channels it has double rudders, giving great turning power, and these are so shielded that the stern may be run into a soft bank and the bow swept around by the current, as is customary in some of our Florida rivers.

To give the screws sufficient water to work in, and at the same time to protect them from snags and drift in the freshet streams, they are placed in two tunnels worked in the bottom of the boat.

The Helena is 250 feet 9 inches long by 40 feet 1 inch broad, with a speed of 13 knots, and will carry 170 officers and men. It is built of steel throughout, and is launched just two years after the award of the contract for building it to the Newport News Shipbuilding company, at $280,000, although the appropriation for the ship was not to exceed $400,000.

HEAVY LOSSES IN REAL ESTATE.

Minneapolis Concern Suffers a Depreciation of $311,287.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Home Savings and Loan Association of this city has issued a circular, stating there has been a loss by real estate depreciation and otherwise amounting to $311,287, and the directors decided to order an assessment of 41 per cent.

The association has stopped selling stock and has become practically a real estate corporation.

The contents of the report have been called to the attention of Public Examiner Kenyon, and he will present the matter to the Attorney-General.

The officers of the association say they have presented the exact facts to the stockholders and they are not anxious to wind up the affairs of the concern. They are willing to stand the loss and wait for a rise in real estate, when they hope to come out somewhere near even.

Judgment for a Chicago Bank.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Union National Bank of Chicago got judgment today against W. P. Chapman of the firm of Good & Co., contractors, on two promissory notes for $25,000. While in charge of a contract in Alabama Chapman caught swamp fever and was laid up for a year. In the meantime business was not properly looked after, and when he recovered the contract was in the hands of a receiver.

To Sell the "Penny Press."

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The District Court today signed an order allowing the receiver to sell the Penny Press in bulk to the highest bidder. It is practically a second mortgage sale, the purchaser to assume the first mortgage of $100,000.

Ordered to Show Cause.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The officers of the Northwestern Building and Loan Association have been ordered to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. The officers are also restrained from disposing of any property for the present.

Two Heavy Failures.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 30.—[Special.—Richard L. Brown, wholesale grocer, failed today for $100,000, and Gates F. Brown, wholesale grocer, for $63,000.

Shoe Manufacturers Fail.

Chillicothe, O., Jan. 30.—The Union Shoe Manufacturing company of this city made an assignment today. Assets, $40,000; liabilities are said to be larger than assets.

HER ILLNESS KILLS HIM.

MAN'S SUICIDE BECAUSE HIS WIFE IS AN INVALID.

Henry McGee Becomes Despondent at the Information That Mrs. McGill Always Would Be Sick and Fires a Bullet Through His Brain, Death Being Instantaneous — Wife Is Prostrated and Declares She Has No Desire to Live Longer.

Unable to bear up under the depressing knowledge that his wife would be an invalid forever, Henry McGee killed himself last evening at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Minnie Parrott, No. 191 South Green street. Soon after he had finished his supper he went into a bedroom and fired a bullet through his brains, death taking place instantly. The man was 23 years of age and was employed by the Arthur Dixon Transfer company, No. 299 Fifth avenue.

McGee returned home from work about 7 o'clock, and sat talking with his wife, Annie, and her mother while the supper was being prepared. The couple had lived with Mrs. Parrott ever since their marriage a year ago, and their life always had been a happy one. The only thing to mar it was Mrs. McGee's illness. Her physician had said three months ago she never could be cured, and this had preyed on her husband's mind.

"Annie, how do you feel tonight?" he asked her as they walked into the dining-room.

"No better, Henry," was her reply.

She noticed he was downcast, but this was not new to her. He had shown that same feeling often before, and she was pleased at the table to see he brightened up and was cheerful.

The meal was finished and Mrs. McGee, her mother, and two sisters retired to the parlor, where one of the latter commenced playing on the piano. McGee and his brother-in-law, Earl Parrott, remained seated at the table. They talked a few moments, when McGee suddenly arose and went into the bedroom. He had scarcely closed the door before the shot was fired. Earl Parrott hurried into the room and found the young man lying on the bed. He was dead. His wife and her mother also heard the shot and tried to go into the bedroom, but they were intercepted by Parrott. He explained that an accident had occurred, but did not at once tell of the man's death. Mrs. McGee was too hysterical, he thought, to be apprised of the fact.

"The only way I can account for Henry killing himself," said Mr. Parrott last night, "is that he was despondent because of his wife's illness. We noticed he had been becoming more so of late, but none of us suspected he would kill himself, or that he even contemplated doing so. He was naturally of a bright disposition, but he grieved a great deal on account of his wife. He knew she could not recover."

When Mrs. McGee was told her husband had died it was in the presence of two policemen, who had been sent to the house. She begged to be allowed to see her husband, as she clung to the hope that life was not extinct. When assured it was she declared she had no further inducement to live, and it was with the greatest difficulty she was calmed.

It was said by the police that McGee's mother-in-law told them he had been on a wagon which run over and killed a boy a few days ago and this had made him despondent, as he feared he might be arrested for the accident.

Arthur Dixon said he did not know McGee, although he might be employed by the company.

THEODORE SCHULTZ KILLS HIMSELF

Found Dead in His Room with a Poison Bottle Near Him.

The body of Theodore Schultz was found in his room, No. 225 Milwaukee avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The theory of suicide is advanced by the man's family, owing to the fact that an empty bottle, which had contained carbolic acid, was found near the bed where the body lay.

Of late Schultz's actions had been peculiar, and fears were entertained that he would become demented. He went to his room early yesterday afternoon, and when he failed to appear about the house Mrs. Schultz went to the room and found him lying on the bed dead.

He was 60 years old and a laborer. The body was taken to Mitchell's morgue, No. 1223 Milwaukee avenue.

EVICTED BY ILLINOIS STEEL CO.

Its Agents Throw a 7-Months-Old Baby on the Floor.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30. — [Special.]—There is a daily warfare on Jones Island between the islanders and the constables from Justice Hatchings' and Justice Parsons' courts, who are trying to serve writs of ejectment taken out by the Illinois Steel company.

A delegation of the islanders called on Mayor Koch today and requested him to interfere and order Chief of Police Janssen to keep his officers from assisting the constables in serving the writs. According to the story told the Mayor, a constable last night attempted to dispossess August Dettlaff, a baker, who has resided on the island for twenty-four years.

At the instance of the steel company the constable proceeded to throw Dettlaff's furniture out of his house. A crowd collected, and when the constable threw Dettlaff's 7-months-old baby on the floor and its cradle out of the window the crowd became so exasperated it made an onslaught on the constable and carried the goods back into the house. The constable drew a revolver, but the police interfered and dispersed the crowd.

Dettlaff was left in possession of his house. The committee which called on the Mayor said they had no money and the only way they had to prevent the steel company from forcing them from their homes was to fight the men sent to do the "dirty work." The Mayor refused to interfere.

INJURIES MAY RESULT IN DEATH.

T. G. Jacks' Skull Fractured in an Electric Car Accident.

Death may result from the injuries T. G. Jacks, a cab-driver, received at Dearborn and Lake streets when his cab was struck by a west-bound Grand avenue electric car.

The cab was demolished and Jacks was thrown to the pavement and his skull fractured. He was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, where it was said he might not recover.

William Biehl, No. 451 Wood street, who was injured at Wood and Harrison streets by an electric car, died yesterday morning.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Anderson, Helda Carlson	21—21
Max Noothaar, Wilhelmine Weissert	30—23
Stefan Ondria, Anna Sasko	24—20
Wojciek Harlozer, Josefa Balzerek	27—20
George J. Kalbae, Mary Schink	22—19
Michael Hirtzig, Annie Reisch	30—24
Mark Harper, Josephine Nolan	42—35
Antonio Lettiero, Maria Pinto	39—29
William E. Carpenter, Harriette McNamara	27—20
Antonio Rosato, Antonia Polishano	52—60
Ernest R. Bross, Annie Reid	40—39
Henry Paulanier, Johabina Lillestrom	23—23
John R. Panzer, Mary Laibl	43—31
Franciszek Zawada, Anna Weijcik	28—24
Andrew Miller, Elsa Miller	50—20
[illegible] Wisniewska	28—24
James Harlley, Elizabeth McKenna	48—24
Salvatore Grecco, Guilea Delgamo	27—18
[illegible], Freda Pfeifize	25—18
[illegible]	23—22
Charles Mack, Anna Anderson	36—26
Israel Miller, Nettie Harris	22—19
Jesse G. Mitchell, Margaret J. Merrill	23—23
George Moore, Anna Murray	26—21
Charles Walsh, Cazimera Warakajas	25—20
John J. Coleman, Margaret Desmond	23—20
James J. Murphy, Anna Devantier	28—25
Harry Theobald, Margaret Rowan	23—19
Jacob Pruesener, Emily Wilnan	23—20
James Nohara, Mary Meagle	21—19
Edwin W. Moore, Emma Jordan	32—22
[illegible], Eva M. Goetz	58—48
William Love, Dora Staat	48—31
Johan Anderson, Nora Malmgren	25—26
Nathaniel Whynot, Mary Sheehan	30—25
William R. Peters, Mary Jacobson	28—19
Joseph H. MacFarland Jr., May Brown	25—25
Robert J. Ley, Mary T. Hastings	22—20
Emil Mueller, Elsie Krause	22—18
William Schulz, Wilhelmine Hormann	28—28
Charles E. Fahrow Jr., Olga Lambrecht	22—21

MARRIAGES.

FROST—HEMMING—At Drummondville, Que., on Thursday, Jan. 23, by the Rev. George Frederick Scott, rector, Mr. Charles Hamilton Frost of Smith's Falls, Ont. (formerly of Plainfield, N. J.), to Miss Marian Gertrude, second daughter of E. J. Hemming, Esq., Q. C., of Drummondville.

MARSHALL—SIMPSON—On the evening of the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, 561 Webster-av., by the Rev. Dr. Beaton, Miss Grace Simpson to Mr. James Marshall.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 30—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois and Indiana, threatening weather, with rain, easterly winds.

Missouri, cloudy and threatening weather, with rain, northeasterly winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, cloudy and threatening, probably followed by snow Friday night, easterly winds.

Wisconsin and Iowa, rain or snow, northeasterly winds.

Minnesota, light snows, northeasterly winds.

Nebraska, rain or snow, northeasterly winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Therm'meter	Max. temp.	State of weather	Precipitation 12 hours	Direction of wind
Abilene	29.94	56	64	Clo'dy	.02	S.W.
Bismarck, N. D.	30.12	10	12	Clo'dy	.30	N.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.40	32	40	Clo'dy	Tr.	E.
Boston, Mass.	30.24	32	40	Clear	....	N.W.
Cairo, Ill.	30.14	58	60	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.98	24	28	Fair	.01	N.
Chicago	30.26	40	50	Fair	....	E.
Cincinnati, O.	30.30	52	54	Clo'dy	....	E.
Cleveland, O.	30.32	36	42	Fair	....	N.E.
Davenport, Ia.	30.18	44	48	Clo'dy	....	E.
Des Moines, Ia.	30.12	44	50	Clo'dy	....	E.
Detroit, Mich.	30.36	34	40	Clo'dy	....	E.
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	30	30	Rain	.01	N.E.
El Paso, Tex.	29.92	50	56	Fair	....	S.W.
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	62	62	Clo'dy	.02	E.
Grand Haven	30.30	34	40	Clo'dy	....	E.
Green Bay, Wis.	30.32	32	34	Rain	.02	N.
Helena, Mont.	30.22	34	38	Fair	....	W.
Huron, S. D.	30.10	30	32	Snow	.18	W.
Indianapolis	30.26	50	56	Fair	....	S.E.
Jacksonville	30.26	62	74	Clear	....	E.
Kansas City	30.06	48	50	Clo'dy	Tr.	E.
Little Rock	30.06	52	52	Rain	.72	N.W.
Los Angeles	30.00	60	70	Clear	....	W.
Marquette	30.32	30	32	Clo'dy	Tr.	S.E.
Memphis	30.10	60	64	Clo'dy	.01	E.
Montreal	30.40	18	20	Clear	Tr.	N.W.
Nashville	30.20	58	62	Clear	....	S.E.
New Orleans	30.14	62	70	Clear	....	S.E.
New York City	30.32	36	40	Fair	....	N.W.
Omaha	30.10	44	48	Rain	Tr.	S.E.
Oswego, N. Y.	30.44	22	28	Clear	Tr.	N.E.
Palestine	29.94	60	62	Fair	1.76	S. E.
Pittsburg	30.32	48	56	Foggy	....	N.E.
Pueblo	30.04	40	42	Clo'dy	....	W.
Rapid City	30.18	18	18	Snow	.18	S. W.
San Francisco	30.12	[illegible]	60	Clear	....	W.
St. Louis	30.16	[illegible]	58	Rain	Tr.	E.
St. Paul	30.18	36	40	Clo'dy	.04	E.
Salt Lake City	30.22	36	40	Clo'dy	.02	N.W.
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	46	54	Clo'dy	....	S.E.
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	46	50	Clo'dy	.10	S.E.
Washington	30.30	48	60	Clo'dy	....	N.W.

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 41 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 43; 10 a. m., 45; 11 a. m., 47; 12 m., 47; 1 p. m., 45; 3 p. m., 44; 6 p. m., 42. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.69; 6 p. m., 29.66.

DEATHS.

CARPENTER—At Pasadena, Cal., Charles C. Carpenter. Remains will be brought East for interment in Chicago, his former home.

DUFFY—Mary (nee Redmond), wife of the late Michael Duffy, beloved mother of John J., Henry, Frank, and George Duffy, and Mrs. M. J. McDonough. Funeral from her late residence, 3124 S. Dearborn-st., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 10 o'clock, to St. James' Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

DUCAT—The funeral services of Gen. Arthur C. Ducat will be held at the Chapel of Rosehill Cemetery on Friday, Jan. 31, at 1:45 o'clock p. m. Train will leave Northwestern Depot, corner of N. Wells and Kinzie-sts., Friday at 1 p. m., arriving at Rosehill at 1:30. Return train leaves Rosehill at 2:45.

GILLESPIE—Susan McKay, eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Gillespie and sister of Mrs. William Rafferty, aged 33 years 4 months. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 2, 1 p. m., from parents' residence, 502 S. Fairfield-av., by carriages to Graceland.

HOWARD—Jan. 29, 1896, Mary E. [nee Keogh], widow of the late John H. Howard, of typhoid pneumonia at residence, 1059 Taylor-st. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 1, at 9 a. m., to St. Charles' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

HATHAWAY—Dr. Otis P. Hathaway, Jan. 20, 1896, aged 74, at his residence, 1010 W. Monroe-st. Funeral Saturday, 1 p. m., to Forest Home.

MATHIAS—Henry Mathias, Jan. 29, 1896, beloved husband of Anna Mathias and brother of Charles Mathias, aged 60 years. Funeral Friday, at 1 p. m., from his late residence, 2343 Calumet-av., by carriages to St. Peter's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

MELZER—At Michael Reese Hospital, Jan. 30, 1896, David Melzer, aged 70 years and 5 months, beloved father of Isaac and Henry D. Melzer and Mrs. Theodore Podolski. Funeral notice hereafter.

MOORE—Jan. 29, 1896, Mary, beloved wife of Patrick Moore. Funeral Saturday, Feb. 1, 1896, at 10 o'clock, from residence, 214 Townsend-st., to Holy Name Cathedral. Burial at Calvary.

PETERSEN—Andrew Petersen, Jan. 30, aged 73 years and 4 months. Funeral from residence, 12 Otis-st., Sunday, Feb. 2, at 1:30, to Swedish Lutheran Church, Sedgwick and Hobbie-sts., thence to Graceland.

REARDON—Johanna Reardon, Jan. 30, 1896, beloved wife of John Reardon. Funeral Saturday at 9:15 a. m. from her late residence, 899 Fulton-st., to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SUNDERLAND—Jan. 30, at his residence, 3732 Forrest-av., George Sunderland, aged 52 years. Funeral Saturday at 10 o'clock. Interment at Mount Olivet.

THORPE—Jan. 30, at 1238 W. Congress-st., Harold Pierpont, youngest son of William B. and Laura M. Thorpe, aged 9 months. Funeral private at 1 p. m., Jan. 31.

WOLF—Jan. 29, 1896, Moses, beloved father of Albert H. and Henry M. Wolf, aged 73 years 3 months 1 day, at home of his son, Albert H. Wolf. Funeral from residence, 3939 Ellis-av., Friday, Jan. 31, at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends will kindly omit flowers. New York papers please copy.

WHELAN—Robert Whelan, at his residence, 3215 Prairie-av., beloved husband of Henrietta Whelan and father of John L., Robert A., Thomas H., Frank W., Harry W., and Etta Whelan. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE C. C. A. ON Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2:30 o'clock, in Room 65, Auditorium. Paper by G. J. M. Ashby on "Clay," with practical illustrations.

THE TWELFTH WARD WOMAN'S REPUBlican Auxiliary will meet today at Republican headquarters, Madison and Robey-sts. The annual election of officers takes place.

AUDITORIUM HOTEL BANQUET HALL.

WILL OPEN TOMORROW

COMPLIMENTARY EXHIBITION OF

Original Drawings —BY— Famous Artists

BY THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

At which will be shown 250 Original Magazine Illustrations, in black and white, by the best-known artists, including

C. D. GIBSON	W. T. SMEDLEY
A. B. FROST	ALBERT LYNCH
HOWARD PYLE	T. DE THULSTRUP
W. HAMILTON GIBSON	R. B. BIRCH
IRVING R. WILES	ERIC PAPE
B. WEST CLINEDINST	W. GRANVILLE SMITH
W. A. ROGERS	KATE GREENAWAY
W. L. TAYLOR	ALICE BARBER STEPHENS

AND OTHERS

IN AUDITORIUM HOTEL BANQUET-HALL

Michigan-av. (entrance on Congress-st.), from Feb. 1st to 8th, inclusive, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. each day (Sunday excepted). Concerts Morning, Afternoon, and Evening by the

ROYAL HUNGARIAN GYPSY BAND

ADMISSION BY TICKET, FREE

Tickets can be obtained, free, at McClurg & Co.'s, Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Thurber's Art Store, 210 Wabash-av. Buck & Rayner's Pharmacy, State and Madison-sts. Thayer's Pharmacy, Ogden-av. and Madison-st. Scherer's Pharmacy, State and Division-sts. Graves' Pharmacy, 35th-st. and Grand-blvd.

AND AT THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Home Insurance Building, Adams and La Salle Streets.

HAYMARKET [illegible] HOOLEY'S.

Two Grand Concerts—Sunday Next, Feb. 2.

Sousa's Famous Band— Haymarket, Matinee 3 p. m. — Hooley's, EVENING 8:15.

SEATS READY AT BOTH THEATERS.

COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

FLEUR DE LIS— THIS WEEK ONLY—SATURDAY MATINEE, DELLA FOX COMIC OPERA CO. Sunday Night her great success—"The Little Trooper." Sale now on.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.

MR. TIM MURPHY As Maverick Brander in HOYT'S TEXAS STEER.

Popular Matinee Sat'day. Sunday Night—Wm. Hoey in "The Globe Trotter." Advance sale now ready at Theater.

HOOLEY'S— Evenings at 8:15. Sat. (only) Matinee at 2.

Mr. NAT C. GOODWIN Presenting for this week only, A GILDED FOOL.

Next Week—IN MIZZOURA and DAVID GARRICK.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.

STATE AND MADISON.

Special Marked Down Sale of Boys' and Children's Clothing.

The mere announcement of a sale by this house is enough to bring the people—honest advertising and no misrepresentations tell in the long run. You will find these bargains exactly as we advertise them:

CHILDREN'S KNEE PANTS, for boys 4 to 15 years, 75c and 50c qualities for 35c

BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS, for boys 4 to 15 years, $6.50, $6.00, and $5.00 qualities marked down to.......... $3.50

BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, for boys 3 to 12 years, $12.00, $10.00, $8.50, and $7.50 qualities marked down to... $5.00

BOYS' LONG PANTS, special values at.......... $2.50

OPEN UNTIL 9 SATURDAY EVENINGS.

FRANK REED, Manager.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE

The Original "Adonis," ...HENRY E. DIXEY... Tonight—Double Bill. Seven Ages Sketch & The Lottery of Love. GALA MATINEE TOMORROW.

PRICES: 15c - 35c 50c - 75c Next Sun. Mat. Rice's —1492—

OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. Prices—10, 20, 30 Cents.

Macart's Monkey and Dog Comedians.	O'Brien Brothers.
Smith & Fuller.	Imogene Comer.
George Fielding.	McAvoy & May.
Versatile Three—3.	Gertie Gilson.
Charles Diamond.	Comedy Trio—3.
Felix & Cain.	James Walbrook.
Frank Appel.	Daily & Hilton.
Lulu Wentworth.	Mlle. Pasquelena.
	Allan Wass.

AUDITORIUM.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

Theodore Thomas, Conductor.

Soloist: Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler.

Friday Afternoon, January 31, 2:30.

Saturday Evening, February 1, 8:15.

RESERVED SEATS | Afternoon, 25c to $1.00. Evening, 25c to $1.50.

On Sale at Box Office and Inter-Ocean Office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee Tomorrow.

"Peck's Bad Boy" Great Fun. Superb Specialties

Next week—"SLAVES OF GOLD."

ALHAMBRA THEATER—Matinee Tomorrow.

BOBBY GAYLOR "IN A BIG CITY"

Sunday—George W. Monroe, "A Happy Little Home."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Tonight—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Engagement of

OTIS SKINNER

Tonight—HIS GRACE DE GRAMMONT.

Saturday Mat., VILLON THE VAGABOND; Sat. evening, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Next Sunday—Last Week—OTIS SKINNER.

THE SCHILLER—Ira J. LaMotte, Mgr.

MR. WALKER WHITESIDE,

LAST THREE TIMES.. Tonight, Tomorrow Matinee and Evening - - - HAMLET.

Sunday, Feb. 2—EDWARD HARRIGAN.

EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3,

CHICAGO MARINE BAND

The Famous T. B. BROOKE, Conductor. Greatest Popular Music Band in the World.

HOPKINS.

HOPKINS—SOUTH SIDE. State and Congress sts. Only 10, 20, and 30 Cents.

Clotilde Antonio & Great Star VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTIONS.

A TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

WEST SIDE—Sam'l of Posen.

THE LINCOLN.

Matinees Sunday, Thursday, and Saturday.

GUS HEEGE IN A Yennine Yentleman.

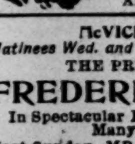
Next Sunday—"ALABAMA."

SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY—LAKE FRONT.

LADIES' SIX DAYS BICYCLE RACES.

Second Regiment Armory—Lake Front

SECOND REGIMENT BAND.



SAM T. JACK'S OPERA HOUSE.

Madison-st., near State. Tel Main 2198.

Only burlesque Show in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances every day, 2 and 8. SAM T. JACK'S ADAMLESS EDEN CO. Emma Warde, Banks Winter—40 Artists of Burlesque and Specialty.

McVICKER'S—Evenings at 8. Matinees Wed. and Saturday—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

THE PRINCE OF MAGICIANS.

FREDERICK BANCROFT,

In Spectacular Production of Magic, including Many Specialty Features.

Next Sunday—MR. CRESTON CLARKE as Hamlet.

HAVLIN'S—J. J. COLLINS, Less. and Manager.

Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

William Calder's Players in THE SPAN OF LIFE.

Next Sunday—AN AMERICAN HERO.

WINTER TOURS TO THE WEST INDIES.

By the commodious passenger steamers of the ATLAS LINE,

Weekly from New York, carrying U.S. Mail.

S. S. Alene, Saturday, Feb. 8.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE LATE GEN. A. C. Ducat will take place at the chapel at Rosehill Cemetery at 1:30 p. m. Friday, Jan. 31. The members of Blaney Lodge No. 271, F. & A. M., will meet without ceremony at the C. & N. W. Ry. depot at 1 p. m. today [Friday], as a tribute of fraternal respect to our late lamented brother.
H. F. KETT, Secretary. C. C. BUELL, W. M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1896.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER's boom for the Presidency came out too soon. It should have waited until after ground hog day.

AMONG the blind, Senator Tillman, the one-eyed, may be king. But in the Senate of the United States he is an outrage upon decency.

IF it comes to a question of veracity between John Barton Payne and Tom McNichols it will pay McNichols to take to the woods.

BELVA LOCKWOOD should be glad that she has been disbarred. For several years past she has not been able to give undivided attention to her Presidential candidacy.

THE proposition to pay $1,000,000 for the Doré gallery cannot be defended on business principles. A great deal more horror can be procured from other sources for $1,000,000.

THE best evidence that there is no prospect of Democratic success this year is to be found in the beneficent inactivity and mellifluous silence of the Hon. Richard Croker.

IF an innocent man were accused of a serious crime—such, for instance, as bribetaking in office—he would make haste to face his accuser. He wouldn't dodge to St. Louis, would he?

IF Commissioner McNichols is afraid to face Judge Payne he will have to go further than St. Louis. The Governor of Missouri would have to honor a requisition from the Governor of Illinois.

THE report that "Gen." Booth has recalled "Commander" and Mrs. Ballington Booth because "they were getting into society" is very perplexing. Don't "society" people need saving?

IF Commissioner Ritter really wants an answer to his virtuously indignant question: "Why didn't Judge Payne turn the evidence over to the State's-Attorney for investigation?" he can have it in two words and one capital letter: "Jacob J. Kern."

THERE may be no connection between President Cleveland's duck hunting trip and the report that England is trying to grab 3,000,000 acres of American land in Alaska. But the entire United States fervently hopes there is.

WHATEVER the legal enormity of his crime may be, the mail carrier who destroyed ten postal cards because he was tired and wanted to go home can plead the fact that people who use postal cards deserve no consideration whatever.

IN justice to Maj. Armes, who was summarily arrested just before Gen. Schofield retired from command of the army, it should be made known that the court has vindicated the Major and declared his arrest "a piece of spitework" on Gen. Schofield's part.

THE fact that Train Robber Crowe's incarceration awakens in him a lively sense of humor need not be particularly cheering to Chicago Aldermen and County Commissioners who are wondering how it feels to be in prison. The Missouri penitentiary is not Joliet.

A NEW YORK man "89 years old, who has never used liquor or tobacco or spectacles, and who is six feet tall and in perfect health," has been committed to prison for vagrancy. Naturally a good man like that would be unable to find employment in New York.

IT is evident that the Japanese are rapidly becoming Caucasianated, so to speak. Not only have they adopted Western methods of business and warfare, but now they are founding a church whose creed "shall embody such truths as they consider agreeable to their taste in religion."

AN informal canvass of prominent members of the New York Produce Exchange shows that they have little sympathy for or admiration of the plan proposed in this city to organize a cash grain depository for the use of members of the Board of Trade. They think it would interfere with the present business of large exporters of grain in New York, who buy grain in the West and sell against it on the home board.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened active and fairly strong. The local market showed strength in nearly all securities. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 40 to 45 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were active, with wheat selling up to the high point on the recent advance. As compared with the last prices of the previous day May wheat closed 1¼ cents higher, corn ⅛@¼ cent higher, oats ⅛@¼ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley weaker, flaxseed easy, May pork 5 cents lower, lard and ribs 2½ cents lower.

THE gratifying news comes from the City of Mexico that the Secretary of the Interior has notified the State Government of Chihuahua that no prize-fight will be allowed at Juarez and that troops will be sent there to prevent it. Ten or a dozen brutes, more or less, had made arrangements to fight there under the auspices of some speculator who had also arranged for bull fights, open gambling, and other attractions of this sort and undoubtedly reasoned there would be no interference. The Government of Mexico, however, has shown that it is in line with our own State governments in driving out these hulking brutes. There should be no place for them within the boundaries of any civilized country so long as they make prize-fighting a business. Mexico is to be congratulated.

THE report comes in a roundabout way that Lord Salisbury and his faithful lieutenant, Joseph Chamberlain, are considering the claims of the English Government to about 3,000,000 acres of land on the Pacific coast, which, it is asserted, are outside of the Alaskan territory conveyed by Russia to the United States. As usual, this land will be of great strategic and commercial value to England, if she can get it, and, as usual, the correctness of the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia is called in question. Assuming that such a complication exists, it puts the United States in an embarrassing position. If the land is not ours we must certainly give it up. If we have any claim to it and call for an arbitration, and that arbitration is refused, or the decision goes against us by underhanded work, as has happened before, what are we going to do about it? Especially what should we do if England should send her flying squadron or any other squadron over here?

THE SENATE AND CUBA.

The majority report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs requests the President to use his friendly offices with Spain to accord to the armies with which she is engaged in war the rights of belligerents as they exist under international law. The minority report requests the President to use his friendly offices with Spain for the recognition of the independence of Cuba. Both reports show that the Senate committee deeply sympathizes with the Cuban insurgents. The attitude of the House is equally friendly to the latter. All the same, it does not appear that the outcome of these reports will be anything more than a sentimental expression of sympathy.

It is morally certain that Spain will refuse to concede belligerent rights to the armies of Gomez and Maceo. She does not believe they have any rights which commend them to humane treatment or to recognition of any sort except as persons engaged in mob violence. She has just dismissed Gen. Campos from the command of the Spanish army because he was lenient and kindly disposed, and has put in his place an officer whose reputation is that of a military butcher and tyrant, the mere mention of whose appointment is causing an exodus of Cubans from the island before he arrives. Under these circumstances there is no likelihood that Spain will recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents—a request which has never been made to any nation before—which would be a radical move in their interests both at home and abroad. If there were any possibility that the minority report could prevail the outlook would be still darker, as Spain would contemptuously refuse to acknowledge the independence of Cuba until she was forced to by exhaustion or by defeat. Added to all this there is the further consideration that the President himself may resent the interference of Congress in the Cuban business and delay making the request until he pleases to do so. There is good reason to believe that his information and that of the State Department is of such a nature as to induce this delay on his part. And this, too, although both reports represent the feelings of the American people.

The Senate committee should have applied the heroic remedy instead of adopting a policy which has no diplomatic precedent. It does not deny that a state of war exists. The majority report affirms it and the minority report implies it. The justification for it is expressed by Senator Cameron, who says: "The highest Spanish authorities have been obliged to confess that the grievances of the Cubans are just and their aspirations for liberty legitimate." As the condition of war exists, Congress should deal with it as such, and promptly recognize the belligerent rights of the insurgents, or, as Senator Cameron again says:

> If the government of the United States still refrains from recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents after this conclusive proof of the fact, the reason doubtless is that in the absence of legal complications the question becomes wholly political and that its true solution must lie not in a recognition of belligerency but in a recogniton of independence.

Direct intervention is the only logical and practical solution of the Cuban question. Congress has waited long enough. Of what is it afraid? It has made a step forward, but the step is not long enough. It should either proclaim neutrality or demand of Spain the concession of Cuban independence.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S DIATRIBE.

The bitter attack made by Senator Tillman on President Cleveland was a disgraceful exhibition of spleen under the smart of defeat. He was voicing the feelings of the free silver extremists in and out of the Senate, though it is fair to presume that many of them will think he went too far in the choice of the language employed by him. Doubtless the animus of his diatribe was rage at the discovery that the popular loan will be a success, and that the country will be saved from a slump to the free silver basis in spite of the efforts of a Senatorial majority to force it into that degraded position. The reason for the howl for a popular loan was the hope that the call for it would not afford the relief needed.

Senator Tillman's great objection to President Cleveland is that to him "coin has come to mean gold alone," and that he did not interpret the Sherman law to mean that the parity was to be preserved by "holding gold down" instead of holding silver up. Starting from this as a premise, he alleges the existence of a conspiracy in 1892, the object of which was a scheme of robbery by the utter destruction of silver as a money metal, the increase of the public debt by the issue of bonds payable in gold, and the surrender to corporations of the power to issue paper money to the exclusion of all others.

There is no proof of these allegations, but it is needless to answer them in detail. The whole question turns upon the one point whether the unit of currency should remain the same as for many years past or be debased 50 per cent to please the free silverites. The President understood it to be his duty to maintain the parity, and he knew he could do that only by being able to pay out gold when the yellow metal was demanded in the redemption of paper obligations which were issued at a time when "coin" for large amounts was understood alike by debtors and creditors "to mean gold alone." The free silverites forced the President into accepting the terms offered nearly a year ago by the bond syndicate, this being the only means left him of avoiding the slump to the 50-cent basis, and they made it necessary for him to agree that the American people shall pay 16 million dollars more for the loan of last February than the syndicate was willing to accept in principal and interest for bonds specified to be paid in gold. There was no time a year ago to wait for responses to a call for a popular loan. The Treasury reserve would have been exhausted long before relief could have come in that way. But on the current loan there was time to wait for a response by the people, and they were called upon, in utter disregard of preparations made by the syndicate which had taken the bonds issued last year. It hardly would have been possible to proceed in a less objectionable manner in either case without conceding the whole demand made by the free silverites for an abandonment of the present currency standard and a drop to the silver 50-cent basis.

EXPENSIVE FREE SUITS.

The law provides that where a Judge is satisfied a plaintiff is a poor person and cannot prosecute his suit and pay the costs and expenses he may, "in his discretion," let him begin suit free of cost, and may also assign him counsel, to whom nothing is to be paid.

It is proper that a power to do this should be given to some one, for there do occur instances where a person who has a meritorious case has not a dollar with which to pay costs or hire a lawyer. When a Judge really is convinced a plaintiff should be allowed to sue in forma pauperis it is right that permission should be given.

Either there are in this county a great many poor people with meritorious suits or the Judges are too easily satisfied that those people are what they pretend to be, for last year the county lost over $17,000 on account of free litigation. How much the lawyers who attended to those suits are out of pocket is not known. The probabilities are that they lost little or nothing. For it so happens that in very few of these cases did the court have to call on some lawyer to look after the plaintiff's interests. He had already provided himself with counsel, and possibly had paid him as a retainer the sum which ought to have gone to the county for fees.

In some cases the agreement between the lawyer and the litigant may be a speculative one. If the latter wins his suit he pays something. If he loses it the lawyer gets nothing. But, win or lose, the county is out. If the Judge can be induced to waive the costs the lawyer may think it worth his while to take the chance of a contingent fee.

Doubtless it happens some times that a man or woman who is able to pay costs prefers to cheat the county out of the money and deliberately makes affidavit that he or she has not a cent. On the strength of that affidavit, the correctness of which the Judge does not attempt to verify—for most Judges have great respect for affidavits—he grants permission. He uses his discretion unwisely.

The County Board can do nothing in this matter. The power is exclusively in the hands of the Judges. They can order a waiver of costs in every case where an application is made to them. It does seem as if they might take a little more pains and inquire more closely into the merits of these cases. It is safer when such an application is made and there is any doubt about the matter to say no. If the plaintiff does begin suit subsequently it is pretty good evidence he was lying. If he does not, so much the better for him. He is a fortunate man who has not a case pending in a Cook County court.

THE PRESIDENCY AND MR. REED.

Speaker Reed is the New England candidate for the Presidency. He expects to receive, and doubtless will receive, all or nearly all of its sixty-eight votes in the National convention. Being the candidate of the Eastern States it is not surprising that the Atlantic Monthly, the preëminent New England magazine, should have an article on "The Presidency and Mr. Reed." But, as will be seen on perusal of portions of the article printed in another column, the writer does not paint Mr. Reed's character in as pleasing colors as his friends would like. It is plain that the writer will not vote for his nomination.

Mr. Reed is praised for that on account of which the Democrats abused him most bitterly—his reform of Congressional procedure and vindication of the right of majorities to govern by counting a quorum. Mr. Reed is commended for his energy and determination and ample acknowledgment is made of his ability as a debater and his success as a party leader.

Then the writer proceeds to offset this praise. "Not only is Mr. Reed a strong partisan; he is little more than a partisan." When the President tried to get a gold bond bill through the last Congress Mr. Reed "permitted his partisanship to override a broader duty," and antagonized it. "He has never identified himself with any great cause. He has never set a moral force in motion. It has been wholly as a party leader that he has risen above the rank and file."

The conclusion which the writer arrives at is that Mr. Reed's nomination would be an unfortunate one, for it would be notice that the program of the party is "to keep our politics in the old rut, and that it does not recognize the new class of duties that have thrust themselves forward."

Such being the nature of the article, Speaker Reed's friends will not use it as a campaign document.

NO SIGNS OF RETRENCHMENT.

The Board of Education has made up its estimates for the coming year and sent them to the Council. As compared with those of the preceding year they are as follows:

	1895-'6.	1896-'7.
Buildings and grounds	$2,670,000	$2,675,000
Janitors and supplies	630,000	650,000
School management	3,830,000	4,289,000
Miscellaneous	802,200	882,700
Total	$7,932,200	$8,496,700

This is an increase of over half a million. Those persons who are receiving their tax bills now, and are complaining because they are so large, will complain more energetically a year hence, when they will be getting larger ones. The board asks as much for sites and new buildings as it did last year. It asks for much more for teachers, as the number in its employ has increased on account of the opening of new schools. It has also voted to take over the Normal School, which involves a further addition to the pay-roll.

That part of the appropriation which relates to the erection of new buildings and the purchase of new sites is under the control of the Council. If it thinks the amount asked for is too large it should refuse to give it. The Finance committee ought to find out whether much less than a million and a half will not suffice to construct all the new buildings of which there is immediate need. Assuredly much less will do if gingerbread ornamentation and luxuries are dispensed with. Under no circumstances should the total appropriation be greater than it was last year. Some consideration should be shown the taxpayers.

There is another matter the Finance committee should look after. The board estimates its expenditure for educational purposes at $5,800,000. The amount thus used must not exceed 2 per cent on the assessed valuation together with what is received from the State fund, rentals, and other sources. The board seems to be very near its limit, if it has not exceeded it. The Finance committee should see what the facts are and if the board has asked for too much should request it to throw overboard a fad or two.

CUBAN TOBACCO GROWING SCARCE.

Some of the tobacconists are sounding the note of alarm in regard to a prospective scarcity of Cuban tobacco, and apparently with good reason. The trouble is of much more recent origin than the breaking out of the insurrection, as the tobacco grown in the mountains and the eastern end of the island is comparatively poor in quality, and its place could be taken by material raised in other countries. But when the insurgents moved last December into the western end of the island they carried with them a menace of destruction to the Vuelta Abajo and other fine tobacco districts, and that menace since has been followed by nearly the greatest evil that was feared. The movement westward was made at the worst possible time for the planters, as it was in the middle of the season, when the tobacco was in full growth, and almost the whole crop was cleaned out. No tobacco has come from those districts this year, and none is expected to come before the latter part of 1897 or the early part of 1898. The tobacco crop in Cuba is planted in October and harvested in January. If the insurrection were to cease tomorrow, a condition hardly to be looked for, no more tobacco could be harvested till about a year hence, and that product would take several months to cure and place on the American market.

So, while it is probable that a vast number of the so-called "Havana-fillers" put into cigars that are made in the United States will continue to be made of the same material as heretofore, and be plentiful at that, the really fine tobacco which comes from the western end of Cuba is going to be scarce. The smokers of "fine" cigars may have to pay very high prices, and even be unable to get their favorite brands at that. The scarcity is not likely to develop all at once, as most of the American manufacturers carry a stock sufficient to last them for twelve or eighteen months, but prices may be counted on to go up long before the supplies are exhausted. It is said that prices on the fine goods now range some 25 per cent higher than they did just before the insurrection broke out. How much further they will be advanced cannot be said, but it is to be expected they will go just as high as is consistent with having the material consumed. If they do not the men who control the stocks in this country are made of different stuff from that which constitutes the average human being.

AN editorial in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 18 last contained the following hints for a satisfactory solution of the Cuban problem: "There is one thing that has undoubtedly passed through many minds but has been uttered aloud by few—viz.: The great mass of the Cubans are longing and struggling for home rule. And Spain is fighting to prevent it and striving to reimpose her old tyranny and oppression. This country could quickly expel her from that island and send her troops back to Spain. Then she would be very willing to sell this country a quitclaim title to that territory at a reasonable price. The rest would be easy. To annex Cuba would help enormously to redress our balance of trade forever by supplying this country with all its needed sugar and molasses, which cost us an immense sum in money annually, as we would pay for those things thereafter with American products. The Cubans then would enjoy as much 'home rule' as does Illinois or any other of our States, and that should be enough to satisfy them. Much of the coffee consumed here also would be produced in that country; and tens of thousands of Southern colored men would move to Cuba and help to develop its great resources. American capital would quickly create a demand for their labor and open up new avenues of enterprise for many others of our citizens."

It is gratifying to find that the solution of the Cuban problem suggested in THE TRIBUNE more than six weeks ago is commended by an afternoon contemporary, which says: "A movement of this kind proceeding from Chicago, the typical American trading city, could not fail to influence Congress in this regard."

GEN. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, whose death was reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was one of our oldest and most useful citizens. He had been a resident of Chicago for the last forty-five years, coming here before the city could boast a single mile of railroad except a short line which was a part of the old Galena and Chicago Union. At the age of 27 he became Secretary and Chief Surveyor of the Board of Underwriters of this city, and while in that position wrote a work on the practice of underwriting which still is a standard authority. Later he introduced several valuable features in the business of fire insurance, and after the great fire of 1871 paid losses aggregating more than six million dollars. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he raised a corps of 300 engineers, miners, and sappers, but this not being accepted he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. From this humble position he rose by successive promotions to that of Assistant Inspector-General of the Army of the Cumberland. In 1875 he was intrusted with the reorganization of the State militia. In 1877 he was appointed Major-General of the division and commanded the troops which defended Chicago during the riots of that year. He thus achieved distinguished success both as a business-man and a soldier. He stood high in the estimation of all who knew him, was a man of unblemished reputation, and a citizen who had performed good service for the city, of which he was always proud.

SENATOR TILLMAN talks about millions of people tramping the sidewalks hunting work and the highways begging bread. This is a gross exaggeration of conditions brought about by the unwise adoption of a Democratic platform and election of a Democratic Executive in 1892. But, supposing it were true. How would these unfortunates be helped by a slump to the free silver basis, reducing by 50 cents on every dollar the effective power of the employing classes to hire labor and the purchasing power of every dollar given in charity? What arrant nonsense it is to prate about a Mexicanization of our currency as the one thing needful to cure whatever industrial depression and poverty may exist among the people. The way to restore the industrial prosperity which was enjoyed previous to 1893 is to restore confidence in the integrity of the currency, and reaffirm the policy of sufficient protection to American labor. Capitalists then would be encouraged to lend their surplus money for use in industrial operations, and employers be stimulated by the hope of profit to use that money in the purchase of raw material and paying good wages in full-worth money to toilers to work up that material into forms best fitted for consumption. It is passing strange that the Senatorial howlers for free silver cannot see this for themselves.

THE John Boyd Thacher business is in a muddle again. Washington dispatches state that the World's Fair medals at last have been received and are piled up in the Treasury basement awaiting distribution. It now appears that there was an understanding between Mr. Thacher and the Secretary of the Treasury that the latter should distribute them. The Secretary, having some doubts as to his authority to distribute the Thacher tags, referred the question to the Attorney-General, who decides that the National Commission is the only lawful medium of distribution. But the National Commission is dissolved, and in any event does not propose to transact any further business. Meanwhile the diplomas will not be finished until next month, and the medals cannot be given out until the diplomas are ready. Then it will have to be decided who shall distribute them. Secretary Carlisle has them in keeping, but does not want to give them out, and the National Commission has gone out of business. Why not send both medals and diplomas to John Boyd Thacher and charge them up to him? As they mean nothing, probably the exhibiters will not care for them.

IT requires a violent stretch of the imagination to conceive of the Hon. Buck McCarthy as an appropriate figure at a love feast.

WHILE it is true that Mr. McKinley is in private life he holds it to be the duty of every good citizen to come forth from his retirement whenever the public good, etc.

AS to Senator Quay's skill as a fisherman he seems to have effectually landed the Washington Post.

THE announcement that New York society is all upset by the rumor crediting the Coleman-Draytons with an intention of marrying again appears to show that New York society stands on a very slender and insecure foundation.

PRESIDENT HARPER finds it a trifle hard to understand why the people up in the neighborhood of the Northwestern University are making such a fuss over the odor of a little coal oil.

SATISFACTORY assurances come from makers of bicycles that thousands of wheelmen have repented of their crookedness and will lead an upright life while riding this year.

IN his last exploit John L. Sullivan hardly rose to the occasion. He forgot to make a speech to the effect that he was glad it was American whisky that ditched him.

AS before observed, if any street car company fears it would lose money by carrying passengers for three cents there are plenty of deluded capitalists ready to take its franchise off its hands.

IT is still undecided whether or not a naval demonstration demonstrates.

I HAVE fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith. And I'm getting in my work on Col. Parker in pretty good shape, blame his hide!—The Hon. Charley Thornton.

MLLE. YVETTE GUILBERT has confirmed the report of her engagement to her manager, Teddy Marks, so far as to say she admires his figure. That is to say, perhaps, she admires the figure immediately following Teddy's dollar marks.

DR. GLADDEN has learned, on what seems to be good authority, that "there are twelve good and upright citizens" in the Chicago City Council. Their names!

BEN TILLMAN'S pitchfork turns out to be a dirt shovel.

ON the question of the German Ambassadorship Senator John M. Palmer has no objection to saying he thinks the Palmers should stand together.

THERE is a large amount of garbage in the alleys, but in appropriating money for its removal it does seem as if it ought not to require bulk for bulk.

THE esteemed Washington Star has plunged headlong into the campaign of 1896 on the issue that the long bridge must go.

IT doesn't seem exactly fair for the San Francisco Examiner to try to work off its old pictures of Consuelo Vanderbilt as portraits of Queen Nathalie of Servia.

EX-BOSS CROKER is now performing the third act of his entertaining farce, "Retirement from Politics," and holds himself in readiness to be called before the curtain at the end of the act. The audience is tired and not disposed to humor him.

NO GOOD American who admires true grit is sorry to learn that Mark Twain is coming home from his foreign lecture trip with a pocketful of money, and can afford to take a first-cabin passage.

THE State of Kansas has attained the age of 35 in good health and bodily vigor and shows hardly a trace of the exhausting hemorrhages of its early days.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Arkansas District, and for all we know to the contrary he is a worthy man. Hurrah for Jefferson Davis of Arkansaw!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Bimetallic Episode.

Drawing from his pocket a lump of glittering metal the long-whiskered orator held it up for the inspection of his audience and proceeded impressively:

"My countrymen, here is a $5 gold piece melted down. There is just as much gold in it as there was before it was melted. If the gold-bug theory is true, that the government cannot make absolute money, and that the government stamp on the coin adds nothing to the actual value of it, then this piece of metal ought to be worth $5 of any man's money. Is there anybody in the audience," he went on, with kindling eye and in a voice that made the windows rattle, "that will give me $5 for it?"

"Yes, sir," promptly responded a beefy individual, rising from his seat and coming forward. "Here's $5 in silver. Hand over the bullion. It's as good a bargain as I want."

The long-bearded orator took a drink of water. Then he looked piercingly at the man with the silver and took another drink of water.

"My friend," he said, "you are willing to exchange $5 for this chunk of metal. Very good. I don't want your money. I am merely establishing a principle. Your willingness to pay good money for a piece of melted gold grows out of the fact that you know you can take it to the United States mint, have it coined into money again, and you won't lose a cent! The government stamp on that metal, when it's made into coin, makes it worth $5 again. Do you see the point, sir?" continued the orator, becoming more confident. "Do you see the point? It's the government stamp!"

"Yes, sir," broke in the beefy individual, taking a lump of something white from his pocket and tendering it to the speaker. "Here's a silver dollar melted down. How much will you give me for it?"

The long-whiskered orator took another drink of water and in a voice of thunder proceeded to denounce the crime of 1873.

None Too Severe.

"I see by this yer paper," said Tuffold Knutt, who had picked up a scrap of newspaper and was blinking at it with his whisky and watery eyes, "that they wuz a banquet last night 'attended by Messrs. Thompson, Styles, Ferguson, Jones, et al.' Ef Jones ett all an' the others didn't git any he's a durned hawg. That's all."

PERSONALS.

It is said that Tufektchieff, the murderer of Stambuloff, is presiding over a congress on the reform of Macedonia.

Cecil Rhodes is very much written up in England these days. One admirer thus let the pen run loose: "In private life—but really Mr. Rhodes has no private life. Scorning delights, he lives fiercely laborious days, his only pleasure in his work—a self-denying human steam engine, always traveling at full speed, in tow of a lengthy train of responsibilities whose horizon continually recedes. His ambitions do not turn toward social distinction, but rather to a place in the nation's remembrance as a faithful and useful servant."

The movement to erect a suitable monument to Edgar Allan Poe in Baltimore is making commendable progress and has the active sympathy of Baltimore's most representative citizens. Over Poe's grave, in the corner of Westminster Presbyterian Churchyard, is the well-known monument erected twenty years ago by the Public School Teachers' Association of Baltimore, assisted by the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia. The teachers began the collection of the funds in 1865. The total sum which was obtained was about $1,200. The monument consists of a pedestal, or dieblock, with an ornamental cap wholly of marble, resting on two marble slabs and a granite base. The front of the die-block bears a medallion portrait of the poet by the sculptor Volk, while on the western side is an inscription.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Potatoes at Two Cents a Sack.

Potatoes were selling for two cents a sack in San Francisco a week or ten days ago, and sold slowly even at that price. The potato crop all over the country last season was enormous, and most growers lost money on a considerable part of their crop. In some regions the potatoes were not taken out of the ground, the price got down so low.

Negro Officeholder in Kentucky.

The first case of a colored man being appointed to a public office of any importance in Kentucky occurred last week, when John Washington Fosteil was made steward of the Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. The place of steward is next in importance to that of Superintendent. Fosteil, although technically a negro, has little African blood, and practically looks like a white man. This perhaps makes more significant the fact that his appointment is exciting general comment and some criticism in Kentucky.

Prudent Young Marlborough.

The young Duchess of Marlborough is to have her life insured in favor of the Duke for a large amount—not less than £500,000. This report has recently been confirmed by a private letter to friends of the Duchess in New York. The Duchess' health may be in the way. She has been examined by several medical men, and the insurance companies are now studying their reports. The companies will probably take the risk, as they will get a big fee, and it will be a great advertisement. This will probably be the largest amount of insurance ever placed upon the life of one person.

Made Thousand-Dollar Guns.

Men who have been contented to shoot game with ordinary fowling pieces were somewhat surprised to learn, when the death of Patrick Mullin was announced, a few weeks ago, that there had lived for fifty years in New York a gunmaker who got from $500 to $1,000 apiece for his fowling pieces. These pieces did not represent silver mountings and useless adornments. It was the workmanship on the gun that Patrick Mullin charged for, and as a result of his work he left a fortune of $100,000. Men who have used his guns say that they were worth the money. Although Mullin spent his life in making good guns, he very seldom used one of them, and the only sport in which he was interested was fishing.

Hygiene of Light.

A French scientist has been making experiments with the growth of plants under different conditions of colored light. Under the method of experiment the endeavor was made to keep the plants under similar conditions of temperature, moisture, soil, etc., so that it would be fairly reasonable to infer that any abnormal differences in growth would be due to the difference in light conditions. It is reported, as a result of this experiment, that the red light produced even more noteworthy results than white light in the way of forcing growth. While the plants were strong and vigorous under the influence of white light, those under the red panes of glass grew to a greater height and burst into bloom earlier. The plants under the frame of blue glass showed little if any growth, but the leaves grew decidedly darker.

Strikes in New York.

The report of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration to the Legislature says that more than 400 strikes and lockouts occurred in this State during the year ending Oct. 31, 1895. The most disastrous was the Brooklyn trolleymen's strike last winter, involving 4,500 men. The board renews its recommendations for the enactment of laws regulating the relations between corporations created by the State to serve the public and their employés, and providing for the submission of differences to some designated State authority for adjustment. The board fails to recognize the utility of compulsory arbitration, "except in a form that may apply to corporations of a public character created for the primary and paramount object of service to the people."

Electricity and Garbage.

The sewage of the Town of Brewsters, N. Y., which is drained into a marsh from which part of New York City's water is derived, has for some years been treated by the use of electricity, and is declared by the medical and health authorities to be rendered innocuous. This system is equally applicable to garbage for the purpose of stopping putrefaction, as was demonstrated at Riker's Island, where New York City had dumped some 1,000,000 cubic yards of garbage when the fermentation had rendered the stench beyond endurance even at a distance of several miles over the open water. In the early summer of 1894 its treatment was commenced and continued for some months, and the entire mass was reduced to a sanitary condition. The Boston Transcript urges the city government to investigate the process thoroughly with a view to using it in that city.

Bank Cashiers and the Books.

The cashier of a national bank in St. Louis who has just been sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for embezzlement said, after receiving his sentence, that although the books showed he was a defaulter he never appropriated a dollar of any other person's money to his own use. "I have done nothing more," he said, "than every other cashier of a national bank is compelled to do. The President of a national bank has the cashier at his mercy and can put him in the hole any time he wants to. I was not prosecuted for stealing money, but was persecuted because I fixed the books as I was required to do." Of course, it is not true that the President of a bank has the cashier at his mercy to the extent that he can compel the cashier to make a false entry or alter the books, but the foregoing statement suggests that there may be more tampering with the books of banks than the public is aware of.—Indianapolis Journal.

It Had a Good Sound.

She was as good as she was beautiful, or she would never have left her luxurious home on Pacific Heights for even an hour to teach Christianity to the great unwashed of the water front, but her gentle little heart had swelled with the great throbbing ambition to bring poor lost lambs into the fold where they would become both cleanly and godly.

She sat in a dirty little room with bare walls, and seated around her on rough benches were a dozen grimy vagrants and half-intoxicated seamen. She announced her intention of going over the New Testament from beginning to end, reading a little to them every Sunday and then discussing passages that seemed in doubt. Not half a dozen verses of Matthew had been read before half of her class was asleep. She read along.

"Aram begat Aminadab, and Aminadab begat Naasson, and Naasson begat Salmon, and Salmon begat Booze, and——"

"Say, Miss," remarked a big hobo, waking with a start, "jest read dat again 'bout fish an' booze."—San Francisco Post.

Buffalo Herd Reappears.

A San Antonio dispatch to the St. Louis Republic says after a disappearance of several months the herd of wild buffalo that had been discovered in that State has reappeared. They were seen three days ago near the Rio Grande border in a remote section of Pecos County, by Sam Hillington, a stockman. Mr. Hillington immediately sent a letter to Dr. J. B. Taylor of this city informing the latter of the rediscovery of the buffalo. Mr. Hillington states that the number of buffalo in the herd is about sixty, including several calves. Dr. Taylor will at once take steps towards reorganizing the expedition which will have for its object the capture of the buffalo and confining them on Dr. Taylor's ranch near San Angelo. Gov. Culberson and a number of the most prominent sportsmen of the country will be invited to join the expedition. The Smithsonian Institution will also have a representative in the party. This herd of buffalo was located in Brewster County nearly two years ago, but before arrangements could be made for their capture they crossed into Mexico and were last seen in the mountains in the State of Chihuahua.

Knew About the Raid.

An Englishman signing himself "George L. Houston" writes the following letter to the Paisley Gazette, which seems to prove beyond dispute that he, at all events, knew something beforehand about the recent Transvaal raid, if Mr. Cecil Rhodes did not. "Some weeks ago I urged, through your columns, certain artisans to proceed to the Transvaal for employment. It may be thought, if I vouchsafe no explanation, that I was luring men to their doom through some notion of my own. This disturbance ought not to have taken place till April; that was the understanding when I left the Transvaal last July, and had it taken place later on the change would have come about in a much milder form. I am not, of course, going to reveal the plot in which I was one of the conspirators; I merely wish to clear myself of any charge which might be brought against me of trying to induce men to go to Johannesburg to encounter difficulties, danger, or even death. In a fortnight everything will be over and blue sky be again visible. I speak from the commercial point of view. I was one of those who helped in 1877 to hoist the British flag in Pretoria, and I cannot believe that the Transvaal is destined for many more days to remain outside the pale of British influence."

ONE WAY TO EARN MONEY

QUICK-WITTED WOMEN CAN ALWAYS SELL INFORMATION.

Eagerness to Learn What Is Going On in the World by Those Who Cannot Travel a Source of Profit and Pleasure — Bright Women Who Can Give Entertaining Talks Upon Various Subjects Sure of an Income —Must Keep Well Posted.

The Dean of Windsor said recently that this was the time of pattypan information—that is, that it was the day of desiccated bits of information offered as intellectual diet.

Every one who has any especial advantage of learning now has a chance of showing it when all the rest of mankind is so eager to imbibe all that is afloat upon every possible topic. Several bright women have taken advantage of this craze for easy tutelage; many more might seize the opportunity if it were pointed out to them.

Almost any one who lives away from the large cities can, by taking a course of lessons on any subject of general interest, on her return home make up a class of learners who would be glad to receive her secondhand wisdom—that is, if they are not asked to pay fancy prices for it.

All our towns and villages nowadays teem with classes on all sorts of subjects. All our women are like Arthur Clenham in "Little Dorrit," they "want to know, you know." Lectures—better because more modestly known as "talks"—on nursing, on sanitation—for which any bright woman can prepare herself in time at home—on first aid to the injured, on household economies, on dress or its reforms, and, above everything else, on any method of beautifying the person, will soon attract an audience if given away from the competition of specialists.

Women have even been known to turn trips which they have taken to account in this way. One gave a "talk" not long ago which described a visit to Mexico. Another held an audience of women interested by an account of a winter spent in that part of the country best drawn by Owen Wister, Arizona and its neighborhood.

So widespread, too, is the desire to be equipped in every direction that almost any quick-witted woman who has thoroughly prepared herself may give lessons in her specialty. There is room for what is recognized as reliable work even in the most trodden of paths. Every one knows how overdone embroidery has come to be.

Yet a clever girl is known who from being a neat seamstress came with some instruction to be so widely celebrated as a maker of fancywork that she receives even nowadays large prices for her manufactures and still gives private lessons in new stitches as she herself picks them up by journeys to the nearest city.

She has still a place for herself, although almost every woman one meets embroiders to apparent satiety. But the best work always has been in demand. It is to be expected that it always will be.—Philadelphia Press.

Discovered His Mistake.

"Watts, you know something about this Transvaal matter, don't you?"

"I thought I did, until I tried to tell my wife something about it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Menu for Saturday.

BREAKFAST.
Scrambled Eggs, with Minced Ham.
Fried Porgies.
Potatoes Parisienne.
Cream Muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Fricasseed Chicken, with Dumplings.
Sliced Headcheese.
Canned Peaches.
Vitement Fait.

DINNER.
Clams.
Brunoise Soup, with Italian Paste.
Broiled Herrings, Maitre d'Hotel.
Potatoes Fried in Quarters.
Croquettes of Sweetbreads, with Peas.
Roast Goose, Apple Sauce.
Watercress Salad.
Croustades.
Camembert. Wafers.
Coffee.

Potatoes Parisienne—Cut out a pint of potatoes with a round vegetable spoon; throw in fresh water, drain, put them in a baking dish, with an ounce of melted butter; season with salt and cook in the oven for twenty minutes, or until done.

Brunoise soup—Make ready one tablespoonful each of small dice of the red part of carrots, white turnips, two of celery, two of onion; two sliced leeks and some parsley; cook a little, with an ounce of butter and a small lump of sugar, in a covered stewpan; wet with a quart of broth; simmer slowly for an hour; add two tablespoonfuls of Italian paste, and cook ten minutes longer; then add a gill of cooked peas and some minced sorrel, chervil, and lettuce leaves.

Vitement fait—Beat two eggs and stir in flour until you can roll out very thin; cut in little diamonds or squares, spread with butter, and sprinkle thickly with granulated sugar; bake on a buttered tin, and eat with coffee or chocolate.

Croustades—Cut stale bread one and a half inches thick and stamp in rounds with a cake cutter; scoop out the center, but be careful not to cut all the way through; fry in smoking hot fat; drain, fill the centers with preserves, and eat with cream and sugar.

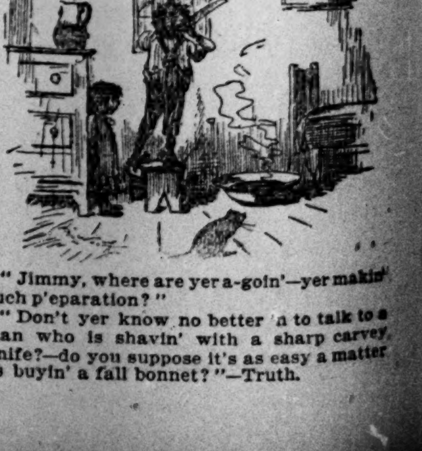
Capes the Go in London.

Capes are worn more than ever. One is of emerald-green velvet; the collar, made to turn up or down, or roll half way, is of velvet, with little points of chinchilla inserted at the outer edge. The fullness of the little garment itself is supplied by inserted pieces of the fur put in point upwards, and it is lined with a green and gray shot satin. The effect is good, and the velvet collar makes it becoming to the owner of even an unclear complexion. The newest shades in cloth go exceedingly well with chinchilla. One is the hue of burgundy viewed in a glass through the light; it is not quite crimson and not quite purple, something of a compromise between the two. It is lovely in velvet, lovlier still in miroir velvet, because of the lights on it, and in fine cloth it is really distinguished and refined. Another color which is being introduced, in fine Venetian cloth, for costumes, is in point of fact crimson, somewhat subdued in brilliancy, but warm-looking and soft and rich. There is also a shade of magenta which looks particularly well in cloth, and a color like that of good garnets. These are quite the latest hues, and they appear lovely with chinchilla and paste buttons.—London Telegraph.

Mrs. Custer in Washington.

Mrs. Lamont's is the gathering place for an unusual number of smart young men, who always find there a goodly number of sparkling and charming belles. One of the most interesting personages met there at the Cabinet reception last week was Mrs. Custer, widow of the famous General, who is the guest of Mrs. Bates of Dupont circle. Mrs. Custer is a handsome woman, whose hair is only beginning to turn gray, and whose face shows few signs of the tragedy through which she lived twenty years ago. She is a delightful, but very earnest talker, and takes life more seriously than most women one meets at afternoon receptions. She has been living in New York for the last five years and returns to that city in a few days.—Washington Star.

Danger in a Woman's Talk.



"Jimmy, where are yer a-goin'—yer makin' such p'eparation?"

"Don't yer know no better 'n to talk to a man who is shavin' with a sharp carvey knife?—do you suppose it's as easy a matter as buyin' a fall bonnet?"—Truth.

PLAGUE OF

EVANSTON PEOPLE ESCAPIN

Main Business Stre —Pedestrians Ho Pray for Breath Gas Company B and Health Depa vestigation—One from Home by th

Evanston has been s hours from escaping g evidence to a most dis pecially along Davis business thoroughfare suburb, and the source was much sought for Department of Public

Two possible explana are given, involving the nating companies. Th Light company burns fuel and the refuse of t into a catch-basin bef the sewer. This catch drain the water from t ter in the basin. The through a private pi the gas works of the E company, near by.

The Illuminating com tric Light company's been doing its duty, b fluous crude petroleu down into the Benson a into the Davis street s along the sides of the the offensive odors.

But the electric light in this charge. They basin is in working or a gas main is leaking fending the noses of th

Commissioner Wyma mined to know the tru stalked along Davis s to an unpleasant ext light people were warn other catch-basin.

Yesterday, without m nection of the Electric cut off, to stay so unt offensive gas is solved.

Sewerage from the g to the lake through main. Strange to say, along this sewer also w in their odors. Each other for inflicting th community.

Meanwhile, the De Works is alive and a living near Davis stre ing their noses and pure air.

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SHARP WORDS PAS

Commissioner Kee Underwood Cr

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"That is an untrut politician, nor do I loo any one. I am here i politics, and was put purpose. You have b tigation the methods courts. You have not case and I have been tude you have assumed however, that in politi angry and use method think of employing would appeal to this whether I have been have run up against you say what you did, know that."

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This afternoon at 2 the Republicans in th will be taken up.

TONY MARCO'S NE

County Agent Oles Provision

County Agent Oles of his staff are exci in THE TRIBUNE of the visitor had swor pealed to THE TRIBU

When a reporter Agent's office yester of voices greeted him

"That's him!" " man!"

Questions and exp then Mr. Cremieux w explanations, and de

County Agent Oles of the County Boar be given once a mo emergency was plea referred to him. H never presented any any one else, and wh his attention to the c Cremieux to Marco's

The visitor reporte and a full supply of given, and coal had morning.

He acknowledged might have come at

PLAGUE OF BAD ODORS.

EVANSTON PEOPLE SUFFER FROM ESCAPING GAS.

Main Business Street Chiefly Afflicted —Pedestrians Hold Their Noses and Pray for Breath of Pure Air—Each Gas Company Blames the Other and Health Department Starts Investigation—One Family Driven from Home by the Smell.

Evanston has been suffering for thirty-six hours from escaping gas, which has been in evidence to a most disagreeable extent, especially along Davis street, the principal business thoroughfare of the north shore suburb, and the source of the offending odors was much sought for by employés of the Department of Public Works.

Two possible explanations of the trouble are given, involving the works of two illuminating companies. The Evanston Electric Light company burns crude petroleum for fuel and the refuse of the furnace is drained into a catch-basin before being turned into the sewer. This catch-basin is supposed to drain the water from the oil, leaving the latter in the basin. The sewer connection is through a private pipe formerly used by the gas works of the Evanston Illuminating company, near by.

The Illuminating company claims the Electric Light company's catch-basin has not been doing its duty, but instead the superfluous crude petroleum has been carried down into the Benson avenue sewer and then into the Davis street sewer, the oil lodging along the sides of the sewer and giving off the offensive odors.

But the electric light people see no virtue in this charge. They believe their catch-basin is in working order, but instead think a gas main is leaking in Davis street, offending the noses of the passers by.

Commissioner Wyman's men are determined to know the truth. Quantities of gas stalked along Davis street two weeks ago to an unpleasant extent, and the electric light people were warned then to put in another catch-basin.

Yesterday, without more ado, the sewer connection of the Electric Light company was cut off, to stay so until the problem of the offensive gas is solved.

Sewerage from the gas works finds its way to the lake through the Emerson street main. Strange to say, last night, manholes along this sewer also were unpleasantly loud in their odors. Each company blames the other for inflicting the gas plague on the community.

Meanwhile, the Department of Public Works is alive and active, and the people living near Davis street manholes are holding their noses and waiting anxiously for pure air.

The gas was so pervasive at times yesterday it found its way into private houses through sewer connections. In one case, that of John A. Childs, the family was unable to stay in the residence during the day. No prostrations from the gas were reported, but much discomfort was caused.

SHARP WORDS PASS BETWEEN THEM

Commissioner Keenan and Attorney Underwood Create Sensation.

There was a brief but dramatically sensational scene in yesterday's meeting of the Board of Election Commissioners. It was caused by a passage between Commissioner Keenan, the Democratic member, and Lawyer W. T. Underwood, who appeared in behalf of Perry Hull, Republican Central Committeeman for the Third Ward.

William Becker, an adherent of the Hull faction, was on trial charged with having stuffed a ballot box at the primary election last fall. Commissioner Keenan had just completed the examination of a witness and dismissed him with the remark:

"Well, I guess we have looked after you well enough."

Underwood replied:

"Yes, and in doing it you have looked well after the interest of your friend Dixon, as you have been doing all through this case. Your questions have been of a kind to favor Dixon, and you have not departed from your custom in this instance."

The members of the board looked surprised. Commissioner Keenan hesitated a moment and replied:

"That is an untruth. I am not here as a politician, nor do I look after the interests of any one. I am here in the interests of pure politics, and was put on the board for that purpose. You have brought into this investigation the methods employed in police courts. You have not been fair during the case and I have been surprised at the attitude you have assumed. I have remembered, however, that in political fights men become angry and use methods which they would not think of employing at any other time. I would appeal to this board or to any one whether I have been biased in this case. You have run up against the wrong man when you say what you did, and I would have you know that."

The attorney looked as though he was sorry for what he had said and started to add something.

"We don't care to hear any more from you, Mr. Underwood," said the Commissioner.

"Well, I suppose I can't defend myself, then," said the attorney.

"No, we don't care to hear any more," and the Commissioner proceeded with the questioning of the witness.

The board was in session all day, and heard complaints from the First and Third Wards. Several of the men recommended for judges and clerks by the Central committeemen were rejected.

Following are the First Ward cases tried in which changes were made:

C. W. Levering, No. 22 Clark street, charged with having no business and being a loafer, was dropped as a clerk in the Second Precinct.

Joseph F. Worth, No. 321 Clark street, judge Eighth Precinct, charged with not being a householder and unfit, was dropped.

C. W. Kirkland, No. 321 Clark street, judge, charged with being a loafer, was dropped and John Midland, No. 100 Van Buren street, substituted.

James Barqueth, No. 401 Clark street, judge Nineteenth Precinct, was dropped on a charge of not being a householder.

Samuel Cook, No. 399 Clark street, charged with being incompetent to serve as a judge of election, was dropped.

When they reached the Third Ward Arthur Dixon and a number of his friends were there as contestants and they presented a large batch of affidavits. The big case seemed to be that against Becker. He was a primary election judge last fall at the voting place No. 2962 State street and the charges against him were brought by James H. Porter, a challenger at the same voting place. At the close of the hearing of testimony the board announced it did not consider the evidence against Becker of any account and unanimously declared him eligible for the position of election judge.

Theodore F. Brown, No. 78 Twenty-ninth street, against whom it had been charged that he was not a resident of the Seventeenth Precinct, in which he was named as a judge, was declared eligible.

The name of Frank J. Sinkler, No. 2930 Cottage Grove avenue, named as a judge, was withdrawn because it was found he is not a householder.

William J. Matthews, No. 3236 Dearborn street, was declared eligible to serve as a judge. He was charged with being a city employé.

B. Moeck, No. 3000 State street, named as a clerk, was removed because he is an employé of the city in the Water Department.

This afternoon at 2 o'clock the contests of the Republicans in the Twenty-eighth Ward will be taken up.

TONY MARCO'S NEEDS ARE SUPPLIED

County Agent Oleson Says He Sent Him Provisions and Fuel.

County Agent Oleson and Visitor Cremieux of his staff are excited over the publication in THE TRIBUNE of Tony Marco's assertion the visitor had sworn at him for having appealed to THE TRIBUNE.

When a reporter entered the County Agent's office yesterday afternoon a chorus of voices greeted him:

"That's him!" "There's your TRIBUNE man!"

Questions and explanations followed, and then Mr. Cremieux was profuse in apologies, explanations, and denials.

County Agent Oleson said the regulations of the County Board provided relief should be given once a month only. When special emergency was pleaded the case should be referred to him. He insisted Marco had never presented any letter from Dr. Gill or any one else, and when THE TRIBUNE called his attention to the case he had sent Visitor Cremieux to Marco's house.

The visitor reported sickness and distress, and a full supply of provisions was instantly given, and coal had been sent early in the morning.

He acknowledged it was possible Marco might have come at a time when there were many applicants and had been refused and sent off before he could present his letter.

REFUSES TO PRODUCE FIRM'S BOOKS

Mr. Glick Will Be Brought Before Judge Tuley for Contempt.

The Leader failure case was before Master in Chancery Cooper yesterday. The examination of Mr. Glick, a member of the firm, was finished in the afternoon. He said he did not know what an assignment of accounts is. After it was explained he acknowledged that all the outstanding accounts, about $20,000, had been transferred by his firm to his father-in-law, Isaac Lowenbere, on July 6, three days after the failure, to pay the same indebtedness for which they had given him a mortgage on July 3. Shortly after the accounts were retransferred to the firm and collected.

Yesterday Glick retracted what he had said at the former hearing as to the non-payment of the firm's attorneys. He admitted that on July 3 C. Dernburg, senior member of the firm, discounted a $10,000 note with their bank and paid $10,000 in currency to the attorneys, making a total of $20,000 in all.

According to his testimony, the firm has divided over $70,000 between the attorneys and the insolvents, or enough to pay the creditors 40 cents on the dollar.

Glick has now possession of the firm's books, but refuses to deliver them to the receiver.

The matter will be brought before Judge Tuley on a charge of contempt.

INDICTED FOR MURDER OF M'INTOSH

Grand Jury Votes "True Bills" Against Braun and Paulins.

The grand jury yesterday voted indictments against Martin Braun and George Paulins, charging them with the murder of Joseph McIntosh Sept. 3, 1893, under the South Park station of the South Side Elevated railroad.

Judge Ball withdrew the charge of perjury against Joshua W. Bell, which had been filed with the grand jury earlier in the day, in connection with the case of Harry Ross, who entered a plea of guilty to a charge of larceny when his case was called for trial. Ross alleged his only reason for entering the plea was to get the case on trial.

Charges were presented before the grand jury by Attorney F. Fred Rush against the judges and clerks of the First Primary District of the Sixth Ward. These were taken up: Judges—James Fitzsimmons, James Murphy, and William Hoffman. Clerks—Emil Cremeinx and Robert Sterling.

The accusations were the same as those preferred against the last batch of primary officers, and the result was the same. "No bills" were speedily voted. Mr. Rush will not probably file any more information against primary election officials.

LAUGH OVER ALLEGED FOOT RACE.

People Inclined to Believe Contest Never Occurred.

The people in Lake street, between Hoyne avenue and Robey street, are laughing at the credulity of the reporters of two morning papers who wrote such highly-colored accounts of an alleged footrace between two fat men—Anton Hoerr, a liveryman, No. 793 Lake street, and Henry Wissmuth, a butcher, No. 777 Lake street, said to have taken place at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

They say the race never took place, and the published accounts are "fakes," pure and simple. The men talked of running a race on Sunday night in Koeller's saloon, No. 818 Lake street, and this is believed to be the only foundation for the alleged event.

Several people who do business in the block in which the race is said to have taken place and who were about their places at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the time it is said to have taken place, say they saw nothing of it and are positive it never occurred.

BURGLAR WEARS PAIR NO. 12 SHOES.

Raids Four Houses in Vernon Avenue, Getting Considerable Booty.

A. Adler, No. 3311 Vernon avenue, called at the Stanton Avenue Station yesterday lugging a pair of No. 12 shoes which he said had been left at his house by a burglar who broke in the night before but who was frightened away by his wife. Investigation showed the following persons had been robbed:

A. Adler, No. 3311 Vernon avenue, $10.

M. Joel, No. 3319 Vernon avenue, $50 worth of jewelry.

D. A. Epstein, No. 3313 Vernon avenue, several articles of silverware.

Sigmund Schlesinger, No. 3321 Vernon avenue, considerable jewelry and cash.

An ax was used to gain admission, and it was evident the burglar was after money, as he overlooked bulky valuables. The ax was left in Sigmund Schlesinger's house, where the burglar lighted every gas jet in the lower portion of the house and left them burning.

CONFESSES ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.

John Kingston Surrenders Himself at Stanton Avenue Station.

John Kingston yesterday walked into the Stanton Avenue Station and after requesting to be locked up confessed he had been systematically robbing his employer, B. F. Rawson, for three years.

Rawson is proprietor of a large livery stable, Nos. 3154-'56 Cottage Grove avenue. He says Kingston's peculations would reach nearly $2,000.

Every week Rawson would send Kingston for a load of oats. Kingston would buy five to ten bushels more than the order and sell it, charging the price up to Rawson. In this manner Rawson says he has had to pay for nearly 5,000 bushels of oats he never received.

ANOTHER VIEW OF DRIVER'S CASE.

Question Puzzling Mind of Deputy Controller McCarthy.

"If P. Kenefick & Co. are guilty of cheating the county on their coal contracts," said Deputy Controller McCarthy yesterday, "are not the drivers who delivered the coal accessories? That question has arisen in my mind since a representative of the Bureau of Justice called upon the Controller yesterday and asked his assistance in securing the money due to P. Kenefick & Co.'s drivers. The assistance was promised, but if these men were accessories to the act of cheating the county they deserve no more sympathy. We cannot pay these drivers without the consent of the company and the County Board, neither of which has been given yet."

MARIE AMBERG SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Seeks Separation from Husband, a Theatrical Manager.

Marie Augusta Amberg, or as she is better known to the public, Marie Augusta Engel, the opera singer, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Gustav Amberg. The latter is well know as a manager of operatic enterprises, and the singer charges he grossly deceived her before the marriage, treated her so cruelly she had to leave home and claim the protection of her brother; that he has spent $25,000 of her savings, pawned and lost all her jewelry, and threatened to kill her.

ERNST CIRCLE WILL GIVE A DANCE.

Proceeds Will Be Devoted to Charitable Work Among Poor.

The Ernst Sewing Circle, whose members devote much time sewing for deserving poor, will give a cotillon at the Douglas club on Monday evening, Feb. 10. It is proposed to devote the proceeds to charitable work.

The officers of the circle are:

President—Miss Bertha Collom.
Vice-President—Miss Marie Lynch.
Secretary—Miss Wheeler.
Treasurer—Miss Gertrude Jackson.

The patronesses for the cotillon are:

Mrs. J. B. Murphy,	Mrs. W. P. Nelson,
Mrs. James H. Cannon,	Mrs. John Owen Knapp,
Mrs. Marvin A. Farr,	Mrs. E. M. Hyland,
Mrs. Alfred Plamondon,	Mrs. William H. Allen,
Mrs. John Clare,	Mrs. D. F. Kelly.

LILY FRITZ FORGETS TO GO HOME.

Parents Feared She Was Lost or Had Been Abducted.

"I was having so much fun I forgot to go home until it got awful dark," said Lily Fritz yesterday.

Her prolonged absence caused her parents, living at No. 509 North Paulina street, to fear she was either lost or had been abducted.

But her appearance at 8 o'clock and the simple story she told of visits with her school friends in the vicinity silenced their fears.

Hot Springs, Ark.

The elegant Hotel Eastman is now open for the reception of guests.

TROUBLE OVER THE DEAL.

THREE MEN INDICTED FOR FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

I. H. Radford, Abram Diefendorf, and C. A. Crell Charged with Obtaining Signatures Under False Pretenses —Several Parties Induced to Exchange Chicago Real Estate for Second Mortgages on Property Near Buffalo.

Isaac H. Radford of Buffalo, Abram Diefendorf, No. 6242 Monroe avenue, and C. A. Crell, No. 77 Bryant avenue, are under indictment on the charge of obtaining signatures under false pretenses, the plaintiffs being persons who have been induced to exchange valuable Chicago real estate for second mortgages on property near Buffalo, N. Y., which were represented by Radford as being amply secured by the property, which it is alleged he represented as being improved and located two blocks from asphalt pavements and electric street cars, with the right of way for a railroad condemned through it.

The case involves property in Chicago amounting to $100,000 in value, and cases are pending in the Superior Court asking for the setting aside of the transfer and the restoration of the title to the property. Radford is still in possession of some of the property, it is said, but has transferred several deeds.

Isaac H. Radford came to Chicago last summer, representing himself as a broker and real estate man of Buffalo, having property to exchange for Chicago real estate. He had one tract of nearly seventy acres near Buffalo valued at $10 to $12 a foot, amounting in all to nearly $100,000. It is said he had obtained the title to this property by mortgaging it heavily and had then transferred the greater part of it to others, who gave a second mortgage in part payment. The second mortgages he brought with him to exchange for Chicago property.

By those who have been induced to exchange their property here for the second mortgages, it is claimed the people who gave these mortgages were simply confederates of Radford, and a few of them maintain the whole transaction was a legitimate one. However, the court thought the evidence of fraud so plain a receiver was appointed for the property of William Stevenson, one of the men who transferred property for the mortgages.

Radford Meets Crell.

C. A. Crell, who is a real estate man having an office in the Stock Exchange Building, was a merchant in Toronto twelve years ago, and at the same time Radford was a banker and broker in the same city, but Crell came to Chicago and started in the real estate business. Last summer, when Radford came here and commenced looking around, he met Crell and told him of the property he wished to exchange, and made Crell's office his headquarters. He said his mortgages were first-class, and gave references which Crell considered sufficient.

Deals for the transfer of real estate were started with several men, which resulted in their desiring to see the property, and three real estate men went to Buffalo and looked over the ground, and, seeing it was in the line of improvement, as they thought, came back and recommended the land as good security, but did not recommend the taking of second mortgages.

On their report, however, several deals were made, among them the transfer of property belonging to William Stevenson, in Oglesby avenue, near Sixty-second street, and a flat building, the property of J. N. Bour, at Nos. 5471 and 5473 Lexington avenue. The consideration for the property of Mr. Stevenson was $12,000 worth of second mortgages on the Buffalo property, and $14,000 in the same paper for the Bour property. Dr. W. L. Lewis also traded a large flat building at Taylor and Lytle streets, valued at $75,000, with an incumbrance of $30,000, for mortgages on the Buffalo property covering the difference, nearly $40,000.

Dr. Lewis had visited the property, and, on the recommendation of one of the law firms of Buffalo, had taken a real estate man along with him to look over the land and give his valuation of it. Radford was in Buffalo at the time, and the three went over the ground together. Dr. Lewis saw the stakes where the surveyors, as he supposed, had located the line of the Buffalo Terminal line, and everything was as had been represented to him. After getting a valuation from the real estate agent, which coincided with that of Radford, he decided to make the deal, and while in Buffalo took the mortgages for his property.

First Suspicion Aroused.

The first suspicion that there was something wrong with all these transactions was aroused in the mind of Abram Diefendorf, who had also visited Buffalo and examined the land, as he thought, well enough to see it was all it was represented, and on his report after his return two or three of the purchases were made. Bradstreet and Dunn called for a report from Radford and Mr. Crell, in going across the street with Radford, was impressed with a remark of Radford's that he didn't care to refer to Toronto or Buffalo, and he communicated this remark to Mr. Diefendorf.

Mr. Diefendorf at once proceeded to investigate. He went again to Buffalo to look the matter up and found the railroad which had been reported as having condemned the right of way through the land had no idea of going through and no condemnation proceedings were at all likely, and upon investigating the signers of the mortgages which he possessed could find no one of the name attached to any of them.

The lawyer who drew up the documents said they were signed in a saloon in a disreputable portion of the city and the people seemed to Mr. Diefendorf, as he says, to be wholly irresponsible. As soon as he discovered this state of affairs he telegraphed to Mr. Crell to stop any further deals and to endeavor to get the Bour property back which had been transferred by Mrs. Louise Abbott, daughter of J. M. Bour. Upon his return, when the state of affairs leaked out, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Bour, and Mr. Diefendorf all began proceedings at once to have the transfer set aside.

Say They Were Deceived.

Some of the people interested at once suspected Mr. Crell and Mr. Diefendorf of being accomplices of Radford in the fraud alleged, and the allegations caused their indictment with that of Radford. Both Mr. Crell and Mr. Diefendorf gave bonds for their appearance, and both men declare their innocence of any transaction in connection with Radford of a fraudulent nature, and urge they were as badly deceived as anyone.

Radford is said to be in Buffalo, but has not been located. Parties to the suits in the Superior Court declare they will spare no efforts in making the investigation into the record of Radford as complete as possible, so he with his accomplices, if he has any, may be brought to justice at once.

WILL NOT REOPEN INVESTIGATION.

Collector Russell Declines to Inquire Further Into Recent Trouble.

The Treasury Department wishes to reopen the investigation of the Custodian's department of the Chicago Postoffice. Collector Martin J. Russell refuses to reopen it, and Custodian Bailey says it should be reopened.

When the report was sent to Washington last week it was followed by a letter from Custodian Bailey asserting the Collector had not given him an opportunity to prove the money retained from the scrubwomen and laborers had been paid to substitutes. Forthwith the department referred the report to Mr. Russell, who declines to reopen the investigation.

"A man who has once skinned a skunk does not wish to do so again," said the Collector. "Mr. Bailey and his janitor, John Guston, had ample time to produce their substitutes. After the investigation was completed Mr. Bailey came to me and said Guston had found his list of substitutes, and could now give me all the facts and figures and names I wanted. I told Mr. Bailey if Guston pretended to have such a list it must have been made up over night.

"I will have nothing further to do with the investigation," continued the Collector.

There was an indignation meeting of the scrubwomen and janitors the day the interview appeared, and Mr. Russell was then asked to reopen the case, several of the employés saying they had protected Guston in their testimony, and if they were given another chance they would tell all they knew about his methods.

AWARDS C.S. BEMENT SILVER MEDAL

Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich Honors Chicagoan.

Clarence S. Bement, who has an office at No. 1534 Marquette Building, has just been awarded the silver medal, "Béné Mereuti," of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Munich, Germany, for his distinguished services in advancing the science of mineralogy.

Mr. Bement is known to have the finest private collection of minerals in the United States, if not in the world. He has spent a quarter of a million dollars in the thirty years he has been engaged in making the collection in securing valuable and rare specimens, and has had men in his employ in all parts of the world.

His collection of precious gems is particularly valuable. He has also devoted a great deal of time to the study of the subject, and has contributed many papers on the science to the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences.

The award of the medal to Mr. Bement is considered a high honor by scientific men, as the Royal Academy of Sciences of Munich is a distinguished body.

COLORED ORATOR CLOSES LECTURES

Prof. Washington Speaks at Y. M. C. A. Central Department.

Prof. Booker J. Washington, the colored orator and Principal of the Industrial School at Tuskegee, Ala., finished a course of two noonday lectures yesterday at the Central Department of the Y. M. C. A. The subject of the talk was "How Christian Industrial Education Solves the Race Problem in the South."

A large audience attended, and after the second lecture a collection for the colored school was taken up, netting the institution $80.

Prof. Washington is in Chicago to attend the banquet of the Hamilton club tonight at the Auditorium, where he will speak on "Our New Citizen."

CASE THAT PUZZLES JUDGE CARTER.

Doesn't Know What to Make of It and Orders It Continued.

The case of Mary Rehill puzzled Judge Carter in the insane court yesterday. The young woman is a trained nurse and has been making her headquarters in the Y. W. C. A. building.

Miss Rehill believes many of her associates are enemies, who have conspired to injure her. She says since she came to Chicago she has not been able to keep a position in any institution. Judge Carter did not know what to think of the case and ordered it continued.

Edward James, who when brought to the Detention Hospital a week ago, believed everybody he met was floating around in glass globes which broke when they touched the earth, was discharged as cured.

SMITH BECOMES A PHI KAPPA PSI.

Student Who Recently Lost All His Hair Is Initiated.

Phi Kappa Psi fraternity of the University of Chicago held an initiation last night. Arthur F. Smith was the victim.

Smith is the football player who a few weeks ago played a one-night engagement with a cook stove and a can of gasoline, in which he lost an abundant growth of hair. Mr. Smith has not been seen since he was put through the mill last night.

A number of Chicago alumni were present and it is said some of them so far forgot their dignity as to take an active part in the exercises. Among them were:

W. H. Alsip,	H. G. Effinger,
R. S. Mott,	G. Fred Rush,
H. S. Strassmann,	F. S. Smith.

DAY OF PRAYER AT NORTHWESTERN

Evanston Students Observe the Anniversary with Large Meetings.

The anniversary of the day of prayer for colleges was observed at Northwestern University yesterday. In the morning prayer meetings of the Christian associations of the college and academy were held, a large attendance and deep interest characterizing them all. At 10:30 in Assembly Hall a student mass-meeting was held. President Henry Wade Rogers presided. In the afternoon a prayer service was held in Memorial Hall, Garrett Biblical Institute, and at night a prayer meeting was held by the young women in Woman's Hall.

DEATH RECALLS A FAMOUS MURDER.

Convict Who Always Claimed to Be Innocent Dies at Joliet.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The remains of Ernest Swarthout, who died in the State prison of consumption, were shipped away from here today.

In 1893 Farmer Swarthout, a wealthy resident of Morrison, Ill., was found burned in a straw stack on his farm. Developments at the inquest caused the arrest of his two sons. Both denied the charge. They were placed in jail in Sterling, where William sickened and died, confessing before he died to the murder of his father. He said he and his brother Ernest came home the night before the body was found, and having a dispute with their father near the barn killed him, placed the body in the stack and fired it.

Ernest was sent to the penitentiary in November, 1893, for fourteen years. This morning he died in the prison hospital. He always brooded over the affair, and for months has been expected to die any day. He made no confession, but declared he was innocent, and that his brother was insane when he made public his statement of the murder.

FEARS DERENGOWSKI MAY NOT LIVE.

Polish Policeman in West Hammond Fearfully Beaten by Prisoners.

Kalix Derengowski, the lone night patrolman in the Polish settlement of West Hammond, Ill., was so fearfully beaten by John Pockrinaski and John Pjelouski early yesterday morning it is feared he will die.

The trouble started in Lawandowski's saloon, where the men began smashing the mirrors and furniture when the barkeeper refused to give them drink. The policeman heard the disturbance and placed them under arrest.

While on the way to the station Pockrinaski secured a hold on Derengowski's club, and in the struggle that followed he was knocked down. Pjelrouski got a fence picket, with which he beat the policeman until he was unconscious. Then the prisoners made their escape.

The community in which Derengowski resides is aroused and it is feared if the men are captured by the villagers they will be dealt with summarily.

J. B. CAMPBELL COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Assets and Liabilities of the Publishing House Each Slated at $7,000.

The J. B. Campbell Publishing company, No. 215 Madison street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday to R. W. Goodwillie. A statement was filed showing the assets and liabilities each $7,000.

Creditors of the West End Store are crowding after its stock. Yesterday morning Chief Deputy Sheriff Peters instructed Deputy Sheriff Dehue to serve the writ he was prevented from serving on Wednesday if he had to break in the doors of the store. Deputy Sheriff Biers also went to the store to serve a writ to recover for Thomas W. Keelin a lot of hay, oats, and bran on which he had extended the firm credit.

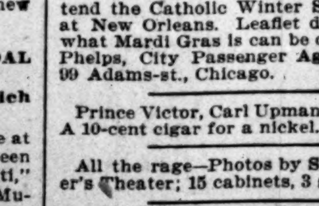
HOPE TO RECEIVE $15,000,000.

Anna and Mary McMahon of Galesburg Believe They Are Heiresses.

Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Anna and Mary McMahon of this city believe they may be the heirs of the $15,000,000 fortune left by a McMahon in Australia, and are now investigating the matter. They think this McMahon was a brother of theirs, who left here twenty-two years ago for California, and who is thought to have gone to Australia, but who has not been heard from for twenty years.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS.

Reduced Rates Via Illinois Central.



Reduced rate tickets to New Orleans account of Mardi Gras on sale Feb. 10-16, good to return until March 14. Round trip rate from Chicago $25. This rate also available for those desiring to attend the Catholic Winter School to be held at New Orleans. Leaflet describing in full what Mardi Gras is can be obtained of H. J. Phelps, City Passenger Agent I. C. R. R., 99 Adams-st., Chicago.

Prince Victor, Carl Upmann's best 5c cigar. A 10-cent cigar for a nickel.

All the rage—Photos by Stevens, McVicker's Theater; 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. New Collars.	Chico. Auskerada.	E. & W. New Collars.

ALD. CAMPBELL IS WROTH.

FINDS HE VOTED A GARBAGE CONTRACT TO A POLITICAL FOE.

Demands the Annulment of the Award to Durrant & Blakeslie in the Twelfth Ward—Explains He Did Not Know the First-Named Man Was Interested — Commissioner Kent Thinks He Can Fix It—Contractors Present Their Bonds.

Ald. Campbell yesterday demanded of Commissioner Kent the immediate revocation of the Twelfth Ward garbage contract, reported as having been awarded to Durrant & Blakeslie. He explained he did not know Durrant had anything to do with the contract when it was passed by himself and his fellow-members of the Finance committee, and he was taken by surprise when he read the name in the papers.

Somebody, it would seem, played a trick on the Alderman. The bid was made in Blakeslie's name, and his personal check was filed with it. Consequently the Alderman supposed he was favoring a personal and political friend. On discovering he had helped one of his bitterest political enemies to a fat bit of patronage he waxed indignant and lost no time getting to the City Hall.

Commissioner Kent was greatly surprised when Mr. Campbell appeared and told him the contract must be annulled. Inasmuch as it had been let at his suggestion, the Commissioner declined to take any blame in the matter, whereupon the Alderman explained he did not blame him, but declared he had no idea Durrant was interested, and that was why he wanted it stopped.

Mr. Kent said the matter had not gone so far but that it could be fixed, and the Alderman retired, apparently satisfied.

The successful bidders for these garbage contracts were at Mr. Kent's office yesterday afternoon to sign their contracts and present their bonds. A correction was made in the award of the contract for the Thirty-fourth Ward, it going to George Wragg as the successful bidder. Commissioner Kent said the contract had been originally given to Wragg, but a mistake was made in the announcement.

MAYOR SWIFT COMES FROM FLORIDA

Says He Sent In a Veto of Ald. Coughlin's Gas Ordinance.

Mayor Swift arrived home from Florida yesterday morning, and without any delay gave his attention to a big accumulation of municipal business that was waiting for him. He said his trip had done him much good. He refused to discuss current events or Aldermanic actions, but said the ordinance passed on Monday night appropriating $345,000 for removing garbage would receive his approval. He thought the amount inadequate, but under existing circumstances a greater sum could not be appropriated.

Regarding the proposed reduction of the police force to save money, he said he would have to look into the matter further. He said he might have the ordinance providing for track elevation at Clark and Sixteenth streets ready for the next meeting of the Council. The list of contractors for the garbage work of the city for the ensuing year was presented, but he declined to say whether he would approve it.

The mention of the gas order passed at the last meeting of the Council led the Mayor to say: "I thought I vetoed the general ordinance introduced by Coughlin in regard to the gas companies. I know I sent a veto to the Corporation Counsel." On being told the veto failed to reach the Council in time, he added: "Well, let the thing become a law. It is nonsense and will not stand for a minute in the courts."

HE LOOKS INTO CAREY'S ICE PLANT.

Supt. Craig Says He Believes Hoyt & Alsip Pay the Water Bill.

Ex-Ald. Thomas Carey of the Twenty-ninth Ward has a scheme for getting a supply of ice every winter which Commissioner Kent is investigating. Complaint has been made that Carey fills up a big hole in Hoyt & Alsip's brickyard with city water, and therefrom gathers his stock of ice that he never pays a cent to the city for this water, and sells the product to anybody who wants it.

Supt. Craig of the Water Department said yesterday he had learned from an authoritative source the water taken by Carey is run through a meter in Hoyt & Alsip's yard, and that he pays them for it. "If that is true," continued the Superintendent, "the city does not lose anything, for Hoyt & Alsip always pay their bills promptly."

Mr. Craig will send men out to the yards this morning to ascertain whether the firm has a meter; also to find whether there are other pipes in the vicinity from which water can be taken.

APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES WAIT.

Controller Wetherell Hopes to Have Them Ready on Monday.

Controller Wetherell declined to give out the annual appropriation estimates yesterday, for the reason, he said, they are not completed and should go to the Council before being made public. If the Board of Education turns in its list in time he will report to the Council next Monday night.

He said, however, as a general thing, the estimates are smaller than they were last year. They are the same for gas and electric lighting.

The city employés will be paid next week and the payment will probably be only 75 per cent of the amounts due.

North Town Collector Rediske paid in $15,000 yesterday.

Thousand Pounds in Single Blast.

More than a thousand pounds of powder were used in a single blast on Sec. 1 of the drainage canal on Wednesday night at 10:45. The charge loosened tons of stone and shattered windows in the Village of Willow Springs, a mile away. These charges will be fired frequently for the next two weeks. They are intentional and said not to be dangerous.

Dr. Gladden's Last Lecture.

Dr. Gladden's last lecture of the series on "Social Facts and Forces," under the auspices of the Ryder lectureship, will be given in Steinway Hall tonight. The closing subject will be "The Church." Preceding the lecture Francis S. Moore of the First Presbyterian Church will render a program on the great organ.

Technical Club Meets Today.

A meeting of the Technical club will be held at the rooms of the Western Society of Engineers in the Monadnock Building at 3 o'clock this afternoon. A constitution will be adopted and the first set of officers elected. The new club has proved popular among the engineers.

To Test Street-Cleaning Machines.

Supt. Rhode sent out invitations to the Aldermen to be present at a test of street cleaning machines to be held this evening in the down-town portion of the city. A St. Louis firm supplies the machines.

ANTI-NERVOUS
-DYSPEPTIC

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MAIL POUCH
TOBACCO

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NO HEART PALPITATING
NO DYSPEPTIC ACHING

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New Americanized Edition, which is just published and which contains all that was best in the old work, with all the late facts and figures regarding those great **progressive subjects** which this very day and hour burn in the laboratories and throb in the hearts of men. The sagacious, scholarly, and thoughtful editors of the new edition were inspired by the mighty task of bringing forth **the First Edition of the Britannica ever Americanized for American Readers,** and how well this has been accomplished becomes easily apparent upon even the most casual examination. Not content with taking for their text the motto **No Step Backward,** they have been urged onward by the very importance of the work to take

A Long Step Forward until now that their grateful task is finished, they will hear from all sides the welcome words **"Well Done"** voiced by those so fortunate as to possess a work upon which so much successful thought and effective effort have been lavished.

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BATTLE ENDS IN A DRAW.

DIXON AND PALMER BOX SIX HOT ROUNDS IN NEW YORK.

The Newcomer Surprises Everybody with His Cleverness—Avoids the Colored Boy's Swings Easily—Has a Shade the Better of the Exchanges—Walcott Shows Up in Good Form—Large Crowd in Attendance—Results of Other Contests.

New York, Jan. 30.—Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons crowded into Madison Square Garden tonight to witness the boxing bout between George Dixon, champion in his class, and "Pedlar" Palmer of England, which at the end of the sixth round was declared a draw.

Since Palmer defeated Billy Plimmer in London last November the pugilistic world has been guessing as to what sort of a showing he would make against Dixon. In August, 1893, Plimmer met Dixon in the garden, and after a four-round bout Steve O'Donnell, who refereed the mill, declared Plimmer to be the winner. As Palmer has wrested the laurels from Plimmer the sporting authorities argued that he should be able to outpoint Dixon. The fact that they were to meet tonight for a six-round bout for a decision accounted for the large attendance at the garden.

Dixon was the first to enter the ring, and was warmly cheered. Palmer was accorded an ovation. He seemed to be in fair condition. Alf Snelling of London and Paddy Gorman of Australia were his seconds. Dixon was handled by Tom O'Rourke alone.

First round—Palmer landed a light left on face. He tried it again, but fell short. He then landed twice on Dixon's face and ducked the latter's left. He landed left again in the face and Dixon sent his right on the jaw. The crowd yelled vociferously in praise of the visitor's cleverness. He wound up the round by landing three lefts on Dixon's face. This was easily Palmer's round and the crowd sent up deafening cheers.

Second round—After fiddling for twenty seconds Palmer sent in two lefts on the face and ducked Dixon's left lead for the head. Dixon tried again, but Palmer got away from it. Palmer landed left and Dixon clinched. Dixon tried left and right, but missed, and Palmer sent his left again to the face. Then they clinched. Palmer landed two lefts on the face and Dixon missed right and left for the face.

Third round—Palmer landed a stiff left on face and again ducked George's left. They exchanged lefts on the face. Palmer landed once more with left on face and Dixon missed with his right. Palmer sent his left three times on the face and Dixon missed again with the right. Dixon was unable to reach the little Briton.

Fourth round—Dixon led, but fell short, and both clinched. Dixon tried left and right, but missed again. Palmer landed left on face, and once more George missed left and right. Palmer ducked under Dixon's lead and landed twice more with his left on the face. Dixon then landed his first good punch, a right-hander on the jaw, but Palmer let fly his left and got it to Dixon's face at the end of the round. Palmer was wonderfully clever.

Fifth round—Dixon looked very determined when he came up. Dixon missed right and left, and Palmer landed left on his face. Dixon landed right and left on face, and again sent his right to the same spot. Palmer still kept jabbing his left on the face without return. Dixon upper-cut Palmer with his left on the jaw, and they were clinched when time was called.

Sixth round—Both exchanged rights and lefts on face and clinched. Dixon landed left on stomach and right on face. They exchanged lefts on face, and then Palmer ducked from a fierce left. Dixon landed a heavy right on the stomach. In-fighting followed, with honors even. Dixon tried both hands after a clinch, but Palmer was too quick for him. Dixon failed to land until the end of the round.

The referee declared the bout a draw. The majority of those present, however, did not agree with the referee, and said that Palmer should have had the decision on points. Dixon was unable to get to the newcomer, but it is more than probable that in a fight to a finish the colored champion would win.

Preceding the big event nine minor bouts took place, the principal one being that between Joe Walcott and Jim Jackson, which the former won easily.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORTS.

Stuart Says Fights Will Take Place as Advertised.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—This afternoon Dan Stuart received a telegram from the City of Chihuahua, Mexico, pronouncing untrue the report sent out from Mexico City last night that the Minister of the Interior had instructed Gov. Ahumada to send 500 "rurales" to Juarez to stop the carnival. Stuart's telegram denying the report is from a reliable source. The "rurales" are the flower of Mexican troops and there are not 200 of them in the whole State of Chihuahua.

The report from Mexico City was laughed at in El Paso this morning as a huge canard.

Tonight your correspondent called on Fitzsimmons and Julian and informed them that Dan Stuart had received a telegram announcing that Denver Ed Smith had posted a forfeit of $1,000 with H. M. Weldon of the Cincinnati Enquirer for a fight with the winner of the Maher-Fitzsimmons battle for a side bet of $5,000.

Before the reporter could finish stating the proposition Fitzsimmons and Martin Julian interrupted him with the positive assertion that they would have nothing to do with money held by Mr. Weldon.

"We will have nothing to do with him," exclaimed Julian, "for he is the man who said that Bob would be tarred and feathered should he ever visit Hot Springs. If Denver Smith wants a fight let him put his money in other hands."

And the two men declined to say anything further on that subject. Maher is at Las Cruces and has not been communicated with on the subject. Several bets were made here today that Maher would defeat Fitzsimmons and the odds were four to five.

The Irishman's stock is going up. A few days ago his people were asking 3 to 5. Fitzsimmons was up before the Jefe Politico (Mayor of Juaraz) for hanging out signs without having first placed a government stamp on them. He was required to buy the necessary stamps, and was admonished to keep his lion off of the streets.

Dan Stuart said tonight that he never put up one dollar for a carnival at this place until he had a dead sure thing that the fights would not be interfered with. He is in high glee over his assured success this time. It is believed by sporting men here who have seen Dixon fight that he is going to be defeated by Marshall.

ATHLETES IN LIGHT TRAINING.

Lake Forest Boys Preparing for the Coming Season.

Yesterday the track team of Lake Forest University took its first light training for the prospective indoor meet with Chicago and Northwestern under the guidance of Capt. A. O. Jackson, '96.

The university has always been a factor in track athletics, though somewhat weak in field work, and this year Capt. Jackson intends to try to remedy the latter by keeping the field athletics off the running track.

The return of D. H. Jackson after spending a semester at Cornell has greatly strengthened the track team, as he has always been considered one of the strongest at the college.

J. J. Jackson is a freshman this year and is expected to make a good showing on the flat and over the hurdles. D. H., A. O., and W. W. Jackson, Reid Newton, and Jaeger are candidates for the 100, 220, and 440 yard events. For the long distances Cragin Rice, J. K. Anderson, A. O. and J. J. Jackson are the most prominent. Of the new track men in school are Alcott, Smiley, Wood, and Rheingans. Woolsey, Lee, and Casey will train for the weights, and Reid, Wood, and J. K. Anderson for the high jumps. In the broad jump and pole vault the college has good material in Reid, Jaeger, Hossack, and Alcott, while J. A. Anderson, Campbell, Rumsfeldt, and Pratt will represent the college in the bicycle events.

These appear to be the only candidates available at present, but in the search of the school that Capt. Jackson is now making others may be found.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association of the Lake Forest Academy the following officers were elected: Garrett, Captain of the baseball team; Smiley, Captain of the track team; Prof. Williams, R. B. Kyle, and A. J. McIntosh delegates to the new academic league for baseball, tennis, track, and football, consisting of the preparatory schools of Chicago, Lake Forest, and Northwestern. Prof. Williams is also President of the league.

WANT TO BOOM ELECTRIC PARK.

Directors Figuring on Having Sunday Baseball and Bike Races.

The directors of Electric Park, the mammoth amusement garden and athletic field located on the Northwest Side at the intersection of Belmont and Elston avenues, will meet this week to make arrangements for the season. Several of the directors are in favor of inclosing the athletic field separately from the amusement garden. If this plan is carried out the separate inclosure will include the baseball field and bicycle track, and will be self-supporting, as a small admission will be charged. The athletic events will be managed by Secretary Tom T. Farley of No. 611 Racine avenue. Baseball and cycling will be the regular Saturday and Sunday attractions.

Spoils for the Victors.

President E. A. Potter of the Chicago Athletic Association undoubtedly believes in the old adage, "to the victor belongs the spoils." In appointing the committees to serve the ensuing year it is noticeable that the Sturges adherents were severely left out in the cold. The men appointed are all faithful and hard-working members of the association, and ought to give an excellent account of themselves.

FAVORITES FINISH IN THE RUT.

Outsiders Take the Majority of the Races—The Results.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 30.—Only one favorite finished first here today. The summaries:

First race, 7½ furlongs—Hulbert, 104 pounds [Thorpe], 3 to 1, won; Gracie C., 102 [Caywood], 6 to 1, second; Prytania, 99 [Gatewood], 11 to 5, third. Time, 1:40¼. Blackball, Blacksmith, Hawthorne Belle, Sir Archer, Billy Sunderland, Billy Kenney, Carl Hollard, Raffleboy, and Miss Emmett also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Francis Hennessey, 105 pounds [Hennessey], 8 to 1, won; The Eel, 102 [Caywood], 10 to 1, second; Flame, 102 [T. Burns], 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:21½. Dick Tension, Miss Nutting, Judge Cook, Addie M., Price Williams, Lena, and Maggie Harris also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Squire G., 96 pounds [T. Murphy], 11 to 5, won; Fritzie, 97 [Sherrer], 30 to 1, second; Prig, 115 [Caywood], even, third. Time, 1:40¾. Lillian E., Georgie Smith, Billy Bennett, and Bob Neville also ran. Virginite fell when the flag went down.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 70 yards—G. B. Cox, 107 pounds [Thorpe], 10 to 1, won; Midstar, 109 [Ham], 5 to 1, second; Genoa, 111 [Taber], 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:53¼. Pulitzer, Ondague, Red Cap, Hippogriff, and Miss Perkins also ran.

Fifth race, 7½ furlongs—Ban Johnson, 89 pounds [A. Barrett], 5 to 2, won; Master Fred, 104 [Newcome], 8 to 1, second; Vida, 102 [Gatewood], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:40. Joe-O-Sot, Merry Nance, Gaiety Girl, Spendoline, Joe Courtney, Beatifice, Satinet, and Jack B. also ran.

Pooling on New Orleans Races.

First race—Chicot, $10; The Sculptor, $8; Festival, $6; Trixie, Blitzen, Rachel, McAllister, $4 each; field, $6.

Second race—Anger, $25; Parmeson, $8; Clematis, $4; Ida May, $3; Attie "H," Thomas Paine, $2 each.

Third race—Atelier, $10; Lowerne, $6; Venice, Montevideo, $5 each; field, $8.

Fourth race—Midstar, $15; Jamboree, $10; Prig, $8; Roosevelt, $6; imp. Wolsey, $3; Dutch Arrow, Judge Debouse, Gleesome, $2 each.

Fifth race—Evanesca, $15; Sissie Retta, $10; Gladiola, Rosalind Third, $6 each; Mary Nance, $5; Arsenic, $3; field, $5.

At San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30.—Following are the results of today's races:

First race, about 6 furlongs, selling—Belle of Stonewall won, Pecksniff second, Chartreuse I. third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, 5½ furlongs—Sam Leake won, Veragua second, Don Pio Pico third. Time, 1:11.

Third race, 1¼ miles, selling—Hidalgo won, Little Cripple second, Little Bob third. Time, 2:01¼.

Fourth race, 3 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Howard won, Torpedo second, Mary K. third. Time, :39.

Fifth race, 7 furlongs, selling—All Over won, Highland second, Model third. Time, 1:33¼.

Sixth race, about 6 furlongs, selling—Ida Sauer won, Valparaiso second, Landlord third. Time, 1:19.

DOMINO IS DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Keene's Great Race Horse Threatened with Pneumonia.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The famous race horse Domino is seriously ill in this city. Several days ago he was shipped from Sheepshead Bay to be placed in the stud at Col. Dangerfield's farm in Lexington. When near this city yesterday he began to cough. Fearing that the horse was ill the stableman took him out at Cincinnati and placed him in the Adams Express stables. Dr. Myers, a veterinary surgeon, examined him and decided that he was affected with congestion of the lungs. J. R. Keene, his owner, and Col. Dangerfield were notified by telegraph. Col. Dangerfield and Dr. Haggard arrived from Lexington tonight. The latter says that Domino is threatened with pneumonia. The racer will be kept here until he recovers.

MISS CHRISTOPHER HAS A HEADER.

Women Bicyclists Still Reeling Off Fast Miles in Their Contest.

The management of the six-day women's bicycle race, now in progress at the Second Regiment Armory, furnished a surprise to the spectators yesterday by shifting the squads, the second appearing first and the first closing the racing, both afternoon and evening. This was done mainly in the interest of Miss Christopher, the leader in the first squad, who has been compelled not only to make her own pace throughout but to set up a figure for the fastest riders in the second squad to beat. As the second squad contains three riders willing to take their turn at setting a fast pace, the task was not difficult.

The attendance was larger than the previous days. Interest was frequently expressed by applause and hearty cheers. The enthusiasm shown by the crowd was greater than before, and every burst of speed made by Miss Anderson, in particular, was the signal for her admirers to shout.

Christopher took a header into the crowd just before the finish, but escaped uninjured. She has now a lead of five laps over the regular second squad, which will cause some fast riding by Anderson, Farnsworth, and Baldwin today.

SECOND SQUAD.

	10th hour.	11th hour.	12th hour.
Baldwin	190— 7	209— 3	227—11
Farnsworth	190— 7	209— 3	227—11
Anderson	190— 7	209— 3	227—11
Peterson	177—15	196—10	214—12

The best previous twelve-hour record was 214 miles and 11 laps.

FIRST SQUAD.

	10th hour.	11th hour.	12th hour.
Christopher	190—10	209	227—16
Williams	171	189— 2	206— 8
Glaw	184— 6	203—13	222—13
Allen	186—10	206	223— 4
Hokinson	167— 9	185—11	201— 9

IMPORTANT BASKET BALL GAME.

University of Iowa Will Meet the Y. M. C. A. Centrals.

The basket ball team of the State University of Iowa will play the Central Y. M. C. A. team at Association Building this evening at 8:30. The University of Iowa has made a first-class record in all forms of athletics for clean, gentlemanly playing in all branches of sport. The Central Y. M. C. A. team is at present champion of Chicago, having won the title in last year's league, losing only two games out of fourteen played. During the present season they have played five league games, all of which they have won. The personnel of the team differs but slightly from last year, the change being in the guards. Haser and Baumgartner are experts in throwing goals from forward. The centers—Reynolds, Kellogg, and Buss—show decided improvement in their passing and working the ball down the field; also in throwing goals. Buss, who is the Captain of the team, has become especially proficient in this particular. The new men at guard—Swett and Syl—are both men with fine athletic reputations. There is no doubt but that the Central team will give a good account of itself in the game tonight, and no fear is expressed by the association members but what the unbroken record of victories will be continued. Admission tickets can be obtained at the office or from members.

McClurgs vs. Northwesterns.

Tonight the A. C. McClurg & Co.'s team, representing the Booksellers' and Stationers' Association, will meet the Northwesterns in a game of indoor baseball at Kadish Hall, No. 543 Wells street. Previous to the contest Frank Smith of McClurg's will give an exhibition of fancy juggling. Play will be called at 8:30 p. m., with the following teams:

McClurg & Co.	Position.	Northwestern.
Farley	Catcher	Larie
Holtslander	Pitcher	Kugle
Smith	First base	McKay
Heick	Second base	Foley
McCorquedale	Third base	Kupman
Kupman	Left field	Ristler
Paul Lane	Center field	Kugle
Chapin	Right short	Rietz
William Hall	Left short	Rietz

Indoor Ball.

The champion Marquettes and the East Ends, indoor ball teams, will play at Callahan's Hall next Sunday afternoon.

STRENGTHENING THE CHAMPIONS.

Manager Hanlon of the Baltimores Signs Two New Players.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Manager Hanlon has added two more new players to his National League champion team. He announces that he has signed James J. Donnelly, last year's Captain and third baseman of the Springfield team of the Eastern League, and George Gray, pitcher of last season's Toronto team. Donnelly is an old friend of Hanlon's, they having played together in 1885 on the old Detroit team. Gray is recommended by Manager Jack Chapman of Toronto, who also brought out Jennings and Hoffer, and who declares Gray to be a coming star in the points. Gray, and Stocksdale, the other new pitcher signed this week, will be taken on the Southern trip.

DR. W. H. FURNESS IS DEAD

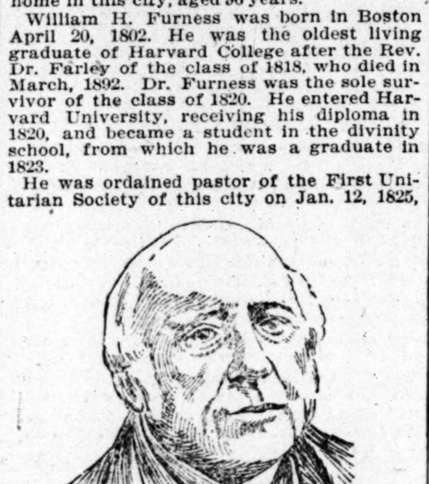
FAMOUS PREACHER AND OLDEST HARVARD GRADUATE DIES.

He Was the Leading Unitarian Divine of This Country and for Half a Century Pastor of a Leading Congregation in Philadelphia—Dr. G. F. Magoun, Ex-President of Iowa University, Dies—Other Obituary Matters.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30.—Dr. W. H. Furness, the oldest and most prominent Unitarian divine in the country, died today at his home in this city, aged 96 years.

William H. Furness was born in Boston April 20, 1802. He was the oldest living graduate of Harvard College after the Rev. Dr. Farley of the class of 1818, who died in March, 1892. Dr. Furness was the sole survivor of the class of 1820. He entered Harvard University, receiving his diploma in 1820, and became a student in the divinity school, from which he was a graduate in 1823.

He was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Society of this city on Jan. 12, 1825,



DR. W. H. FURNESS.

then worshiping in a little brick building at Tenth and Locust streets.

During his pastorate the splendid edifice at Twenty-second and Chestnut streets was erected. On the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, in 1875, he resigned. He received the degree of doctor of divinity from Harvard in 1847, and that of doctor of letters from Columbia at its centennial in 1887.

He was married Aug. 25, 1825, to Miss Annis Jenks of Salem, Mass., whose father showed the light in the steeple of the North Church, Boston, to warn the people that the British soldiers had gone to Lexington. Mrs. Furness died several years ago.

Among the anti-slavery men of Pennsylvania Dr. Furness held a prominent position.

His writings have been chiefly of a theological character, designed to illustrate the character and life of Christ as he is estimated by the believers in Unitarian doctrines.

DR. BRADLEY TO BE BURIED TODAY.

She Was One of the Oldest Medical Practitioners in Chicago.

Dr. Corinthia S. Bradley, whose funeral occurs today at noon, was one of the oldest medical practitioners in Chicago. Her career as a physician extended over an uninterrupted period of thirty-five years. She was a member of the eclectic school of medicine and was active in securing converts to it. She was one of the organizers of the Woman's Eclectic club and a member of several similar institutions which have existed at various times during her practice in Chicago.

She was also President of the South Side Study club. Dr. Bradley was never identified with political or suffrage clubs, although a firm Republican and a strong believer in woman's rights. Her office for many years was at No. 1713 Michigan avenue, but during the last four years it has been at her home, No. 136 Seventy-seventh court, Windsor Park.

Dr. Bradley was born in Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., sixty-three years ago, and came to Chicago in 1861. She was twice married. By her first marriage she had two sons, E. H. and L. S. Lewis, who, with her second husband, Lucien Bradley, survive her.

Dr. Bradley's death was due to pneumonia. She was sick but two days. On Sunday night she contracted a severe cold, which terminated fatally shortly after midnight on Wednesday morning.

EX-PRESIDENT G. F. MAGOUN DIES.

Prominent Iowa Educator Passes Away at Grinnell.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—George F. Magoun died at his home in Grinnell, Ia., of heart disease this morning.

Dr. Magoun was born in Bath, Me., March 29, 1821. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1841, and studied theology at Andover and Yale Seminaries.

He was elected President of Iowa College in 1862, but before entering on his office he spent some time in Europe and in further work of the ministry. He was inaugurated in March, 1865.

He resigned the Presidency in 1884, but he still continued to teach for a time in his favorite department, moral and mental philosophy.

James H. Beveridge.

James H. Beveridge, brother of Gen. John L. Beveridge, ex-Governor of Illinois, died Wednesday night at his home near Sandwich, Ill. He was in his 68th year and was formerly prominent in State politics. He had a large dairy farm seven miles from Sandwich, in the superintendence of which he quietly passed his declining years. He was born in Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., in 1828. Mr. Beveridge was Treasurer of the State from 1863 to 1866, and was also Secretary of the commission which built the State House at Springfield. He leaves a widow, a son, Ray Beveridge, and a daughter, the widow of Col. Thompson, U. S. A. Besides ex-Gov. Beveridge and a brother named Thomas, who died young, he has a surviving brother, the Rev. Andrew Beveridge, who for forty years was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lansingburg, N. Y. He has three sisters, Mrs. Agnes Patton of Chicago, Mrs. James Henry of Sandwich, and Mrs. William French of Sandwich.

Dr. W. W. Jaggard.

Dr. W. W. Jaggard, No. 2910 Indiana avenue, one of the foremost physicians of Chicago, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in Philadelphia of acute appendicitis. Dr. Jaggard was a member of most of the medical societies of Chicago and a visiting physician at the Michael Reese, Mercy, and Wesley Hospitals, and regularly connected with the Cook County Hospital and the Chicago Medical College as lecturer. He was educated at the Pennsylvania College of Medicine and after graduation went abroad and continued his medical studies at Vienna for four years. Returning he joined the United States navy and served during the civil war as surgeon. His wife died over a year ago. He leaves no immediate family.

Dr. Otis P. Hatheway.

Dr. Otis P. Hatheway, aged 74 years, one of Chicago's oldest residents, died at his residence, No. 1010 West Monroe street, yesterday. Dr. Hatheway had been an invalid twelve years. Three weeks ago he began to fail in health and since that time has been confined to his bed. His death was caused by heart failure. He came to Chicago from New York in 1846. Three years later he became identified with Chicago business interests by the publication of Chicago's first business and residence directory.

Funeral of Gen. Ducat.

The funeral of Gen. A. C. Ducat will be held this afternoon. A special train secured by the Underwriters' Association will leave the Northwestern Depot at 1 o'clock and convey the remains and funeral party to Rosehill Cemetery, where at 1:45 o'clock the services will be held in the chapel. Yesterday at a largely attended meeting of the Chicago Board of Underwriters suitable resolutions on the death of Gen. Ducat were passed. It was also decided that the Board of Underwriters attend the funeral in a body.

Amos Paul.

Exeter, N. H., Jan. 30.—Amos Paul died today, aged 85 years. He had been a director of the Boston and Maine railroad for twenty-five years, served his town in the Legislature, and in 1868 was Presidential Elector from this State.

A. S. Pennoyer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30.—A. S. Pennoyer, one of the oldest and best known theatrical men in this country, died today. He began his career as property-boy in the Mobile Theater under the elder Booth. He was the first manager of English opera in America, and for many years looked after the business interests of Lotta. Ten years ago he identified himself with Roland Reed, his brother-in-law, and since that time had been his business manager.

Moses Wolf.

Funeral services will be held at 12:30 today at No. 3939 Ellis avenue over the body of Moses Wolf, the veteran fur dealer, who died on Tuesday. Rabbi Stolz will officiate. What was intended as an obituary notice of Mr. Wolf was published yesterday, but by an annoying blunder in the types it was made to refer to Henry M. Wolf, a son of the deceased, who is alive and well.

George Sunderland.

George Sunderland, Superintendent of Armour company's packing house, died of Bright's disease at his home, No. 3732 Forest avenue. Mr. Sunderland was 52 years old.

SUSPECT J. LYNCH WAS MURDERED.

Lockport Heirs Start an Investigation Through the Police.

Attorney L. P. Walters and Detective Thomas Winters of Lockport, N. Y., are in Chicago for the purpose of learning whether John Lynch was murdered.

A body was taken from the river at the Dearborn street bridge on Thursday morning, Nov. 7, 1895. It was taken to Rolston's morgue, where, a few days later, it was thoroughly identified as that of John Lynch, who was for many years watchman at the Massasoit Hotel, near the old Lake Shore depot.

Owen Coyne, No. 923 Blue Island avenue, acting on the advice of Attorney W. J. Bulger, secured letters of administration on the estate of Lynch. In a safety deposit box, which was broken open, he found $9,000. Coyne settled with the heirs at Lockport.

Now the heirs of Lynch have started a detective investigation. It has been learned he had been stopping at a West Side lodging-house a few days prior to his death, and the detectives believe there was a conspiracy formed there to murder him. It is known he always carried $40 or $50 and a gold watch. The watch was not found, nor was there any money in his pockets.

The lawyer and detective from Lockport visited the Central Police Station yesterday, and in company with Detective Frank Steble went to the Coroner's office and Rolston's morgue, gathering data upon which a complete investigation will be based.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GLEE CLUB.

Men Who Will Now Make Music at Northwestern University.

The Northwestern University Glee club has been entirely reorganized as follows:

First tenor—M. P. Mitchell, Wallace Wheeler, Charles King.
Second tenor—F. J. R. Mitchell, W. P. Kay, C. W. Spofford.
First bass—W. Stacey, F. H. Bain, George Booth, F. W. Gillette.
Second bass—W. W. Kay, Carl Lamb, George Miller, F. W. McCaskey.

George Miller is President of the club. The first concert will be given in Evanston on Feb. 22.

At a special meeting last night of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts definite action was taken in regard to the alleged misconduct of the club at a recent concert at Momence. On account of a desire the club should get the announcement of the nature of the faculty's action first from official hands no intimation could be obtained of the decision. It was learned, however, a student correspondent of a Chicago evening paper, who sent in exaggerated reports of the alleged misconduct, was censured by the faculty for carelessness in writing misleading articles.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, Northwestern University, will be held next Tuesday afternoon at the Grand Pacific at 2 o'clock. Commencement exercises for the College of Pharmacy will be held the same afternoon at 2:30 at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium.

WILL PROBABLY ROW AT HENLEY.

Yale's Only Boat Race Will Be on the Other Side.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Yale will send a crew to England to enter the Royal Henry Regatta in July. This announcement was made tonight officially by the management of the university navy, and attested by President De Sibour, Capt. Treadway, and Robert J. Cook, Yale's leading coach. At the conference of Yale alumni and undergraduates in New York last night it was decided to do this provided the plan met with the approval of the Yale undergraduate body. This afternoon Bob Cook came here, sensed the Yale pulse, and tonight the edict of Yale's policy for the year was issued. The decision is an alumni policy.

Bowling at the C. A. A.

Wagner defeated Wright in a series of tenpin games in the Chicago Athletic Association's bowling tournament yesterday afternoon. The score:

						Total.
George Wagner	195	181	205	211	210	—1,002
G. E. Wright	180	212	175	187	154	— 908

Accepts Wienold's Challenge.

Charles Tennes says that in regard to Mr. Wienold's challenge he will play him a match game of continuous pool, 600 points to his 550, for $50 a side or more, and will play the match at his (Wienold's) place any three afternoons next week.

Gained Two Decisions.

H. W. B.: Two decisions. First at Benicia, Cal., June 5, 1889, 27 rounds. Second at San Francisco, Cal., July 15, 1889, 4 rounds.

Nicol Signs a New-Yorker.

Rockford, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Manager Nicol of the local team signed J. H. Berry of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., today.

Passenger Steamer in Distress.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 30.—The brigantine Gratia, which arrived today from Oporto, reports sighting a large three-masted steamer, supposed to be a passenger ship, before daylight on Sunday, off Cape Race, burning distress signals.

If you want a sure relief for pains in the back, side, chest or limbs, use an

Allcock's Porous Plaster

BEAR IN MIND—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D., F. C. S., late Government Chemist, certifies:

"My investigation of **Allcock's Porous Plaster** shows it to contain valuable and essential ingredients not found in any other plaster, and I find it superior to and more efficient than any other plaster."

A WORD IN YOUR EAR

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair is found in the perfect action of the Pores, produced by



Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.



Let the men wash,

if they won't get you Pearline. Let them try it for themselves, and see if they don't say that washing with soap is too hard for any woman.

This hard work that Pearline saves isn't the whole matter; it saves money, too—money that's thrown away in clothes needlessly worn out and rubbed to pieces when you wash by main strength in the old way. That appeals—where is the man who wouldn't want to have the washing made easier—when he can save money by it?

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 456 JAMES PYLE, New York.

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS AND EYES.
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The Most Successful Ever Known.

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He Says the People Have a Right to Know, and He Refers Them to Over 700,000 Persons Throughout the United States Who Have Been Cured.

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Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness, and lack of energy.

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Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless or sleepless nights, pains in the head, and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and tones up the whole system. Price, 25 cents.

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Munyon's La Grippe Cure is the most scientific preparation extant for this dangerous and insidious disease. It never fails, it attacks the root of the complaint and allays inflammation. Price, 25 cents.

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Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment cures all forms of piles.

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PROPOSALS
—FOR—
$600,000 Town of West Chicago Five Per Cent Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received until four o'clock p. m., February 15th, 1896, at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, Union Park, Chicago, Illinois, for the purchase of $600,000 Town of West Chicago bonds, with accrued interest, payable July 1st, 1915, optional after July 1st, 1900, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Principal and interest payable at the office of the West Chicago Park Commissioners. Said bonds are issued by the authorities of the Town of West Chicago in pursuance of, and subject to, the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved and in force June 21st, 1895.

The Town of West Chicago is a part of the City of Chicago and contains a population of 715,000, and for the year 1895 the assessed valuation of said town was $61,338,255. Further particulars will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Park Commissioners. Proposals must be addressed to "West Chicago Park Commissioners, Union Park, Chicago, Illinois," and indorsed "Proposal for bonds," and must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent of the amount bid, payable to the order of the West Chicago Park Commissioners.

A certificate of registration from the Equitable Trust Co. of Chicago will be furnished by the Park Commissioners to the purchaser of said bonds.

The delivery of said bonds may be distributed over a period of six months in blocks of $100,000 per month, more or less, at the option of said Park Commissioners, or if deemed advisable by said Commissioners immediate delivery of the entire issue will be made.

The West Chicago Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE F. TALTY, Secretary.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

The Chicago Tribune

Prints All the News.

WILL QUIT THE BOARD.

SUGAR REFINERY WILL BUY ITS CORN ELSEWHERE.

Best Single Customer of Grain Receivers Will Go Direct to the Country—Weighing Committee Been Apathetic—No Consideration Given a Compromise Proposition—Strong, Active Wheat Market—Rally of Two Cents in May Future.

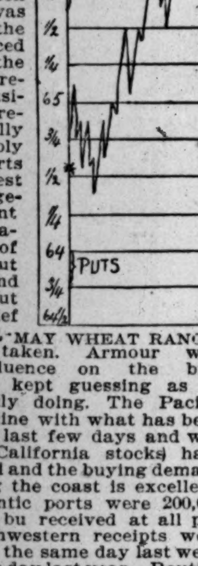
The sugar refinery has announced that it will buy no more corn on the Board of Trade, at least until the difficulties regarding grain weighing have been adjusted. Its representative, William Dickinson, bought no corn of any consequence yesterday and receivers who have had arrangements by which corn from the country was billed direct to the works of the company, they simply making collections, have been notified that other arrangements will have to be made. This simply means that the Board of Trade loses its best customer for low grade corn, a customer which takes something like 25,000 bu of grain daily. Daily commissions to be divided on this would average over $100. Ever since the works of the glucose company have been located here the concern has bought its grain from receivers on the floor of the board through William Dickinson. There are times when there is absolutely no demand for No. 4 and some of the inferior No. 3 corn, except from the sugar refinery. The wiping out of this demand certainly means a reduction of the price which country shippers will receive for their grain consigned for sale on the board. This has been demonstrated since the rule went into effect by which members of the Board of Trade were prohibited from selling except on official weights. The commission men who have strictly observed the rule have been getting 2c and 3c less a bu than commission men who have taken chances on its evasion. It has been considered a foregone conclusion ever since the recent agitation against the sugar refinery weights began that the outcome would either be a victory for the receivers, who have made a crusade for Board of Trade weights, or the loss of a first-class customer. Most of the members of the Weighing committees have affected not to care whether the refinery bought on the floor of the Board of Trade or in the country.

Committees Affect Indifference.

Receivers who handle a majority of the country shipments of low grade corn do not look at the matter in the same light, and think that the directory committees, and especially the committee appointed early this month, have been unfortunate in their management of the question. The old controversy between the refinery and the receivers has been of long standing. The position taken by the refinery has been considered arbitrary, but there has been really no attempt on the other side at conciliation or compromise. The passage of the recent weighing rule, and later on the action of certain receivers in securing the cancellation of the City Weigher's license at the refinery, has forced the issue. A special committee, including two ex-Presidents of the board, the present Vice-President, and made up entirely of prominent receivers, suggested a compromise measure, which would provide for a Board of Trade weighman not under the charge of John Walker, against whom the refinery officials have an ancient grudge. The sugar refinery people, who have been represented as unwilling to make any compromise, assented to this proposition, but the Board of Directors turned it down without consideration, and appointed John Walker as weighmaster. The Weighing committee, of which William Eckhardt is Chairman, has not seen fit to attempt any compromise, and has simply insisted that there was nothing before it for consideration. The refinery has been getting part of its supply from the country, and it is even intimated that a big bucket-shop, which is doing a cash grain business for its effect on customers, has taken advantage of the Board of Trade tangle to sell corn to the refinery. The whole matter has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and complaint regarding the indifference of the committee. Since the offer of the refinery has been made to submit to impartial weights by a special Board of Trade weighman there has been a reactionary sentiment in its favor. The action on the part of the refinery stirred up the committee, and its members had a conference with the refinery officials yesterday afternoon, but reported no results.

Broad, Active Wheat Market.

The wheat market broadened out to a remarkable degree yesterday, and in the advance of over 2c from the bottom price individual trading was lost sight of. The opening was at the curb price of the previous night. On the first impulse the market touched 65c for May wheat. It eased off to a low price at 64¼c, but from then on to the close it was a bull market of the most pronounced kind. Most of the commission houses reported a bigger business than on any recent day. The rally was unquestionably started by the reports from the Northwest of good cash engagements for shipment all rail to the seaboard. All sorts of estimates were put on this business and its significance, but the general belief was that about 150,000 bu had been taken. Armour was considered an influence on the bull side, with traders kept guessing as to what he is actually doing. The Pacific coast news was in line with what has been received during the last few days and was decidedly bullish. California stocks have been greatly reduced and the buying demand for export all along the coast is excellent. Clearances at Atlantic ports were 200,000 bu, against 440,000 bu received at all primary points. Northwestern receipts were 491 cars, against 436 the same day last week and 153 cars the same day last year. Routine announcements were not particularly bullish, but they received little consideration. Shorts covered freely, and, although there was enormous realizing in the vicinity of 66c, offerings were well taken care of. Liverpool was up ¼@½d, Antwerp was up the equivalent of ⅝c, Paris was up 15@20 centimes, and Berlin ½ mark. The sample market was exceptionally dull, especially for low grades of wheat, and no local cash business was reported. Receipts were 115 cars, of which 77 were elevator transfers, against 80,000 bu inspected out of store.



MAY WHEAT RANGE.

Narrow Range in Coarse Grain.

Coarse grain markets sympathised but little in the advance in wheat. The range in May corn and oats was only ⅝c, as compared with over 2c in wheat. Clearances of corn were 376,000 bu, against 414,000 bu received at primary points. Local receipts were 379 cars, against 194,000 bu inspected out. The store prices showed a wider difference than on the previous day, No. 3 yellow selling 3½c under May and No. 3 corn 4c under. Samples were higher from ¼@½c. Some comment was caused by the report of the sale of a small lot of old No. 2 white corn at 44½c in New York. Receipts of oats were 185 cars, No. 2 mixed oats were ½c higher, but samples showed little change from the previous day.

Provisions were neglected, and after holding within an exceedingly narrow range of fluctuations closed with a small net loss for the day. Receipts of hogs at 24,000 were considerably under the estimate, but prices were 5c lower. The cash demand is exceptionally light and packers were sellers of futures.

Rye was dull, with offerings meager, and the feeling firm in sympathy with wheat. No. 2 to go to store sold at 39½@40c, and 40½c was bid for lots f. o. b. May sold freely early at 42c, and later sparing sales were at 42½c, closing with 42½c asked.

Barley was easier. Buyers held off, and the darkness interfered with judging samples. Low and medium grades were 1@2c lower in some instances. The supply was rather liberal. Poor, thin to choice malting ranged at 23@37c.

In spite of light offerings flaxseed was easier, so tame was the demand. No. 1 Northwestern sold mainly at 92½c, with choice at 92¾c. January was nominally 91c. May sold at 95⅞@95¾c, and closed at 95½c bid and 95⅝c asked. Receipts were 20 cars; shipments, 2 cars.

Choice timothy was steady, but the under grades were dull and lower. Fancy sold at $3.30, and fair to good ranged at $3.20@3.50. March sold at $3.80, and February was quotably $3.75. Clover-seed was inactive, and nominally steady at $8.20@8.30 for prime.

Puts on May wheat ranged from 64⅝c to 65c and calls from 66⅛c to 67⅛c. Wheat on curb eased off to 65⅝c. There was comparatively little doing.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 70 cars; corn, 415 cars; oats, 190 cars; hogs, 17,000.

The Price Current summary was as follows: Continuance of mild weather in winter wheat States and position of plant not materially changed, although there is a lack of snow protection and in some localities freezing and thawing is telling on the growth. Week's packing, 355,000, against 310,000 last year.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	Closed Jan. 31, 1895.
WHEAT.					
January	61	61¾@	63⅞	63¼	49⅞
May	64½	64¼@	66⅝	65⅝	52⅝
CORN.					
January	28	28¼@	28¾	28¼	40⅛
May	30½	30¼@	30¾	30¼	43⅜
July	31⅛	31⅛@	31⅞	31⅜	......
OATS.					
January	18¾	18¾@	19¼	19	27⅞
May	21⅛	21 @	21⅝	21¼	28½
MESS PORK.					
January	10.32½	10.30 @	10.30	10.30	9.65
May	10.62½	10.50 @	10.70	10.60	9.90
LARD—PER 100 LBS.					
January	5.70	5.67½@	5.67½	5.67½	6.37½
May	5.90	5.85 @	5.92½	5.87½	6.52½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.					
January	5.12½	5.15 @	5.15	5.15	5.00
May	5.37½	5.32½@	5.40	5.35	5.17½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	38	6	2	46
Spring wheat	40	24	5	69
Corn	50	296	33	379
Oats	50	130	5	185
Rye	7	..	..	7
Barley	1	48	5	54
Totals	186	504	50	740

Inspected out—33,214 bu wheat, 155,252 bu corn, and 210 bu oats. From private houses—16,385 bu wheat, 38,741 bu corn, and 3,000 bu oats.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Fresh Eggs Again Decline—Receipts Still Heavy—Potatoes Easier.

Fresh eggs declined 1½c and ruled easy. The demand continued tame, while receipts held up. Arrivals so far this week have been 9,542 cases, against 5,212 cases for the same period last week and 4,028 cases a year ago. Country shippers sent orders to close out stocks in numerous instances that have been held for better prices. In spite of the low prices the market looks easy and due to the warm weather the source of supply bids fair to keep up. Potatoes were easy with the demand scarcely equal to keep pace with arrivals. Yesterday's receipts were 19 cars and the arrivals so far this week 88 cars, against 81 cars last week. Arrivals of California oranges are running lighter, the low prices having discouraged shipments.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 19½c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 14@16c; thirds, 8@10c; dairies, 15@17c.

Cooperage—Pork barrels, 65@70c; lard tierces, 80@82½c.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 9@9¾c; twins, 8¾@9½c; cheddars, 8¼@8¾c; Swiss, 10½@11½c; limburger, 8@9½c; brick, 9½@10½c.

Eggs—Choice recandled, new cases included, 12½@13c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 12½c; cooler stock, loss off, 7@10c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $7.00@8.00 per doz; partridges, $5.00; quail, $2.10@2.25; mallard ducks, $4.50@5.00; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; jack rabbits, $2.00@2.50.

Green fruits—Apples, good to choice, $2.00@3.75 per brl; bananas, good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, $2.50@3.25 per box; cranberries, $8.00@9.50 per brl; California navel oranges, $1.50@2.00 per box; pineapples, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

Hay—Receipts, 1,850 tons; shipments, 794 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $12.50@13.00; No. 1 at $12.00@12.50; No. 2 at $11.00@11.50; No. 3 at $9.00@10.50. Choice prairie at $8.00@8.50; No. 1 at $7.50@8.00; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $6.50@7.00; No. 4 at $5.50@6.00.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Hebrons, 18@22c net per bu on track; sweet potatoes, $2.25@2.75 per brl.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 7¼@8c; chickens, 8@8½c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 10@11½c; geese, per doz. $6.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 7½@8½c; ducks, 11@13c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, $1.50@2.00 per doz; turnips, 20@25c per bu; cauliflower, $4.50@5.25 per brl; cabbage, $3.50@5.00 per 100; celery, $1.25@2.00 per crate; egg plant, $2.00@2.50 per crate; lettuce, $3.50@4.50 per brl; beets, 60@75c per brl; onions, $1.00@1.25 per brl; Hubbard squash, 50@75c per doz; wax beans, $1.50@2.00 per bu sack; tomatoes, $3.00@3.50 per 4-basket case.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Options Are Strong Under the Influence of Bull Sentiment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Flour—Receipts, 20,700 brls; exports, 13,700 brls; sales, 24,300 pkgs; market strong for the favorite brands of winters and other more active of springs; generally sellers are not pressing flour with wheat advancing.

Wheat—Exports, 88,000 bu; spot strong; No. 2 red, 77⅜@77⅞c; No. 1 hard, 76⅝c; options opened stronger on cables, quickly declined under realizing and liberal short selling, but turned strong and advanced the rest of the day, influenced by pronounced bull sentiment, better cables, reported big export demand at Minneapolis, active short covering, and local export business; closed ⅞@1c net higher; No. 2 red, January, 73½c; May, 71¼@72⅝c, closed 72⅝c.

Corn—Receipts, 63,400 bu; exports, 4,000 bu; spot firm; No. 2, 36¼c; options firm and advanced on bad roads west, a heavy falling off in the movement, and covering; closed ¼@⅜c higher; January, 36@36½c, closed 36⅛c; May, 36¼@36½c, closed 36½c.

Oats—Receipts, 94,800 bu; exports, 200 bu; spot quiet; No. 2, 25c; options quiet and only fairly steady; January closed ⅛c higher and other months unchanged; January closed at 25c; February closed at 24¾c; March closed at 25c; May, 25⅜@25½c, closed 25½c.

Hay—Easier; shipping, 75@80c; good to choice, 85@95c.

Hides—Steady.
Hops—Weak.
Leather—Quiet.
Wool—Steady.

Beef—Firm; cutmeats steady; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Lard—Dull and easy; Western steam closed at $5.95, nominal; January, $5.95, nominal. Pork—Steady. Tallow—Steady.

Petroleum—Steady; united closed $1.37¼ bid.

Resin—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.60@1.62½.

Turpentine—Dull; 30½@31c.

Rice—Steady.

Molasses—Firm.

Pigiron—Quiet; Southern, $11.75@12.75; Northern, $12.00@13.50. Copper—Steady; brokers' price, $9.87½; exchange price, $10.00@10.10. Lead—Steady; brokers' price, $8.75; exchange price, $8.05. Tin—Firmer; straits, $13.25@13.30; plates steady. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $4.00.

Butter—Receipts are not heavy, but with only a moderate demand prices barely steady. Elgin and other Western extras, 21c; Western seconds to firsts, 16@19½c; Western imitation creamery seconds to firsts, 13@17c; Western factory firsts to extras, 13@14½c; tubs, fresh seconds, 12@12½c; fourths to thirds, 9@11c.

Cheese—State, full cream, large, September, colored fancy, 10¼c.

Eggs—Receipts smaller, but the weather conditions throughout the country are very favorable to production and prices steady at 15c for best Western and 14½c for best Southern.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened 4 points higher on near and 3 points on late months. Later lost all of the improvement and recovered it again, closing steady at 4 to 7 points advance on the crop and unchanged to 3 points higher on new crop months as compared with yesterday's final figures.

Liverpool reported a fair business doing in spot cotton. Middling uplands, 4⅜d. Futures opened steady, sellers at 1-64d decline; closed quiet and steady, unchanged to ½@1½d, net advance on near months and unchanged to 2 points lower on new crop months.

Manchester—Yarns steady; cloths quiet. Receipts at the ports today were 14,134 bales. On the spot the market was quiet but steady. Sales of 3,357 bales for export, 133 bales for consumption. Middling uplands quoted at 8¼c and do gulf at 8½c.

Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
January	1,200	7.96	7.96	7.98@8.00
February	1,000	7.98	7.92	7.98@7.99
March	34,600	8.04	7.93	8.03@8.04
April	1,400	8.08	8.05	8.07@8.08
May	45,400	8.13	8.06	8.12@...
June	3,700	8.15	8.09	8.14@8.15
July	7,100	8.17	8.12	8.17@8.18
August	7,300	8.17	8.11	8.16@8.17
September	2,600	7.79	7.78	7.78@7.80
October	17,500	7.67	7.60	7.64@7.65
November	5,100	7.60	7.53	7.57@7.58
December	3,000	7.61	7.55	7.60@7.62

Cottonseed oil more active; market closed with an upward tendency; prime crude, 24@24½c; butter grades, 30@31c; prime summer yellow, 28¼c.

Sugar—Firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c; refined steady.

Coffee—Barely steady at 15@20 points decline; ruled irregular and generally weak under continued liquidation, following weak cables and slack local demand; closed irregular at 5@15 points net decline; March, 12.25@12.35c; May, 11.65@11.80c.

Spot coffee—Rio, dull; No. 7, 13⅛c; mild dull; Cordova, 17@17¼c.

Warehouse deliveries from New York yesterday, 14,848 bags; New York stock today, 252,874 bags; United States stock, 333,877 bags; afloat for the United States, 317,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 650,877 bags, against 489,650 bags last year.

HAVRE, Jan. 30.—Coffee closed quiet at ¼f advance to ¾f net decline. Sales, 43,000 bags.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 30.—A feature of local interest today was the working of 75,000 bu of wheat by Adams, c. i. f. to Buffalo. The local market yielded readily to the bullish sentiment in outside markets, and after a ¼c break from the opening, prices advanced 2c, selling off from the highest point ⅝c to a close. May opened at 60c, broke to 59¼c. At this point the outlook was for a break, but the market did not become so demoralized but that a little buying soon started the price up and the advance was held until 61¼c was reached. Then a second break occurred, taking the price to a close at 60⅝c. Receipts, 362 cars. Flour—There was a fair trade in flour for foreign account early in the day, but the closing price of wheat shut this off. The output is comparatively large. First patents, $3.20@3.30; domestic bakers', $2.50; export bakers', $2.00@2.45.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—Wheat—1@2c higher; trade brisk; No. 2 hard, 64@65½c; No. 3, 57@60c; rejected, 40@45c; No. 2 red, nominally 75c; No. 2 spring, 62½@64c; No. 3, 60½@61c. Corn—¼@¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, 23¼@23⅝c; No. 2 white, 23¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 17@18c; No. 2 white, 19¼@19¾c. Rye dull; No. 2, 33c. Receipts—Wheat, 26,400 bu; corn, 91,000; oats, 4,000. Shipments—Wheat, 6,400 bu; corn and oats, none.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, 70c; do hard, 62c; January, 63⅞c; May, 66⅝c; July, 63¾c. Corn higher; cash, 26⅝c; January, 26⅛c; May, 27⅞c; July, 28⅝c. Oats higher; cash and January, 19c; May, 21c. Rye, 35c. Pork quiet; old, $10.12½; new, $10.62½. Lard lower; prime, $5.50; choice, $5.75. Lead, $2.77¼ for soft Missouri; $2.82½ bid for chemical; quiet. Spelter, $3.70. Flaxseed, 86c.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 30.—Corn steady; new No. 2, 26c; new No. 3, 25½c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 19¼c; No. 3 white, 18¼@18½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 41c. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 79,500 bu; oats, 35,350 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 56,300 bu; oats, [illegible] bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 605 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 30.—Wheat—Stronger; No. 1 hard, cash, 60½c; January, 60¼c; May, 64⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 59⅛c; January, 59⅛c; May, 63c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 59⅝c. Rye, 34c. Oats—No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 18⅛c. Flax, 87⅛c. Receipts—Wheat, 94,530 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Spring wheat firm; No. 1 hard, old, 73¾c; new, 73⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 71⅛c; winter wheat strong; No. 2 red in store, 75⅜@77⅞c; No. 1 white on track, 76c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 31½c; No. 3 yellow, 31¼c; No. 2 corn, 30¾@31c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 24½@25c; No. 3 white, 23½c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c. Barley steady. Rye nominal.

OIL CITY, Pa., Jan. 30.—Credit balances, Pennsylvania oil, $1.40; certificates, February delivery opened at $1.36; highest, $1.37; lowest, $1.36; closed at $1.36. Sales, 2,000 brls; shipments, 98,734; runs, 100,195 brls.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 30.—Resin, nothing doing; spirits firm, 26½@27c. Tar steady, 95c. Turpentine firm; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Wheat Firm, Poor Demand, and Spring Stocks Exhausted.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 30.—Wheat—Spot firm; demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 8½d; No. 2 red spring stocks exhausted; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 7½d; No. 1 California, 5s 9d.

Futures opened easy, with near and distant positions ½d higher; closed firm, with near and distant positions ½d higher; January, 5s 7¾d; February, 5s 7¾d; March, 5s 8¼d; April, 5s 8¼d; May, 5s 8¼d; June, 5s 8¼d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed new, 3s 2d. Futures opened steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; closed steady, with near and distant positions ¼d higher; January, 3s 2d; February, 3s 2d; March, 3s 2¼d; April, 3s 2½d; May, 3s 2¾d; June, 3s 2¾d.

Flour—Firm; demand fair; freely supplied; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 6d.

Cotton—Spot, good business done; prices higher; American middling, 4⅜d; low middling, 4 17-32d; good ordinary, 4 13-32d. Sales today, 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,900 American. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 700 American.

Futures opened firm and closed quiet but steady. American middling l. m. c., January, 4 32-64d; January and February, 4 31-64@4 32-64d; February and March, 4 30-64d; March and April, 4 29-64@4 30-64d; April and May, 4 28-64d; May and June, 4 27-64@4 28-64d; June and July, 4 27-64d; July and August, 4 26-64@4 27-64d; August and September, 4 23-64@4 24-63d; September and October, 4 13-64@4 14-64d.

Provisions—Bacon dull, demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 31s; short ribs, 28 lbs 6d; long clear, light, 38 to 45 lbs, 27s 6d; long clear, heavy, 55 lbs, 27s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 27s; short clear middles, heavy, 55 lbs, 26s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 30s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 26s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 41s. Tallow, fine North American, 21s 3d. Beef, extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d; do medium, 47s 6d. Lard dull; prime Western, 29s; refined in pails, 29s 6d. Cheese steady; demand moderate; finest American white, 46s; do colored, 46s. Butter, finest United States, 95s; good, 60s. Turpentine, spirits, 21s. Resin, common, 4s 9d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, 17s 3d. Linseed oil, 20s. Petroleum, refined, 8d. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 3¼d; hindquarter, 5¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b., Liverpool, £7. Hops at London, Pacific coast, £2 5s.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Sugarcane firm and rising; centrifugal Java, 14s; Muscovado, fair refining, 11s 9d; beet, active at the advance; January, 11s 10½d; February, 11s 10½d.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 27	12,131	254	22,986	9,029
Tuesday, Jan. 28	2,379	457	16,402	14,402
Wednesday, Jan. 29	15,825	354	31,315	21,555
Thursday, Jan. 30	12,500	400	25,000	16,000
Week thus far	42,835	1,465	95,703	60,986
Same period last w'k	43,327	1,713	104,605	45,675
Same period 1895	32,572	1,509	131,830	54,250
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 27	1,900	91	5,448	49
Tuesday, Jan. 28	931	.....	2,492	77
Wednesday, Jan. 29	4,648	50	6,925	536
Thursday, Jan. 30	3,400	.....	6,000	1,500
Week thus far	10,915	141	20,865	2,162
Same period last w'k	11,147	165	21,301	3,581
Same period 1895	10,079	278	42,562	2,628

Today's receipts are estimated at 5,000 cattle, 17,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep, making 238,700 cattle, 707,000 hogs, and 295,000 sheep for the month, against 234,971 cattle, 878,115 hogs, and 284,111 sheep for January, 1895.

CATTLE—Steers averaging 940@1,660 lbs sold at $3.15@4.40; bulk, $3.75@4.20; Texas steers sold at $3.00@3.60; native cows and heifers, $1.60@3.80.

HOGS—Sales were at $3.95@4.25; bulk, $4.12½@4.20; pigs sold at $3.40@4.20.

SHEEP—Lambs sold at $2.65@4.70; native sheep, $2.25@3.70; and Westerns, $2.80@3.60.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market weak to 10c lower on killing cattle; stock cattle active and steady; everything sold; native beef steers, $3.40@4.30; Westerns, $2.75@3.85; Texans, $2.50@3.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25; canners, $1.75@2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.80@3.70; calves, $2.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $1.75@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 2,800; market shade lower, active; all sold; heavy and mixed, $2.85@3.90; light, $3.85@3.95; pigs, $3.70@3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 250; market strong; good muttons wanted; natives, $2.50@3.50; Westerns, $2.50@3.40; common and stock sheep, $2.00@3.00; lambs, $3.00@4.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,000; market slow, but steady; Texas steers, $2.50@3.50; Texas cows, $2.00@2.50; beef steers, $3.15@4.20; native cows, $1.75@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.70; bulls, $1.90@2.80. Hogs—Receipts, 6,700; shipments, 2,200; market steady to strong; bulk of sales, $3.80@3.95; heavies, $3.25@3.95; packers, $3.80@4.05; mixed, $3.80@3.95; light, $3.80@4.05; Yorkers, $3.95@4.05; pigs, $3.50@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, none. Market steady; lambs, $3.00@4.50; muttons, $2.00@4.00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 966; no trade; feeling weak; cables quote American steers at 9@9½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7@8c. Calves—Receipts, 276; feeling firm; veals, $5.00@8.25; yearlings, $2.00@2.50; mixed calves, $3.40; Western, $3.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,563; less active and 15@25c lower; sheep, medium to prime, $3.00@3.75; lambs, fair to choice, $4.70@5.40; extra do, $5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 2,935; lower, at $4.10@4.85; choice pigs, $5.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; market weak; some sales lower; native beeves, $3.25@4.75; cows and heifers, $1.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.00@3.75; Texas steers, $2.70@3.90; cows, $1.75@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.80@4.15; mixed, $3.80@4.10; light, $3.75@4.10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market slow, good natives, $2.75@3.65; Southern, $2.40@3.25; lambs, $3.25@4.60.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—350—Frank H. Follansbee vs. Elmer E. Billow; on findg., $100 and sat.

Judge Stein—4417—Mrs. Henry Meyer vs. Home Ins. Co. of New York; on findg., $700.

Judge Windes—5270—Henry J. Jackson vs. Edwin Bowen Jr. and John R. Bowen; on verd., $441.91, and appld.—9137—M. D. Wells & Co. vs. W. P. Ashton; by deflt., $253.67.—4392—The McEwen Bldg. and Mfg. Co. vs. The Chicago Blind and Awning Co.; on findg., $185.64.

Judge Adams—8554—Alexander M. Winter vs. The Wagner Palace Car Co.; on findg., $100 and sat.

Judge Clifford—21939—James Prickett, by his next friend, Stephen Emery, vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $870.—13412—John Pluger vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $300 and sat.

Judge Tuthill—19447—Nels P. Jorgensen vs. John F. Olmstead; on findg., $200.—152674—Jacob Zemansky, by Isaac Zemansky, his next friend, vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on findg., $120 and sat.

Judge Neely—4715—George F. Victor et al. vs. Jacob Lewis; by stip., $2,284.81.

Decrees.

Judge Horton—137171—Moore vs. Downs et al.; dec. sale.—9095—Gazelle vs. Nebbe et al.; same.—148491—Hodges vs. Campbell et al.; same.

Judge Tuley—131086—Mechanics' and Traders' S., L. and B. Assn. et al. vs. Loveer et al.; def. dec.—2997—Goodrich vs. Glos et al.; dec.—151423—Sophia B. Orff from Montgomery C. Orff; div.

Judge Payne—Ashland Ave. B. and Loan Assn. vs. Davis; dec. sale.—2330—Metcalf vs. Martin et al.; same.—2708—Hjelm vs. Hammarberg; same.—2384—German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia vs. Freeman et al.; same.—1326—Shimeall vs. Shimeall; dec.

Judge Brentano—2733—Scharle vs. Hagenman et al.; dec. sale.

Judge Hanecy—5624—Langworthy vs. Swan; dec. sale.—5473—Spangenburg et al. vs. Haerther; dec.—Divorces—Edith H. Hoffman from William E. Hoffman.—149751—Sadie Forsythe from George C. Forsythe.—146553—Katherine M. Waelan from David B. Waelan.—149197—Joseph Mark from Ida Mark.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Motions.

Judge Payne—Nos. 1734, 2640, 1794, 2690, 1874 on hearing.

Judge Horton—Motions of course.

Judge Brentano—No. 798 on hearing.

Judge Hanecy—Contested motions.

Judge Ewing—No. 978 on trial.

Judge Stein—Nos. 3254, 4312, 4314, 4412, 4413, 4414, 4416, 4419, 4420, 4511, 3577, 3401, 4516, 4517, 4519, 4520, 4521, 4522.

Judge Adams—Nos. 8091, 3969, 2274, 80600, 8618, 8656, 8719, 8728, 8737, 8764.

Judge Neely—Nos. 4073, 4124, 4155, 4174, 4267, 3676, 3195, 4285, 4294, 4303, 4321, 3306, 3307.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 1660, 5978, 5996, 6005, 6023, 6061, and 4060 on trial.

Judge Burke—No. 10688 on trial.

Judge Baker—No. 9562 on trial.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 1790, 1791, 183, 1796, 1368, 1255½, 402, 1146, 1259, 1689, 819, 1575, 1801, 1802, 1475, 1687, 1803, 1894, 1895, 1898, 1791 on trial.

Judge Windes—Nos. 6522, 20823, 6371, 6607, 6616, 6634, 6652, 6765, 6820, 6844, 6870, 6906.

Judge Tuthill—Set case on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—No. 168588 on trial.

Judge Carter [County Court]—10 a. m., Nos. 303, 309, 282, 44.

Judge Donnelly [County Court]—10 a. m., Nos. 14284, 14330; 2 p. m., No. 13940.

Judge Meyers [County Court], 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—No. 19401.

Judge Bishop [County Court], 412 Chicago Opera-House Building—10 a. m., Nos. 12550, 13126, 11706, 12686.

Judge Kohlsaat [Probate Court]—General business.

Judge Sears—No. 620 on trial.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 1251, 915, 818, 1673, 1676, 1678, 1804, 1463, 1809, 1811, 1818, 1881, 1803, 1805, 1252.

Judge Ball [Criminal Court, Branch No. 2]—Nos. 1750, 1751.

Judge Goggin [Criminal Court, Branch No. 3]—No. 1956.

Judge Gibbons [Criminal Court, Branch No. 4]—Call not extended.

Judge Dunne [Criminal Court, Branch No. 5]—Call not extended.

Judge Smith [Criminal Court, Branch No. 6]—No. 1070 on trial.

Judge Freeman—Motions for new trials in quasi-criminal cases for Saturday, Feb. 1, in the following: Nos. 959, 732, 872, 922, 947.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter [United States Court of Appeals]—No. 288.

Judge Grosscup [United States District Court]—Criminal business.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Record of the Supreme Court of the United States, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896:

321—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission; argument continued by Mr. Simon Sterne and Mr. John D. Kernan for the appellee and concluded by Mr. Ed Baxter for the appellant.

394—The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission; and,

472—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.; argument commenced by Mr. N. J. Hammond for the Inter-State Commerce Commission and continued by Mr. Ed Baxter for the railway company et al.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Friday, Jan. 31, will be as follows: Nos. 394, 473, 724, 93, and 52.

PROMISE OF ALLEY BONDS

MAJORITY OF EXTENSION BONDS PLEDGED TO THE COMMITTEE.

Of a Total of $3,000,000 More than $2,000,000 Have Been Promised the Committee When the Agreement Is Prepared—Provisions of the Agreement Under Which Bonds Are to Be Deposited—Gas Trust to Ignore the Attorney-General.

More than a majority of the Alley "L" extension bonds have now been deposited with the Bondholders' committee, or have been promised to individual members, to be deposited when the agreement is completed. The total outstanding issue of Alley "L" extension bonds is $3,000,000, and there has been pledged to the committee in the neighborhood of $2,250,000. The agreement under which they are to be deposited will be completed within the next few days. John P. Wilson is acting for the committee in preparing the document, and it has been completed in greater part and submitted to members of the committee. It is similar in form to the one under which the first mortgage bonds were deposited with the Northern Trust company, and gives the committee full power to take such action as it may deem to be to the best interests of a majority of the bondholders. The first paragraph, as it has been decided on, provides the committee shall have power to sell the bonds at any time an opportunity may arise to sell at a price the committee may deem expedient. This is not operative until the holders of three-fourths of the bonds deposited assent to the sale in writing filed with the trustee. It has been determined to have the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank act as trustee under the agreement, bonds to be deposited with it and receipts given to the holders. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank is now trustee for the second mortgage bonds. It is provided in the agreement members of the committee shall be entitled to be paid a reasonable compensation for all services in connection with the work it has undertaken. The following is the most important section of the agreement so far decided upon:

Power Given to the Committee.

"The interpretation of this contract and the decision of all questions arising under it are vested solely in said committee, but if during the continuance hereof any question shall arise which the committee desires to submit to the holders of the trustee's receipts hereunder it may do so by calling a meeting in the City of Chicago of the holders of said receipts and the vote at any such meeting of a majority in interest of those present or represented by written proxy at such meeting shall be binding upon all of the holders of the trustee's receipts hereunder and constitute full authority to the committee."

The committee representing the extension bondholders has held a number of meetings at which it has discussed the various features in regard to the depositing of the bonds. It will meet as soon as the agreement is formally completed and adopt it, after which bondholders will be called upon to make a deposit of their holdings of bonds under its terms. This will probably be accomplished early next week.

An electrician and an engineer representing the Manhattan Elevated railroad of New York have recently completed a thorough inspection of the Metropolitan Elevated railroad. The report they will make will be of so satisfactory a character, it is claimed, that the Manhattan will within a short time change the motive power of its various lines to electricity, using the third rail system. There has been much complaint in New York recently regarding service on the elevated roads, and complaint has been particularly strong regarding the way the cars are lighted. It is said the management of the Manhattan has practically decided to discard locomotives altogether in the running of trains. The expense of equipping the several lines with electric motors will be considerable, but it is believed the operating expenses will be reduced fully 25 per cent, and perhaps even more.

Will Ignore the Attorney-General.

Nothing has been heard from the gas trust recently regarding the proposed reorganization to meet the objections raised to it by Attorney-General Moloney. According to a telegram received from New York yesterday the attorneys for the several companies have agreed upon the plan of consolidation, and this will be presented to the Secretary of State within a short time and a demand made for a charter combining the several companies into one corporation. It is to be the policy of the gas companies from this time on, it is claimed, to ignore Attorney-General Moloney. He is not authorized under the law to give a binding decision, and whatever comes from him is merely in the shape of an opinion, which might be thrown out once it got into the Supreme Court. The plan will be to carry the matter to the Supreme Court if necessary, and to get a decision in the case without delay. It is said the new company will be called the People's Gas Light company, and that an attempt will be made to consolidate the companies under the charter of the present People's Gas Light and Coke company.

The suit for foreclosure filed in the United States courts by William Ziegler against the Lake Street Elevated railroad had but little effect upon the stock of that company on the exchange. The opening yesterday was at 21¼, both regular and account. After the news had been received of the filing of a suit stock went off to 21, afterwards dropping to 20⅝, and closing at 20¾. It is likely to have a depressing effect upon the stock in that people would prefer to wait to see what the outcome would be before investing in the securities of the road. The road has had so many rebuffs, and it has come out of all of them so well in the past that investors are inclined to pay but little attention to this particular fight. There seems to be an abiding faith that Mr. Yerkes will get out of the matter some way.

Cable stocks were strong during the day, opening at 105⅝ regular and 106½ account. The closing figures were 105⅝ regular and 106 account. North Chicago was particularly strong, though but few sales were made. The first sale recorded was at 239, being one of five shares, and the last one being a sale of ten shares at 239½. Two sales of Alley "L" were made one account and the other regular at 6. Street's Western Stable Car stock sold at 13.

Street Car Traffic in 1895.

Lobdell, Farwell & Co. have made an interesting computation showing the traffic on the various street car lines in 1895 to have been as follows:

Chicago City railway	88,806,461
West Chicago City Street railroad	83,144,740
North Chicago Street railroad	53,887,428
Chicago General railway	1,746,112
Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit (Alley "L")	14,218,004
Lake Street Elevated	9,936,450
Total	251,739,195

The figures given do not include the traffic on the Metropolitan Elevated, which is estimated at 7,500,000, nor of the Illinois Central, which is estimated for the year at 11,000,000, and there is also excluded from the table the North Shore, running to Evanston, the Cicero and Proviso, which runs to Oak Park, and the electric lines running to South Chicago and points to the south of the city. The gross income from the business is estimated to be more than $13,500,000.

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

50 C & SS RTCoact 6	30 do 21¼
50 do 6	45 do 21¼
150 L St El RR act 21¼	50 do act 21¼
50 do act 21¼	19 Chi Tel Co 163
50 do act 21¼	

BONDS.

$1000 Consumers' Gas 5s 83	$3000 C & S S R T Co 1st mtg 5s 58

SALES AFTER CALL.

35 St's W S C Line 13	300 do act 21
15 Nat Ry Co 110	50 do act 20¾
50 N Y Bis Co act 71¾	50 do 20¾
50 do act 71½	50 do 20⅞
150 do act 71⅝	100 do act 20⅞
100 Dia M Co 123½	50 do act 20⅞
72 do 123	100 do 20⅞
1 do 124	50 do 20⅞
27 do 123	300 do act 20⅞
400 L St El RR act 21¼	20 do 20⅞
50 do act 21	5 N C S RR Co 239
50 do cash 21	10 do 239½
100 do act 21¼	100 Am St Bd Co 44¾
10 do 21	50 do act 46
50 do act 21¼	200 do 45
3 do 21	150 do act 45¼
100 do act 21¼	50 do 44⅞
50 do 21	7 W C S RR 105¾
450 do act 21	250 do act 106⅛
50 do 20¾	

BONDS.

$3000 W C St R R deb 6s 97¼	$5000 WC 1stmtg5s 101
	500 W St Co 5s 96

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 Am St Bd act 45	100 L St El RR act 20¾
20 W C S RR 105½	50 do act 20¾
50 do act 106	100 N Y Bis Co act 71¾
20 do 105¾	

BONDS.

$3000 Chi Gas Lt and Coke Co 5s 90¼

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 30.	Jan. 23.
New York	$81,065,354	$83,890,398
Chicago	12,000,000	13,764,000
Boston	12,750,900	13,071,644
Philadelphia	8,558,167	11,641,223
St. Louis	3,989,058	4,017,544
Baltimore	2,061,279	2,325,484
New Orleans	1,921,358	1,542,800

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 40c to 45c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium bid; 75c asked.

IN THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

Powerful Speculative Leaders Create a Strong Undertone.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The stock market today, like its recent predecessors, was almost entirely dominated by the manipulation of powerful speculative leaders. The movement of prices was irregular at times, but a strong undertone prevailed in most instances. The volume of business was fairly large, with Sugar and Reading dividing the honors with 53,000 and 54,800 respectively, the last reckoned as full stock. The only other shares that attained noteworthy activity were St. Paul and Tobacco. The main consideration affecting prices until near the last hour was the action likely to be taken by the Presidents of the anthracite coal railroads at the adjourned meeting in relation to the report of the special committee on percentages. The subject was regarded by Wall street and by foreign operators as of paramount importance. The impression that an harmonious agreement would be reached was reflected in an advancing tendency in the general market. London contributed toward the improvement by purchases of about 40,000 shares of various stocks.

The opening was moderately active and firm, but a sagging tendency soon developed, in which Sugar was most conspicuous. The coal stocks were then taken in hand and the buoyancy in this group was soon communicated to the general market. Reading was the most animated and exhibited decided strength. The bonds were also taken in large blocks by the interests identified with the reorganization. New Jersey Central advanced 4¼, Reading 2⅛, Lackawanna 1⅜, and Delaware and Hudson 1⅛ per cent. The gains in the general list extended to 3 per cent, with Lead preferred, Consolidated Gas, Manhattan, Louisville and Nashville, Pacific Mail, Northern Pacific preferred, the grangers, and Union Pacific the most conspicuous. The last-mentioned rose 1¾ per cent on the progress reported in the work of reorganization. Around delivery hour the execution of ruling sales precipitated a general reaction. The movement received some impetus on account of the lack of definite reassuring news from the anthracite Presidents' meeting, the silver discussion in the Senate at Washington, and a stiffening in sterling exchange rates. In the declines New Jersey Central figured for 2½, Consolidated Gas 2, Sugar 1¼ per cent, and a number of other stocks for about a point. The speculation left off active and weak in tone, but with the net results gains in most instances.

The dealings in railway and miscellaneous mortgages were characterized by strength and activity, with the Reading issues the striking features. The sales of those bonds absorbed $1,590,000 out of an aggregate for the day of $2,981,000. The securities were logically affected by the expectation of an harmonious agreement between the anthracite companies as to the division of tonnage in which the Reading would be well treated. The progress that is being made toward the reorganization of the property was also a strengthening factor. The first preference incomes were most in demand and also made the extreme advance of 3 per cent. The improvement in the other lines ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent. Pronounced strength was also exhibited in the Northern Pacific issues. In the late dealings there was a general shading in prices in which the Reading bonds were most prominent.

Business in governments was fairly large, aggregating $55,000. The market ruled firm and the new fours, registered, advanced sharply in the bid quotations. In State securities sales of $4,000 Tennessee settlement 3s and $1,000 Alabama 4-5s were noted at a slight gain.

The total sales of stocks were 248,300 shares, including: American Sugar, 44,700; American Tobacco, 14,300; Burlington, 7,200; Louisville and Nashville, 8,900; Manhattan Con., 4,500; New Jersey Central, 5,500; North American Co., 3,700; Northern Pacific, 3,800; do preferred, 4,700; Pacific Mail, 4,000; Reading, 54,400; Rock Island, 5,600; St. Paul, 19,500; Southern Railway, 3,800; do preferred, 4,400; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 3,100; Union Pacific Tr. company ctfs., 7,800; Wabash preferred, 3,500; Western Union, 4,500; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 6,200.

Money on call easy at 3½@4 per cent; closed 3@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange firm and higher with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@488¾ for demand and 487¼@487½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 488@488½ and 489½@490. Commercial bills, 486½. Silver certificates, 67¼@67⅝. Bar silver, 67⅛.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Jn.30.	Closing Jn.29.
Amn. Sugar	53,000	108⅝	107⅞	107⅞	106⅛
Do pfd	200	99¾	99½	99½	99½
Amn. Tobacco	14,300	79¼	78¼	78⅜	78⅞
Atlantic and Pac.	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
Atchison	2,600	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼
Do pfd	1,100	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	23½
Balt. and Ohio	100	43	43	43	....
C., L. & W. pfd	200	47	45¼	47	....
C., B. & Q.	7,400	78⅜	77⅜	77⅞	77¼
C. & N. W.	1,100	100⅛	100	100⅛	100⅜
C., M. & St. P.	18,900	72⅜	71⅜	71⅞	71¼
Do pfd	700	127	127	127	127
C., R. I. & P.	5,600	69	67⅞	68⅝	68⅜
Can. So.	400	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	49...
Ches. & Ohio	2,100	16⅛	15⅞	16	15⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	500	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	35⅞
Do pfd	300	90	90	90	....
Cen. R. R. of N. J.	550	108	104	105⅛	103⅞
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	300	156	154	154	154½
Chicago Gas	1,600	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
C., H. V. & Tol.	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	17¾
Colo. Fuel and I.	500	28½	28⅛	28⅛	28
Col. C. and I. dev	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
D., L. & W.	1,300	163⅞	162½	163⅞	162⅞
Del and Hud	1,600	129⅛	128⅛	129	128
Den. & Rio G pfd	600	45⅛	45	45⅛	45
Dist. & C. F. Co.	2,000	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅜
D. S. S. & A.	173	6	6	6	6
E. & T. H.	200	31½	31	31½	30
F. & P. M.	100	14	14	14	....
Gen. Electric	1,400	27½	27	27⅛	27
Louis. & Nash	8,800	47⅛	46⅛	46½	46
L. E. & W.	300	21⅞	21½	21½	21⅞
Do pfd	200	74	73½	74	72⅞
L., N. A. & C. pfd	500	20⅝	20	20⅝	20½
Long Island Trac	700	21⅞	21	21	21⅞
Laclede Gas	100	20½	20½	20½	20
Do pfd	50	79	79	79	79
Met. Trac	100	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	....
Mich. Cent	200	95¾	95¾	95¾	....
M., K. & T.	200	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12
Do pfd	1,500	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
Manhattan	4,200	106⅛	104	105⅛	105⅝
Mex. National	1,300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....
Mo. Pac.	1,700	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
Minn. Iron	800	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	68⅝
Nor. Pac	3,600	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
Do pfd	4,800	16	14¼	15⅞	14⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,800	16¼	16	16¼	16
N. Y. Cent	300	98	97½	98	98
Norfolk & W.	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
N. Y., Sus. & W.	1,300	11½	11	11¼	11
Do pfd	2,600	30	29¼	29½	30
North Amn. Co	3,800	5⅝	5⅛	5½	5⅜
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
Nat. Linseed	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	....
Nat. Lead	900	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
Do pfd	300	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	11	11	11	....
Do 2d pfd	100	29	29	29	29
Ogn. R. & Nav	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
Phil. & Read	54,800	15	12⅞	14⅛	13⅛
Pac. Mail	3,800	29	28	28⅞	27⅝
Pullman	200	155⅞	154	155⅞	153
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Do pfd	200	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56
Southern Ry	3,900	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
Do pfd	4,200	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	28⅛
St. L. & S. W. pfd	700	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛
Tex. Land	100	6	6	6	....
Tex. Pac	200	8	8	8	8
Tenn. Coal	3,200	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
T. A. A. & N. M. pd	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	....
Union Pac. ctfs	8,000	7⅛	5⅝	6⅝	5⅝
U. P., D. & G.	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜
U. S. Rubber	400	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛
Do pfd	75	88	87	87	88⅛
U. S. Cordage	1,400	5⅝	5	5⅛	5⅛
Do gtd	400	22⅞	22	22⅞	21⅞
U. S. Leather	100	10	10	10	10
Do pfd	1,800	64⅞	63½	64	64
W. & L. E.	6,300	12¼	11⅛	11⅝	12
Wabash	800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Do pfd	3,400	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
West. Union	4,500	84⅞	83⅞	84⅛	84⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 147	United States 39
American 110	Fargo 96

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg 114⅜	U. S. 4s, reg 107½
U. S. 4s, coup 115⅜	U. S. 4s, coup 108½
U. S. 5s, reg 111	U. S. 2s, reg., bid 96
U. S. 5s, coup 113	Pac. 6s, '95, bid 100

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

119000 Atch 2d tr class A..23¼@24	5s tr 72¼
8000 do 4s tr..74⅝@75	1000 N-W gold bond 5s 60
30000 do 4s new...77@¼	15000 Nor Ry of Cal 5s 93@¼
10000 do adj 47	20000 NP 1st reg 114¼@115¼
11000 Ann Arbor 4s 69⅛@70	7000 do 1st cp...115@¼
1000 Alabama class A 108¾	67000 do 2d cp 104@106
9000 Bw-7thAv 1st con 5s 114	10000 do 3d cp 70
1000 Balt Belt 1st 98	39000 do con 5s..37¼@¾
1000 BCR-N 1st 105¼	44000 do 5s tr...37@38¼
6000 Can So 1st 107@¼	50000 do tr notes 80⅞@83
2000 do 2d 104½	3000 do term 100¼
1000 C of NJ gm 5s 115¼	2000 Ore Imp 1st 91@¾
7000 do reg 114@¼	13000 do con 5s tr..32@33
3000 CP S Joaquin brch 6s 107	20000 OSL-UN con tr ctfs 58@50¼
3000 C-O con 5s 108¼@109	6000 do 6s tr...105¼@½
3000 do gen 4½s 75	297000 P-R gm 4s 78⅝@79¼
2000 C-NW SF 6s 112	635000 do 1st in 32¼@35¼
10000 do ex 4s 101	217000 do 2d in 19¼@21½
2000 CRI-P ex 5s 102¼@¾	282000 do 3d in 16
1000 CStPM-O con 124½	5000 do gm 4s unstmpd 90¼
5000 Col Mid 1st tr 74	102000 do dfd in 1⅛@2
2000 Cal-9thAv 1st 112	15000 P-E 1st 80
19000 C-NP 5s tr 40¼@¾	9000 StL-SW 1st 72⅛@¾
5000 D-RG 4s 89	10000 do 2d 29¼
5000 D-M land grt 19	1000 StL-SF 2d cls A 112
1000 Erie con gold 7s 138	1000 do class B 112
5000 Edison El 1st con 100	2500 do class C 112
5000 EL-BS 5s 100	4000 StPM-M 1st Dak ex 119½
77000 FtW-DC 1st tr 66¼@67	2000 StL-SW 1st 72⅛
8000 GH-SA M-P div 92	32000 SoRy 5s 90⅞
10000 H-StJ con 117½	1000 TCI-R 6s Birm div 1st 91
10000 H-TC gm 4s 69¼	7000 TP 1st 86¾
1000 IllC 4s of 1953 100	17000 do 2d 21⅝
4000 Iowa C 1st 92	11000 TStL-KC 1st tr 74
1000 KC-P 1st 72¼	11000 T-NO 5s 94¼
1000 LV of NY 1st 102¾	15000 US Cord 1st 30⅞@31¼
74000 LexAv-Pf 1st 111⅝@¾	1000 Ulster-D 1st 5s 100
1000 L-N un gold 4s 77	15000 UP SF 93@¼
1000 LNA-C con 100	16000 do D-G 1st 36⅞
5000 do 5s 71	30000 do new 6s 82
5000 ManRR con 4s 98	11000 Wab 1st 106¼@¾
500 Mex Nat tr 1¾	10000 do deb B 24¼
2000 M-StP 1st C-NW R 5s 106¼@½	52000 WisC 1st 40¼@41
6000 MK-E 1st 90	32000 WNY-P in 15⅜
38000 MKT 1st 4s 83⅞@84¼	3000 do gm 46
3000 do 2d 60⅛	28000 WS gtd 4s 104¼@105
5000 do of Tex 5s 80	10000 do 4s reg 104⅞@¾
6000 NYC-StL 4s 104	
19000 NYLE-W fund	

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Expected Success of the New Loan Affects American Securities.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The markets were good today. English and American rails were the feature. Among the latter the most prominent movements were a sharp rise in Canada Pacifics on dividend rumors, and in Reading shares and bonds on good buying by an American banking house here.

Americans closed at the best, the bull point being the expected success of the new loan.

Mines were neglected. A Chinese loan of £8,000,000 sterling is expected to be issued before long in the London and Berlin markets.

The coin and bullion in the Bank of England increased this week £618,000, of which £95,000 was gold imported for the week, the rest coming from home circulation and being mainly due to the revenue collection as shown by the large increase in public deposits. The details of the gold movement for the week were: £89,000 imported from Holland, £28,000 bars bought, £5,000 from Paris, and £6,000 exported to Jamaica and £21,000 in United States coin sold.

Closing: Consols for money and account, 107¾; Canadian Pacific, 59; Erie, 16⅝; do 2ds, 75½; Illinois Central, 100; Mexican ordinary, 19; St. Paul common, 73⅝; New York Central, 101; Pennsylvania, 54½; Reading, 65⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 69. Bar silver, 30⅝d.

Money, ½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months bills, ⅞@15-16.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, issued today, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

Total reserved increased	£655,000
Circulations decreased	37,000
Bullion increased	617,898
Other securities decreased	238,000
Other deposits decreased	848,000
Public deposits increased	903,000
Notes, reserve, increased	768,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability, which last week was 62.52 per cent, is now 63.14 per cent.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today, £98,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 218.00; Madrid, 17.62; Lisbon, 25; St. Petersburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 108.90; Vienna, 103.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 21½c for checks.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France, issued today, shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	53,075,000
Treasury accounts, current, decreased	11,725,000
Gold in hand decreased	2,775,000
Bills discounted increased	77,875,000
Silver in hand increased	1,575,000

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 45 pfgs.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Money and Stocks at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The money situation is fairly as easy as it was yesterday. The usual quotations follow: Call loans, 6@7 per cent; time loans, 5@8 per cent; clearing-house rate, 6@7 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	1,200	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛	15¼
Atlantic Mining	175	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17
Amn. Sugar	5,500	108¼	108⅜	107⅞	107⅞
Do pfd	175	99½	100	99⅝	99⅝
Bost. & Mont. M.	10,000	73¼	76⅛	73	75⅞
Butte Mining	1,800	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12⅞
Bay State Gas	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Bell Tel	65	200	200	199	199
Bost. & Maine	100	162	162	162	162
C., B. & Q.	2,000	77¼	78⅝	77¼	77⅞
Calumet Mining	10	300	300	300	300
Chi. Jun. Ry. pfd	50	101	101	101	101
Erie Tel	150	62¼	62⅞	62¼	62½
Fitch. R. R. pfd	35	93	93	93	93
Genl. Electric	200	27	27⅞	27	27
Do pfd	75	57	57	56	56
Ill. Steel	125	64½	64½	64¼	64¼
Kearsarge Mining	400	12¼	13¼	12	13
Merced	500	32	33⅜	32	33
Mex. Central	50	10	10	9⅞	9⅞
Oregon S. Line	325	7¼	7⅞	7	7½
Osceola Mining	175	26	27	26	26½
Pullman	30	154½	154½	154½	154½
Pioneer	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Quincy Mining	40	121	121	121	121
Tamarack	115	115	115	115	115
Union Pacific	525	5¼	6⅜	5¼	6¼
West End R. R.	275	68⅜	69	68⅜	68¾
Santa Ysabel	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
Wolverine	150	7	7	7	7
Wis. Cent	200	3½	3½	3¼	3¼

BONDS.

$ 1000 Atch 4s 75	$3000 KC-SW 5s 67½
27000 do 2ds..23¼@23¾	1000 Ill Steel 5s 84½
17000 Gas 2ds..53@54	2000 Mex C 2d inc. 9
4000 KCFtS-M 6s 97½	1000 Wis C 5s 40

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Quotations at Chicago, Boston, New York, Denver, and San Francisco.

Name.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Golden Fleece	163½	163	165 bid	400
Isabella	57¾	57¼	57¾	700
Pharmacist	16⅞	16	16⅞	900
Portland	183½	183½	184	600
Union Gold	41⅝	41⅝	40	300
Favorite	10⅝	10⅝	10½	2,000
Mollie Gibson	.....	.....	52½	.....
Sleepy Hollow	100½	100½	100⅝	500
Jefferson	20½	20	23	10,000
Justice	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	4,500
Squaw Mountain	10⅝	10½	10½	1,000
Finance	3½	3½	4⅛	9,600
Rhyolite	14⅝	12½	14⅝	33,000
UNLISTED.				
Lincoln Boy	8½	8	8½	7,000
Defender	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	18,000
Stockholm	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	14,500

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 30.—The following are today's closing bid and asked prices for the listed and unlisted stocks on the Colorado Mining Exchange:

LISTED.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	8½	8⅝	Ironclad	7½	10¼
Anaconda	69½	69¾	Jackpot	...	12½
Aola	3⅜	3⅜	Justice	6½	6¾
Argentum	61	61½	Keystone	8	9
B. C. B.	8	9	Lincoln Boy	7½	7⅞
Boston-Idaho	...	15	Mollie Gibson	50	52
Bankers'	19	19¾	Mount Rosa	16⅝	17
C. C. Con	18	19½	New Zealand	11½	13
C. & C. C.	...	7	Pharmacist	16⅝	17¼
C. C. & M.	7	7¼	Portland	184½	185
Gold & Globe	19¼	20⅝	People's	...	12
Gold Stand'rd	9¼	10¼	Reno	7	7½
Garfield-G'se	6⅞	7	Sacramento	8	8⅝
Golden Fl'ce	162	163½	Union Gold	42¼	...
Globe Hill Cn	10	...	Union Leas'g	...	18
Isabella	57¼	57⅝	Work	21½	22
Insley M.	2	2¼			

UNLISTED.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Anch-Leland	280	290	Eureka	...	1¾
Ben Hur	8½	10	Franklin	2	...
Big Six	6½	7¼	Goldstone	1⅝	1¾
Bob Lee	2⅛	2⅝	Gold Field	...	3
Croesus	3⅜	...	Henrietta	3⅜	3½
Chimborazo	2¼	2¼	Jefferson	22	24
Colfax	4¼	4⅝	O. H. P. etc.	8	...
Des Moines	7¼	8¼	Thompson	9	...
Eclipse	1⅜	1⅜	C. K. & N.	1¼	1⅛

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Following are the quotations on the Exchange today:

Bulwer	.15	Ontario	$9.00
Chollar	.58	Ophir	1.25
Crown Point	.22	Plymouth ofd	.20
Con. Cal. and Va.	2.50	Quicksilver	1.75
Deadwood	.60	Do pfd ofd	15.50
Gould and Curry	.45	Sierra Nevada	.40
Hale and Norcross	1.20	Standard	1.80
Homestake	22.00	Union Con	.40
Iron Silver	.30	Yellow Jacket	.45
Mexican	.58		

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 30.—Following are the quotations on the Exchange for today:

Allouez Min. Co.	$ 30.00	Kearsarge	$ 13.12½
Atlantic	17.25	Osceola	26.50
Boston & Mont.	75.75	Quincy	121.00
Butte & Boston	12.50	Tamarack	115.00
Calumet & Hecla	300.00	Wolverine	6.75
Franklin	13.50		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	$.06	Gould and Currie	$.51
Andes	.18	Hale and Norcross	1.30
Belcher	.28	Kentuck Con	.05
Best and Belcher	.86	Mexican	.62
Bodie Con	.16	Mono	.15
Bullion	.16	Mount Diablo	.15
Bulwer Con	.16	Ophir	1.45
Caledonia	.07	Overman	.17
Challenge Con	.38	Potosi	.52
Chollar	.60	Savage	.30
Confidence	1.00	Scorpion	.02
Con. Cal. and Va.	2.45	Sierra Nevada	.46
Con. Imperial	.02	Union Con	.40
Crown Point	.21	Utah Con	.14
Exchequer	.06	Yellow Jacket	.46

SHOWS THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

President Sends to Congress Reports of Various Consuls.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—The President today sent to Congress the commercial relations of the United States for the years 1894 and 1895, being the annual reports of the Consular officers on the commerce and industries of their respective districts. Secretary Olney says:

"Special care has been taken to particularize the classes of raw products and of manufactured goods consumed by each country. The recent increase in the percentage of exports of manufactured articles, as compared with the total of our exports, seems to indicate the United States is on the threshold of great development, and what is most needed is energetic action on the part of our manufacturers and exporters."

COST OF THE CHARITY OF THE STATE.

Cost Per Capita for 8,345 Inmates of Institutions Is $40.01.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The financial record of the State charitable institutions for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1895, has been prepared. It shows the average number of inmates in the several institutions and the average gross cost per capita for maintenance as follows:

	Number inmates.	Cost per capita.
Northern Insane Hospital	1,129	$34.22
Eastern Insane Hospital	2,076	44.27
Central Insane Hospital	1,294	32.10
Southern Insane Hospital	836	32.87
Asylum for Insane Criminals	123	50.01
Institution for the Deaf	368	92.11
Institution for the Blind	193	66.65
Asylum for the Feeble Minded	588	41.27
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	405	34.62
Eye and Ear Infirmary	137	43.15
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	1,159	29.53
Home for Juvenile Female Offenders	37	79.61
Total	8,345	$40.01

The total gross cost for maintenance was $333,920. The total cost to the State was $301,264. The number of inmates present at the beginning of the quarter, in the twelve institutions, was 8,059; number since admitted, 717; number former inmates readmitted, 160; number absentees returned, 384; the number discharged or absent during the quarter was 934; died, 120. There were present at the end of the quarter 5,058 males and 3,208 females.

Adjutant-General Hilton has accepted the resignation of Ernst C. Dittman as First Lieutenant of Company B, Second Infantry, and ordered an election. Privates William Kennedy and Walter Taylor, Company A, Second Infantry, and John T. Colbert of Company I, Seventh Infantry, are dishonorably discharged. The following privates are dropped from the rolls for desertion: George W. Miller, Henry A. Regan, Dennis A. Harrington, George J. Gercken, Rudolph F. Haak, John F. Crowley, Eugene B. Linder Jr., and George N. McKenn of Company A, Second Infantry; James Fink, Harry Simsrott, Frank C. Deibel, Frank D. Zeluff, and John Artz of Company D, Second Infantry.

Murder Complicity Case Dismissed.

Elwood, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—The charge of complicity in the murder of William Forest, which has been hanging over George Crull, has been dismissed and the case stricken from the docket. There was not enough evidence to warrant bringing the case to trial. The different trials have already cost the county $10,000. George Hiers and William Cox are serving time for the murder, which occurred in this city two years ago.

RAILWAY NEWS.

EFFECT OF SETTLEMENT OF NORTHERN PACIFIC MUDDLE.

Supreme Court Decision Gives Much Satisfaction to Reorganization Committee's Attorney—Practically Affirms Right of Albuquerque Tribunal to Appoint C. W. Smith Receiver of Entire Atlantic and Pacific—Order Issued.

Much gratification is expressed by the attorney for the Reorganization committee of the Northern Pacific railroad company over the decision of the United States Supreme Court Judges, which settles the receivership muddle and will make a speedy reorganization of the company possible. It places a primary jurisdiction in foreclosure proceedings with the court which granted the original decree and makes dual or antagonistic receiverships impossible.

But for this decision it is quite probable the Atlantic and Pacific would have been plunged into the same trouble as that from which the Northern Pacific has just emerged. Under this decision the right of the court at Albuquerque to appoint C. W. Smith receiver of the entire line is affirmed.

The decision, which is signed by Justices Field, Harlan, and Brewer, declares:

"We are of the opinion that proceedings to foreclose a mortgage placed by a railroad company upon its lines extending through more than one district should, to the end that the mortgaged property may be effectively administered, be commenced in the Circuit Court of the district in which the principal operating offices are situated and in which there is some material part of the railroad embraced by the mortgage; that such court should be the court of primary jurisdiction and of principal decree, and the administration of the property in the Circuit Courts of other districts should be auxiliary thereto.

"But in view of what has transpired in these foreclosure proceedings, especially in view of the fact that a portion of the line of road owned by the Northern Pacific railroad company was and is within the State of Wisconsin, and that at the time of the filing of the creditor's bill (in which the trustee in the mortgage was a coplaintiff), the Northern Pacific railroad company was operating its road through the Eastern District of Wisconsin, although that part of its line so operated belonged to another company and was under lease to the Northern Pacific railroad company for ninety-nine years; and in view of the further fact that the railroad company entered its appearance and assented to the act of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in taking jurisdiction, and as such act of jurisdiction has been recognized by the Circuit Court in every district along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad and by all parties for the space of about two years, during which time many orders in the course of administration have been entered, we are of the opinion:

"That the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin has jurisdiction to proceed to a decree of foreclosure which will bind the mortgagor company and the mortgaged property and ought, therefore, to be recognized by the Circuit Courts of every district along the line of the road as the court of primary jurisdiction; and

"That proceedings in the latter courts, while protecting the rights of local creditors, should be ancillary in their character and subordinate to the proceedings in the court of primary jurisdiction."

Justice Brown filed a supplementary opinion favoring the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota as the court of primary jurisdiction, but waiving his personal views.

An order in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court was issued to the various Circuit Courts interested yesterday.

RECALLS SIOUX CITY'S BIG FAILURE.

Hearing Before House Committee on Pacific Railroad in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—There was a reminiscence of the great failure of the Union Loan and Trust company at Sioux City in a hearing today before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads in behalf of the Credits Commutation company of Sioux City, which is the organization made up of the 340 State, savings, and na-

(Continued on tenth page.)

NOTICE!

Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co.

First Mortgage Bondholders.

The undersigned committee of the holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company hereby announce that the time for further deposits of bonds without penalty with

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY

of Chicago, Trustee, has been extended up to and including the 15th day of February, 1896.

More than two-thirds of the bonds have been deposited with The Northern Trust Company.

BYRON L. SMITH,
LYMAN J. GAGE, A. O. SLAUGHTER,
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM FLEMMING,
CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR, LESLIE CARTER,
Committee.

Chicago, January 15, 1896.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.

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A Market Dictionary

fully defining all terms pertaining to grain, stocks, cotton, and provisions and explaining the methods of margin trading, sent free on request. Also a four-page printed market letter reviewing the grain and stock markets daily and indicating favorable lines of investment. Call or write to our nearest office.

Chicago office, 17 Board of Trade. Buffalo office, 406 D. S. Morgan Bldg. New York offices, 44 Broadway, 1227 Broadway, cor. 30th-st.

WHEAT! WHEAT!! WHEAT! WHEAT!!

Is the cheapest speculative commodity in the world today. It has just started on the advance. The crop outlook is bad. The cash demand good. The supplies are small the world over, and exports for the week, with two exceptions, are the largest in the history of the trade. Everybody is buying wheat, and if you have $100 or more for an investment we believe there is no safer place to put it than in wheat at the present low price. Call and see us or write for the largest and best book ever published on how trading is conducted on the various exchanges. It contains valuable statistics and all information necessary to enable any one to handle their investments intelligently. We also issue Daily Market Bulletin, which suggests when and in what to invest. BOTH FREE. Telephone Main 4428.

C. W. STANSELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
12, 13, 14 Traders' Building, Chicago.

The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office—Chicago, Jan. 30, 1896.

The coupons for interest due Feb. 1, 1896, on the first mortgage, 5 per cent, fifty-year gold bonds of The Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company will be paid by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, Hartford Building, Chicago, and by the Union National Bank, 28 Nassau street, New York City, on and after that date.

GEORGE HIGGINSON JR., Treasurer.

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SWINGS THAT AX AGAIN.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOLONEY IS AFTER ANOTHER TRUST.

This Time He Files an Information Against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Chicago and Northern Pacific and Lake Street Elevated Railroad Companies Seeking to Restrain Former from Doing Business with the Latter.

Attorney-General Moloney, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County an information in the name of the People of Illinois against the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad company, and the Lake Street Elevated railroad company, praying for injunctions restraining the Loan and Trust company from doing a trust business with the railroad companies, and the companies from having any trust dealings with the Loan and Trust company. This suit is designed to put an end to the trust business done in this State by foreign trust companies without compliance with the statutes applicable to them, [illegible] at least to secure a definite adjudication [illegible] rights and disabilities of such foreign corporations.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust company, according to the information, is a corporation existing for ten or more years under the laws of New York, and the two railroad companies are corporations existing under the laws of Illinois. The Loan and Trust company began to transact a trust business in Illinois on April 1, 1890, by becoming the trustee in a trust deed executed by the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad company, conveying in trust all of its vast properties. The information narrates at great length the manner in which the Loan and Trust company has exercised its trust powers and the legal effect of its proceedings. Among other things it proposes to buy in these properties at a sale to be had under the decree of the United States Circuit Court and take possesion of and operate the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad.

In similar manner the Lake Street Elevated railroad company, on April 7, 1893, executed a deed of all its properties to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company as co-trustee with the American Trust and Savings Bank, a corporation existing under the laws of Illinois. The railroad company then issued 6,500 of its first mortgage bonds, and at a later date issued 974 more, and then proceeded to erect its railroad, over seven miles in length. The defendant trust company then proceeded to exercise in various ways the powers appertaining to the trust. Later the railroad company made default in the payment of interest, and, according to the trust deed, the defendant trust company may take possession of and operate the railroad. The trust company also, in August, 1894, appointed William Burry of Chicago its agent, to act for it in the execution of its trust, and the railroad company has paid his salary in behalf of the trust company.

The information charges the Farmers' Loan and Trust company has carried on this immense trust business in this State without complying with laws relating to foreign corporations and without depositing with the Auditor of Public Accounts $200,000 to secure and indemnify citizens of this State for any possible malfeasance in the execution of its trust powers, according to "An act to provide for and regulate the administration of trusts by trust companies."

William Burry of Runnels & Burry, attorneys for the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, said:

"That case has been tried before. It was before Judge Jenkins in the United States Circuit Court six months ago on the same kind of a bill by Attorney-General Moloney for the same purpose. Judge Jenkins held that acting as trustee in mortgages, etc., the business in which the Farmers' Loan and Trust company is engaged here, was not doing business in this State in the way the statute requires for a deposit. He held the statute only referred to those companies engaged in active business in the State. The Supreme Court of Illinois has since held substantially the same. The Attorney-General, in the case before Judge Jenkins, proceeded at the instigation of certain officials of the Chicago and Northern Pacific railway company, who were trying to have its bonds declared bad to avoid payment. In the present case it looks as if he were, in a like manner, acting at the instigation of officials of the Lake Street Elevated road. I do not think there is anything to the position he takes."

TO FORECLOSE ON LAKE STREET.

Elevated Road Controversy Takes a New and Tangled Angle.

A bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York to foreclose a mortgage for $7,575,000 against the Lake street elevated road. Within two hours after the filing of this bill before Judge Grosscup a counter bill was filed in the Illinois Superior Court before Judge Brentano by Knight & Brown, attorneys for the elevated, praying for an injunction restraining the prosecution of the foreclosure and praying also for the removal of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company as co-trustees and the appointment of a new one in its stead.

This suit and counter suit are the culmination of a long and bitter quarrel between the stockholders represented by William Zeigler of New York on one side and the Yerkes interests on the other. The co-trustees for the bondholders were the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York and the American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. One trustee has concluded to file a bill to foreclose and the other has come to the opposite conclusion. It now remains for the courts to determine which is right.

In its complaint the Farmers' Loan and Trust company says that of the interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1895, less than one-third have been paid, and that default has been made by the Lake Street company in the payment of all interest coupons due last July and also for Jan. 1 of this year. It was said demand was made for the payment of this interest as it became due and it was refused. The New York Trust company therefore took it for granted that "the Lake Street company is insolvent and unable to pay its obligations." The court was asked also, pending the suit, that a receiver be appointed. Other defendants named in the bill are the Union Loop company, the Northwestern elevated, the West Chicago Street railway company, and the American Trust and Savings Bank. The other railway companies were included because they were said to have acquired some interest by lease or otherwise and that they were subordinate to the lien of the mortgage. The American Trust and Savings Bank was included among the defendants because it had been requested to join the Farmers' Loan and Trust company as complainant and had refused. Attorney Knight said the road owed only $15,000 in interest, and its refusal to pay was by a vote of the majority of the trustees. A year ago stockholders representing 6,574 out of 7,575 shares voted that no interest should be paid. The 6,574 shares were deposited with the Northern Trust company and no coupons from them were presented for their interest. These shareholders say the road was not on a paying basis, and they wanted to give it a year to see what it could do and the action of the majority of stockholders was binding. They say also in October the Farmers' Loan and Trust company on Zeigler's request, representing 610 shares, refused to take any action in regard to this mortgage because of the road's failure to pay interest. Now, they say, the trustee takes the action against the same request by shareholders representing 6,574 shares.

The attorneys for the elevated road petitioned for the court to appoint a cotrustee of the shareholders, in place of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York, as the company had not complied with the law by depositing $200,000 with the State Auditor. Attorney Knight said the New York company had not complied with the law because it never expected that any demand for such compliance would be made upon it, and he expected the request for the removal of the foreign company would be immediately granted by the court. In fact, the road's attorneys said these suits probably heralded the early settlement of the long controversy.

Levy Mayer, the attorney for the American Loan and Trust company of Chicago, one of the defendants, said last night he had been in court all day and therefore had no time to read either of the bills filed.

"I have no opinion to give or comment to make," he said. "The situation is this: The trust deed is executed to the American Trust and Savings Bank as trustee, and to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York as cotrustee. The former, our client, has come to the conclusion that existing circumstances do not call for the filing of the bill to foreclose. The Farmers' Loan and Trust company has come to the contrary conclusion. The courts must now decide which is right."

Attorney Knight said: "The road does not owe the interest on the January coupons of last year. They are practically paid. And as for that due on the coupons of this year, they have six months in which to to be paid, and of course no action could be brought on their account. So the $15,000 due on those of last July is practically the indebtedness which caused the filing of a bill for foreclosure involving millions."

Mr. Knight said the interest had been previously paid on the bonds by the Northwestern Elevated railway company on its guarantee of its debentures.

D. H. Louderback, President of the Lake Street Elevated road, said: "The bill filed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company for a foreclosure of the Lake Street Elevated railroad company's mortgage on account of the non-payment of interest on unassented bonds is simply an attack in the interest of William Zeigler."

WRITES TO EX-BANK ROBBER DUNLAP

Boston Burglar's Letter to Chicago Intercepted.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 30.—The police officials were busily engaged today in examining the five burglars—Henry, alias "Ed" Kelley, George W. Townsend, John Arthur, George Fred Gray, alias George Perry, and Henry Lowrey—who were captured last night.

The most important disclosure made was that contained in two sealed and stamped envelopes addressed by Kelley to "J. B. Dunlap. Hotel Langham, Chicago," which were opened with the consent of the United States postal and secret service officials.

Dunlap was one of the Northampton bank robbers and was pardoned from Charlestown State prison a few years ago after persistent efforts by his friends, among whom were Mrs. Scott, the wife of one of Dunlap's "pals," who died in prison, and Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Following is Kelley's letter to Dunlap:

"Jan. 29, 1896.—Friend Jim: What I wrote you about is very desirable. I have been there three times and think it a good investment. Would not write you if I was not sure. I am waiting for an opening and will get a decision this week.

"I have been obliged to keep rather quiet since my business failure in New York. You will find everything as I represent it. Have all your friends gone out of business there? I value the property that I wrote you about at $5,000. That is the lowest estimate, but I am sure you will be pleased at the other investment I have.

"You cannot imagine a more desirable location with every advantage. Everything is very antique, but it will be a place where if successful one can retire. I could be very enthusiastic over this last matter, but you know we real estate men prefer to have customers on the ground where they can see things for themselves.

"I cannot say anything more today. I expect to sell a piece of land before this letter reaches you, and will communicate with you the latter part of the week if I succeed. In any event I will write you as early as possible and arrange matters in my next letter. Have plenty of news for you. My address is No. 95 Tyler street—not Taylor street. Yours truly, ED.

"P. S.—I send you piece of map, marking first location I wrote of, Madison County."

FAREWELL TO THE REV. BARROWS.

St. Louis Religious Workers Give a Reception to the Noted Divine.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., of Chicago, who leaves in February for Germany and thence to India, was given a large reception at the Planters' Hotel this afternoon, at which hundreds of people, including all of the most prominent religious workers of St. Louis, bade the noted preacher farewell.

Tonight he lectured under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Union of St. Louis to an immense audience at the Exposition Building on "The Triumph of Christian Missions." He was introduced by the Rev. S. J. Nicholls, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. After speaking of his own strengthening hope and faith, resulting from his observations and experiences in connection with the Congress of the World's Faith, Dr. Barrows said among other things: "What a stir we begin to discover in the great lethargic camps of the non-Christian systems! They look forward to impending changes. They feel the contact with Christendom, and are absorbing Christian ideas as if they were aboriginal truths of their own philosophies.

"Those Christian believers, who hold the Bible in their hands, are making the most extensive conquests today in the field which is the world. The victorious march of a Biblical Christianity seems predicted by such signs as these, that the English language is now used by more than one hundred millions of people; that the nations speaking the Teutonic tongues are increasing; that in Europe the use of the Latin tongues has diminished; and that forty-two million square miles of land surface of the globe today are policed by Christian powers, most of them of kindred faith and blood with our own."

MRS. COMAN SUES FOR $50,000.

Papers Served on Col. Dyer in a Hospital for Breach of Promise.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—Mrs. M. A. Coman, formerly in business for herself in New York City, but recently living in the fashionable East End of this city, has entered a suit for breach of promise against Col. E. H. Dyer, President of the Kanawha Oil company, asking $50,000 damages.

Col. Dyer is 60 years of age, a bachelor, and one of the prominent oil producers of Pittsburg. He is a native of Portland, Me., and a member of a prominent family of that city. Mrs. Coman is middle-aged, and said to have considerable money of her own. She alleges Col. Dyer induced her to come to Pittsburg, rent a house, and furnish it preparatory to their marriage, the Colonel promising to reimburse her after that event. Two months ago the Colonel became sick in her house, and the news reaching his relatives in Portland they came on and had him forcibly removed to a hospital, where the plaintiff was not permitted to see him.

The summons was served on the defendant at the hospital, where he was found in company with his nephew and niece. The suit has caused something of a sensation in business and social circles.

GIFTS TO WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

Machinery from the McCormick Company and Cash from an Estate.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The McCormick Manufacturing company of Chicago has just shown its interest in the Agricultural College of the University of Wisconsin by making an important gift to the institution, consisting of the most characteristic portions of the reapers and other machinery manfactured by the company.

By the will of the late Mrs. Doyon, the university has just come into possession of $5,000, the income of which is forever to be devoted to scholarships for young women pursuing studies in the university. The beneficiaries of this gift are to be chosen by the faculty on the basis of scholarship and need of assistance.

NEW SCHOONER WILL BE LAUNCHED.

Chicago Shipbuilding Company Has the Martha Ready.

The first of the fleet of eight steel vessels under construction by the Chicago Shipbuilding company for J. D. Rockefeller, the Minnesota Iron company, and individual vesselmen will be launched at South Chicago tomorrow. It will be a schooner of the 6,000-ton class, for the Minnesota Iron people. Like all the other Minnesota boats, its name will begin with "Ma" and end with "a," the combination this time being "Martha." The second Minnesota schooner will be named "Manda." What is done in the way of ceremony at the launch will depend entirely on the weather.

TO WIND UP A CHICAGO CONCERN.

Action Against the American National Loan and Investment Company.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Auditor of Public Accounts has reported to the Attorney-General the American National Loan and Investment company of Chicago, with the request that proceedings be instituted for its dissolution and the appointment of a receiver. The assets of the company amount to $11,256, while its liabilities amount to $16,542. The officers are: B. J. Munn, President, and R. E. Buchanan, Secretary. Extravagant expenses and a defective plan of doing business are the causes assigned for its insolvency.

Indiana Woman Is Arrested.

Madison, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—A United States Marshal this morning arrested Mrs. Elizabeth McWilliams for sending offensive letters through the mails.

SHUTS UP THE STREETS.

NORTHWESTERN TRACK ELEVATION PLAN IS NOT LIKED.

Mayor and Aldermen and Officials of the Road Go Over the Ground and the Result of Their Observation Is That the Ordinance Will Not Pass the Council in Its Present Form—Proposed Elevation Said to Be Too Far Out of the City.

The Northwestern railway elevation ordinance will not pass the Council in its present form. This was the universal sentiment expressed by Mayor Swift and a score of Aldermen yesterday afternoon. The Northwestern carried the party in a special train over the road after 1 o'clock. The first trip was over the Galena division to show the Aldermen the work that already had been done. The embankment system with retaining walls was examined and received favorable comment. Then the train was run over the Wisconsin division and the Milwaukee divisions, for the elevation of which an ordinance is now pending before the Council. The result of the trip was the reverse of what had been expected and the opposition to the present ordinance is much stronger than before. Mayor Swift is against it.

The leading objections are the closing of too many streets and the fact that the proposed elevation is out in the country and does not include the down-town parts of the road, where it is most needed. The ordinance provides for the elevation of the Wisconsin line beyond Clybourn Junction to Mayfair, and the Milwaukee division from Wrightwood avenue to Bryn Mawr avenue, leaving all that part of the road from Clybourn Junction and from Wrightwood avenue in to Halsted street and Chicago avenue as it is at present.

When this was discovered by Mayor Swift, who had just returned from Florida, the discussion that followed soon showed that it would not do at all. The Mayor said he understood at the conference that the elevation was to begin at Halsted street and Chicago avenue. The present ordinance meant the elevation of the tracks out in the country first, thus beginning the work at the wrong end. This was evidently intended to close the streets out there before the population got thick enough to insist upon open streets. L. H. Evans, the elevation engineer for the road, replied that the work could not be started down-town.

"We will help you do it," replied the Mayor. "The proposed scheme is to work towards the city and not from it, as should be done."

Says There's an Objection.

Mr. Evans said the Milwaukee and St. Paul road would not agree to the down-town work.

"No objections were raised at the conference," said the Mayor, "and it was agreed that the work should begin at Halsted street and Chicago avenue. If the St. Paul road is objecting we will have to get after it."

The objections to closng streets by elevation cropped out at several towns along the Milwaukee division, where groups of citizens met the special train and aired their grievances to the Aldermen. At Summerdale the citizens objected to the closing of Balmoral avenue. On one side is the fire engine house, and the streets to be left open by the ordinance are eight blocks apart. A man by the name of Hanson, spokesman for the citizens, said the opening of the street had been in the courts for years. Now that elevation is coming nothing remains but to blow up the tracks, which he believed in.

"That's the socialistic proposition, and I'm with you," replied "Buck" McCarthy.

At Gross Park the objectors did not want School and Melrose streets closed. Belmont avenue had a trolley line and would have a subway. Next comes Melrose street and 300 feet north School street, which is to be closed by the present ordinance. The people want both kept open. At Irving Park three subways were wanted where one was provided for.

The ordinance provides for the following subways, all other streets being closed:

Wisconsin Division—Wood street, Webster avenue, Robey street, Fullerton avenue, Western avenue, North Campbell avenue, North Rockwell street, Diversey avenue, North California avenue, West Wellington street, North Sacramento avenue, Belmont avenue, Kedzie avenue, Kimball avenue, West Addison street, North Fortieth avenue, Irving Park boulevard, North Forty-second court, and North Forty-third court.

Milwaukee Division—Diversey avenue, Belmont avenue, Roscoe street, Addison street and Lincoln avenue, Irving Park boulevard, Berteau avenue, Montrose avenue, Wilson avenue, Lawrence avenue, Winnemac avenue, and Foster avenue.

For this reason the Aldermen are opposed to the present ordinance. Too many streets are closed, and the chance for opening others lessened. Ald. O'Neill, Chairman of the Track Elevation committee, said the ordinance would be materially changed before it got back to the Council.

Fathers Are Against It.

The question of the elevation of the Sixteenth street tracks was discussed by Fr. Flannigan and Fr. Ed Kelly, who are opposed to the present scheme. Mayor Swift said the agreement now being discussed was the first time the opposing interests had got together and he did not believe in undoing the work. Both Fr. Flannigan and Fr. Kelly would not agree and will fight the agreement. Fr. Flannigan said he was in favor of the people standing part of the expense of track elevation and would lobby for such legislation at Springfield.

"Buck" McCarthy furnished most of the fun on the three hours' journey. At Irving Park Controller Wetherell discovered scores of street lamps burning, although the sun was shining and it was only 4 o'clock. This was in the Twenty-seventh Ward, and boys were seen lighting all the remaining lamps not already lighted. Commenting upon this sight McCarthy said:

"They don't know enough to blow 'em out. Ald. Foster and Ald. Butler must have brought us out here to show us light upon this subject. I guess the lights are lit so we can see the park, for which the Council pays $300 a year and which don't seem to be in sight. The only other explanation is the presence of frogs in the streets. That's what the lights are for. You turn a light on a frog, and shake a red rag at 'em. That's the way you catch 'em." Then he caught sight of the boys lighting more lamps, and pulled out his watch. "It's ten to four," said "Buck."

Those on the Trip.

Those present on the train were:

Mayor Swift,	Ald. McCarthy,
Controller Wetherell,	Ald. Best,
Ald. O'Neill,	Ald. Milne,
Ald. Hepburn,	Ald. Ehlert,
Ald. Carter,	Ald. Chapman,
Ald. Schlake,	Ald. Currier,
Ald. Mugler,	Ald. Doerr,
Ald. Butler,	Ald. Bigane,
Ald. Maltby,	Ald. Keats,
Ald. Judah,	Ald. Finkler,
Ald. Kahler,	Ald. Weisbrod,
Ald. Mulcahy,	Ald. Revere,
Ald. Shepherd,	Fr. Ed. Kelly,
Ald. Ballard,	Fr. Flannigan,
Ald. Haas,	A. W. Pulver,
Ald. Holman,	T. H. Evans,
Ald. Schermann,	J. M. Whitman,
Ald. Manierre,	J. C. Stuart,
Ald. Sayle,	W. E. Gardner.
Ald. Chadwick.	

Mayor Swift called upon Marvin Hughitt, President of the road, after the trip. Mr. Hughitt said Mr. Evans was mistaken. The St. Paul did not object to the elevation downtown. The real cause of the ordinance not including that part of the road was the extensive switching tracks and manufacturing interests. This would all be remedied in thirty days and there would be no delay in the down-town work.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS RETURNS.

Act of Courtesy to a Stranger Is Rewarded.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Because Michael Foley rendered acts of kindness to an aged invalid passenger, Johnson Bridgman, while fellow-passengers to California in 1891 the former is richer by $5,000.

Bridgman was coming to Southern California from Chicago for his health. He was traveling alone and became so weak in the cars he won the sympathy of Foley, a perfect stranger. Foley rendered faithful assistance to the sick man during the journey.

Bridgman took Foley's address and wrote him letters several times. Foley heard nothing from December of 1893 until three weeks ago, when he had a letter from Lowell, Mass., saying Bridgman had died, leaving his property to his children with the exception of a bequest of $5,000 to Michael Foley as a token of appreciation of his kindness and interest for his traveling companion.

Insanity Plea Saves a Trainwrecker.

Decatur, Mich., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Laban Tyler of Mattawan, who tried to wreck a passenger train on the Michigan Central in July last, was acquitted today in the Circuit Court on the grounds of insanity.

MONEY FOR A DAVID SWING CHAPEL.

University Settlement Receives Guarantee of $15,000 from Dr. Hillis.

At the University Settlement meeting at the University of Chicago yesterday afternoon several important gifts to the settlement were announced. In the absence of President Harper Acting-President Judson read a communication from him, in which he said plans for a David SwingMemorial Chapel at the settlement have been prepared by Dr. Hillis and others of the Central Church. The chapel is to cost $35,000, and Dr. Hillis makes himesif personally responsible for the first $15,000 of the subscription fund, so that a portion of the building can be erected at once. The Board of Trustees of the university has been asked by Dr. Hillis to coöperate with him and the members of Central Church in the raising of this money. He further announced that a contribution of $500 has been made by the members of Central Church for current expenses of the settlement, and that Dr. Hillis and himself pledged themselves to secure $1,000 additional to be applied on this year's running expenses.

It was also stated that the students of the Monticello Seminary at Monticello, Ill., have founded a fellowship in the University Settlement of $250 a year. The fellowship is awarded this year to Miss Delphine Wilson, a graduate of the seminary.

The most interesting feature of the occasion, perhaps, was the settlement chorus of 200 boys and girls, ranging in age from 5 to 12 years. Miss Hofer led them in singing several carols and put them through some unique calisthenic exercises.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones spoke on "The Idea of a University Settlement"; Miss Jane Addams talked of "Settlement Work in General"; and Miss McDowell explained the work that is being done at the University of Chicago Settlement.

SUIT RESULT OF AN AGREEMENT.

Prairie Club Members Think Rent Cheaper than Ownership.

The foreclosure suit commenced against the Prairie club of Oak Park by the Homestead Building and Loan Association in the Circuit Court is the result of an agreement.

The club was organized five years ago as the Oak Park Cycling club, and the name was not changed until a year ago.

The first mortgage, originally for $11,000, is held by the Homestead Building and Loan Association, and the second mortgage was in the form of bonds, held mostly by the club members. The present indebtedness, principal and interest, is $8,500 on the first mortgage.

"The arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to the directors, and if plans now under consideration are carried out, it will mean a brighter prospect for the club," said Secretary Charles W. Austin yesterday.

"The director decided foreclosure proceedings would be the best method to put the club on a new and firmer basis.

"The present plan is for the guarantors to form a syndicate, and purchase the property and rent it to the club, and we think it will be better in the end."

CONTROL OF ONE'S OWN SIGNATURE.

Decision in a Case Affecting the Issuance of a Saloon License.

Brazil, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Judge McGregor rendered a decision today that adds another interesting feature to the Nicholson law.

James Quinlan runs a saloon in Parke County. When he applied for a license a remonstrance containing the signatures of a majority of the voters of the township was presented. Quinlan then showed that many of the remonstrators had withdrawn their names and not a sufficient number was left to defeat him. The Commissioners, acting under a decision of Judge White, that a person had no right to withdraw his name from a remonstrance after it had once been gotten under way, refused to grant the license.

Quinlan appealed the case to the Circuit Court and then took a change of venue to this county. Judge McGregor now decides that a signer has a right to withdraw his name from a remonstrance; hence Quinlan was granted a license.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Underwriters' Association yesterday met in special session to take action relative to the death of Gen. A. C. Ducat. A large number of representative insurance men were present. A committee, consisting of Thomas Goodman, H. H. Brown, A. J. Harding, Charles W. Drew, and W. H. Cunningham, presented the following memorial of Gen. Ducat, and it was ordered spread on the record of the association:

"The underwriters of this city were yesterday shocked to hear of the death of our friend and fellow-underwriter, Arthur C. Ducat—a warm-hearted, generous, noble, Christian man, one whose life was never tainted by any conduct which was unmanly or unprofessional. As an underwriter and a man he was without reproach, and constituted a worthy example for others in the same profession.

"He was born in Dublin Feb. 24, 1830, of Scotch parents, whose lineage was from the Highlands. After enjoying the advantage of good schools in his native city, he emigrated to this country. At the age of 19 he became a civil engineer. Before the civil war he became Secretary and general surveyor of the old Chicago Board of Underwriters. On the breaking out of the war of 1861 he enlisted in the service of his adopted country. His courage, his zeal, his good judgment, were such that from one step to another he was promoted till he became a General.

"After the war the Home Insurance company of New York secured his services as local agent in this city, and after awhile as general agent for several States, in which service he was associated with George M. Lyon, under the firm name of Ducat & Lyon.

"The General had his trials and bereavements, but amid all he bore himself as one who realized the world is not an abiding place. Years ago he united with the Presbyterian Church at Evanston, from which place he removed to his residence at Downer's Grove. Therefore,

"Resolved, That this association sincerely mourns the loss of one so highly esteemed, and who for so many years was a reliable underwriter; and,

"Resolved, That we tender to his widow and family our sympathy, and we trust he who 'does not willingly afflict' will give the consolation of his grace and help them to bear their affliction."

Brief speeches expressing the feeling that was manifest were made by E. M. Teall, J. C. Griffiths, Thomas S. Chard, Abram Williams, Conrad Witkowsky, C. H. Case, and Thomas Goodman.

It was voted to engross the memorial and send a copy to the family; also to contribute floral offerings and to attend the funeral at Rosehill today. A special car for the use of members of the association has been engaged.

* * *

The old firm of George R. Lewis & Co., as now constituted, will be dissolved today, Joseph M. Wile retiring. The remaining partners, George R. Lewis and Charles E. Sheldon, will continue the business under the present firm title. Mr. Wile will open an office at No. 189 La Salle street.

* * *

The third annual statement of the United States branch of the Nederlands Life Insurance company of Holland shows $301,549 was received in premiums in 1895, against $116,665 in the previous year. The insurance in force Dec. 31, 1895, aggregated $18,350,093.

R. S. Critchell returned yesterday from a month's sojourn in Florida.

* * *

Columbus, O., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Monnett, who has had the matter under consideration since S. E. Kemp of Dayton presented the case, has decided to sustain State Insurance Commissioner Hahn, and will therefore decline to bring quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to oust the Lloyds line of insurance companies from doing business in this State. This decision is a great victory for the Lloyds, as the old-time companies are making strenuous efforts to oust them. In this connection, it is said, proceedings have been begun against the New York State, the stronghold of the Lloyds, by the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Insurance for the purpose of determining whether these associations have a legal right to do business.

* * *

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Lambert recently asked the Attorney-General's Department for an opinion upon the question of the right of insurance companies to invest their surplus moneys over and above the capital stock in the bonds of corporations under the laws of other States. Deputy Attorney-General Elkin advised him today that such moneys could only be invested in securities of Pennsylvania corporations or those chartered by the United Staets, and not by corporations chartered by other States.

* * *

Boston, Mass., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The Essex Mutual Fire Insurance company of Salem has reinsured its business outside of Massachusetts with the Milford Mutual Fire Insurance company of Milford. The Essex had some $4,000,000 in force outside of this State, and by reinsurances had reduced its lines so that in few cases did it have upwards of $2,500 on one risk.

* * *

Madison, Wis., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Fricke has notified the Investment Guarantee company of Chicago that it could no longer do business in Wisconsin, for the reason that it has not complied with this State's building and loan association laws.

WON BY THE RAILROADS.

POOLING BILL IGNORED BY NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Chicago Delegates Disgusted with the Sharp Practices Resorted To by Which Their Resolutions Condemning the Bill to Legalize Pooling Were Sidetracked — Action Taken Last Year to Be Used in Influencing Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Sharp political tactics were resorted to in the meeting of the National Board of Trade, much to the disgust of the Chicago delegation. The trouble arose over the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Chicago Board of Trade condemning the Patterson bill to legalize pooling. The resolutions were submitted to the committee having charge of the topic of railroad transportation, and it was generally understood a report either for or against the Chicago resolutions would be forthcoming this morning. Instead of that the committee presented a long report on various railroad topics, recommending among other things the uniform classification suggested by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, but ignored the pooling bill altogether.

When this singular report was made Mr. Eckhart, in behalf of the Chicago board, attempted to secure an expression of opinion on the pooling bill. One of the members suggested the committee report might first be adopted and then the pooling question could be taken up separately.

Mr. Eckhart accepted the suggestion and allowed the general report to be adopted. Thereupon the pooling question was ruled out of order, to the surprise and disgust of the Chicago men, who were prepared with facts and figures to overwhelm the advocates of the railroads. The fact developed that the committee to whom the matter was referred had been unable to agree in regard to the pooling measure, and so decided to ignore it altogether.

This action was taken at the suggestion of E. P. Wilson of the Cincinnati Freight Bureau, but formerly a railroad man, and now said to be a candidate for a position on the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the interest of the railroads.

In the Railroads' Interests.

It was soon seen that this scheme of ignoring the pooling bill entirely had been worked in the interests of the railroads. The Chicago men having come to the meeting prepared to make a vigorous fight against the repeal of the inter-State commerce law prohibiting pooling, the railroads saw they could secure an indorsement for their pet scheme only after a hard fight. They therefore decided to have it ignored because at the last meeting of the National Board of Trade the pooling proposition was indorsed, and this year the old indorsement will now be used with members of Congress for all it is worth, and the fact that the question was not decided at all this year will be discreetly overlooked.

It is generally understood the railroad representatives were only waiting for the meeting of the National Board of Trade, and now they have succeeded in heading off all criticism of the pooling bill it is liable to be heard of in the House before a great length of time.

The board, by a unanimous rising vote, directed the President of the board to send the peace resolutions that were adopted to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, London, England.

To Choose Better Consuls.

It was also resolved that the Department of State be urged so to amend the executive order of Sept. 20, 1895 [relating to examinations of Consuls] that it shall provide for competitive examination by a board consisting in part at least of members of the National Civil Service Commission. It was also recommended that Congress authorize the President to appoint a commission to make a complete extmination of our entire consular system and laws to the end that any further legislation by Congress on the subject shall be based upon ample information and observation.

To Keep Crop Reports Secret.

A resolution was adopted recommending to Congress the enactment of a law punishing by a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment any employé of the Agricultural Department who shall disclose in any way the probable nature of any crop report before general publication. A resolution was adopted by a majority vote indorsing the action of the President in extending the scope of the civil service laws. The minority vote on the resolution was directed solely against mentioning the President of the United States in this connection.

It was also resolved that the National Board of Trade earnestly urge upon the National Congress the wisdom of appointing a commission to report officially upon the effect of the liquor traffic upon the business interests of this country.

The President this afternoon received the members of the board at the White House by appointment. The members were introduced by Mr. Stannard of St. Louis, who delivered a short address explanatory of the history and objects of the organization. In response the President said he was glad to have the opportunity to meet those having such important interests in charge. He wanted to acknowledge, for the benefit of the American people, the good such associations had accomplished, and said the day would come when the people would appreciate everything they had done to increase the importance of this great Nation.

WANT $750,000 FOR THE DREDGING.

Vesselmen Will Ask This of Congress for the Calumet River.

The meeting held yesterday in the interests of the improvement of the South Chicago harbor resulted in the determination to send a delegation to Washington bearing a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation of $750,000 for the purpose of dredging the Calumet River and South Chicago harbor.

There was scarcely standing room left in the office of Albert H. Veeder at No. 238 La Salle street when Chairman Charles Counselman called the South Chicago deep waterway convention to order. Vessel-owners, business-men, and capitalists made up the gathering, and it was a star chamber meeting. The members schemed and planned how best to bring about the improvement they desired—bettering of the harbor facilities so that vessels of eighteen and twenty-foot draught can reach the docks along the river.

Andrew Crawford, W. R. Sterling of the Illinois Steel company, Harbormaster Walter McCall, and John B. Brown pointed out the imperative necessity of improvements to meet the growing volume of business. Then Secretary William McLaren raised the question of acting in harmony with the committee that is demanding appropriations for improving the Chicago River. The idea did not meet with favor, the majority of those present holding that if any consolidation of interests was made both causes would suffer, for the reason that if Congress gave an appropriation in a lump for the improvement of the Chicago and Calumet Rivers it would not be as large as the independent appropriations.

Mr. Counselman attempted to give some figures on the cost of the work. He said according to the estimates of United States Engineer Marshall $750,000 would be necessary to dredge the harbor and the river to One Hundred and Tenth street and to build a breakwater, which was necessary as a protection to shipping interests.

After considerable discussion Andrew Crawford moved that a committee of two be appointed, with Mr. Counselman as Chairman, to prepare a memorial to Congress asking for the appropriation. The motion was carried with the amendment that the committee be empowered to appoint a subcommittee to go to Washington in the interests of the measure. The members of the committee will be named at the meeting to be held tomorrow. It is considered very likely that Andrew Crawford, J. B. Brown, and Frank P. Frazier will be among those named.

DEATH AND RUIN IN AN EXPLOSION.

Three Persons Are Killed and Nearly a Score Injured.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., Jan. 30.—Three persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some of them fatally, by the explosion of the large thirty-inch cylinder boiler at the works of the Hollidaysburg Iron and Nail company this morning.

The boiler was blown through the roof of the works 300 feet in midair and came sailing down like a spent rocket, crushing through the roof in another department of the works.

The entire roof was precipitated to the floor below by the force of the explosion and the works were practically wrecked. The explosion was sufficient to rock the earth with the force of an earthquake near the works.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(Continued from ninth page.)

tional banks distributed throughout twenty-two different States, which were the creditors of the trust company which went to smash in such a sensational way in 1893.

It was the greatest failure in the history of the Northwest, and the trust company went down owing $6,000,000 to the banks. This indebtedness was largely in the form of the commercial paper of the Sioux City railroad syndicate which had attempted to carry out on a stupendous plan a scheme of their own to break through the chains which had been woven about Sioux City by the Pacific railroad wreckers.

It will be remembered that the original scheme for the Union Pacific railroad involved the construction of three branch lines from three different points on the Missouri River converging at a common point near the Town of North Platte, or about the center of the State of Nebraska. Omaha and Kansas City received their branch lines, but Sioux City was left out in the cold. The government was made to believe that a branch road could not be built directly from Sioux City to North Platte because of certain imaginary highlands and bluffs.

Western geography was not well understood at that time and Congress was made to believe that the Black Hills were opposite Sioux City on the Nebraska side of the Missouri, whereas, everybody now knows they are 400 or 500 miles away in Wyoming.

The government fell into the scheme, and an inside ring in the Union Pacific road built a singular feeder which ran in a southeasterly direction down the Iowa side of the Missouri sixty-nine miles to Missouri Valley, thence westerly across the river at Blair, and finally joining the Union Pacific at Fremont, which is about two and a half miles west of the meridian of Sioux City, so that the southwestern feeder, after running 101 miles, wound up only two and a half miles west of the place it started from. Yet this involved a government subsidy and produced a road which never had any value, and which today owes the government more than $4,000,000 in defaulted subsidy bonds and interest.

The Sioux City people, after having finally constructed a new bridge, now seek a connection for Sioux City with the Union Pacific system at North Platte, as it was planned by the government in 1862. The defeat of the Riley bill in the last Congress has been laid at the door of the men who insisted on providing for the North Platte road.

At the hearing today the statement was made that owing to the failure to build this connecting link the distress in Northern Nebraska has been so great that farmers were trying in vain last week to sell hay at $1.50 a ton, and were burning corn because it was much cheaper than any other fuel.

NO MORE ROADS FOR MILWAUKEE.

President Fish Writes a Pertinent Letter on the Subject.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The movement on the part of the city officials to secure better railroad facilities for this city seems to have failed.

The replies from the railroads which were addressed on the subject were read to a special committee of the Common Council this afternoon. The Pennsylvania, Michigan Central, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy refuse to extend their lines to this city, while the reply of the Wisconsin Central is non-committal.

The most interesting reply received by the city officials was from President Fish of the Illinois Central. He says in part:

"The general business of railroads in the United States has, since the passage of the inter-State commerce law in 1887, been going from bad to worse, and has now for a long time been conducted without yielding any adequate return on the capital invested therein. It is therefore practically impossible to obtain money for the construction of new lines of railway. So thoroughly have we been satisfied of this that the directors of the Illinois Central railroad company have not since 1887 entered upon the construction of any new lines beyond the completion of one or two comparatively small projects which had before that been begun by predecessors. For these reasons, while fully appreciating the value to the existing railways of the business of the City of Milwaukee, we fail to see that there is anything likely to induce this company to build northward, or, for that matter, in any direction.

"It has long seemed to me that as the moneyed interests persistently decline to embark their capital in new railway enterprises there remains but one way for the existing railroads in the Northwest to obtain the funds needed for the improvement of their facilities and the giving of better service to the public—viz.: by enabling the railways, through increased rates or largely increased tonnage or through diminished burdens, including taxes, to earn the money so badly needed now for these purposes. Unless concert of action is had among all the public and commercial bodies in that direction I can foresee nothing which will enable the existing railways to improve their services materially for years to come.

"Until in this or some other way the return upon the capital invested in the railways of the Northwest is materially increased it will be idle to attempt to attract capital or investment in additional and competing lines. It is my sincere conviction, based on a long and losing experience, that the railways have done all they can for the development of the Northwest, and more than they should have done in justice to their unfortunate proprietors and creditors."

Northern Pacific Earnings.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30.—The statement of the earnings of the Northern Pacific road for December and for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, show that the road is in good condition. The gross earnings show an increase for December of over $180,000 over the same in 1894, and the operating expenses have decreased nearly $26,000. Net earnings for 1895, $576,745; 1894, $370,206; ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings, 1895, 61.46 per cent; 1894, 71.86 per cent. Six months ending Dec. 31, gross earnings, 1895, $11,989,282; 1894, $10,335,616.

Interlocking Switches at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners arrived here this afternoon from Chicago, and inspected the crossings of the Peoria and Pekin Union and Terminal railways, and the junction of the Peoria and Pekin Union and Lake Erie and Western railways. Interlocking switches are to be constructed, and the board was here arranging the details.

Provides Additional Trackage.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 30.—At a meeting of the Executive committee of the St. Louis Terminal Association it was decided to provide additional trackage for the use of special sleeping cars bringing passengers to the National Republican convention here in June. In addition to trackage now possessed by the association room for the care of 200 cars will be provided in its yards.

Appointed Freight Agent at Chicago.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—Notice was received today that J. C. Heitbahn, who came here from Fon du Lac as agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway two years ago, had been appointed Freight Agent at Chicago with headquarters at the Union Station. His successor here is Asher S. Snyder, now agent at Glencoe, Minn.

Appointed Northwestern Agent.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—F. M. Snavely of Cleveland, O., was today appointed local passenger agent of the Chicago and Northwestern road, vice F. W. Hall, resigned.

BIG ASPHALT ROW GOES ON AGAIN.

Crichfields Not Satisfied with the Decision of Judge Gary.

W. T. Sherman Crichfield of the Mexican Asphalt Paving company does not intend to drop his case against the Bermudez company. He said yesterday, in view of the ruling of Judge Gary of the Appellate Court finding the contract on which suit was brought to be contrary to public policy, he intended to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Crichfield says prior to April, 1894, he was in the employ of the Trinidad Asphalt company. The Bermudez company had then been organized for more than a year, but was unable to compete against "the iron-clad trust" which then ruled.

"At the earnest solicitation of the Bermudez company," he continued, "I agreed to work for it. It drew up the contract. It was agreed verbally it would never consolidate with the trust. By my efforts we broke down the trust and brought the price of asphalt from $2.90 to $1.50 a square yard.

"For some months everything went on well. Then negotiations with the trust were opened and the officers of the Bermudez company told me the trust demanded our dismissal. Next came the consolidation. Then they refused to pay us. We had gone into business for ourselves and the trust thought, and still hopes, to cripple us financially and crush out our competition.

"Never at any time did either my brother or myself bribe or improperly approach or attempt to wrongly influence any Alderman. It would have been useless in any case, as all such contracts are paid by special assessment and the ordinance does not fix that. That is done by the County Court after all property-owners file their objections."

Francis Agnew of the Bermudez company denied vigorously any wrongdoing had been done in procuring contracts by the Crichfields.

Fatally Injured by a Gas Explosion.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 30.—[Special.]—The third gas main explosion within a week occurred this morning. G. W. Feber was fatally injured.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896:

W. 20th-st., 456 e of Albany-av., s f, 48¾x120, Jan. 11 [W. P. Kerwin to J. A. Bickford]	$1,500
Morse-av. 466 e of Sheridan-drive, n f, 100x174, Jan. 11 [G. L. Peterson to A. H. Bauer]	6,500
Milwaukee-av., 230 n w of Wood-st., n e f, 25x118, Jan. 11 [A. H. Bauer to G. L. Peterson]	15,000
Taylor-st., s e cor Hermitage-av., n f, 125.88x100, Jan. 21 [C. O. Nelson to O. J. Nelson]	83,000
Sigel-st., 461 w of Wells, n f, 22x150, Dec. 28, 1895 [P. Meyer to City of Chicago]	6,500
Elston-av., 86 s of North-av., e f, 25x83, Jan. 4 [F. Albrecht to W. B. Albrecht]	3,000
Premises No. 4711 Woodlawn-av., 32.43x187, Jan. 27 [W. H. Barry to S. H. Champlain]	28,000
Langley-av., bet 47th and 48th-sts., e f, 16 2-3x124.82, Sept. 30, 1895 [H. Ford to H. R. Ford et al.]	6,000
State-st., 147½ n of 48th, w f, 37½x160.7, Jan. 10 [W. H. Browne, spec. com., to F. Gebert]	18,000
Morgan-st., 82 n of W. 53d-pl., w f, 25x120, Jan. 21 [S. S. Borden to E. S. Phelps]	1,000
Homan-av., 191 s of W. 22d-st., e f, 50x124, and other property, Jan. 27 [M. McGrath to A. Witt]	2,400
W. 20th-st., 175 w of Ashland-av., s f, 25x125, and other property, Jan. 27 [M. C. Day to M. C. Walsh]	3,500
Union-st., 49 n of W. 14th-pl., e f, 25x90 1-3, Jan. 27 [J. S. Wadham to W. Scher]	4,800
Kedzie-av., 114¼ s of Fillmore-st., w f, 25x125, June 8, 1892 [H. B. Ervin to F. A. Young]	1,250
Premises No. 1533 W. Lake-st., 25x78, Jan. 27 [L. W. Baganza to J. H. C. Schroeder]	12,000
Osgood-st., 404 s of Center, e f, 24x100, Jan. 18 [J. Weber to H. Plessner]	5,300
Troy-av., 124 n of Garden, w f, 50x125, Jan. 29 [A. Wisner to C. Hellman]	1,950
Diversey-st., 352¼ e of Clybourn-av., n f, 25x125, Nov. 9, 1894 [W. J. Lukens to M. Morris]	1,600
May-st., 250 s of 65th, w f, 25x124, Jan. 29 [W. Pellfuss to A. Jeschke]	1,387
Ashland-av., s e cor 45th-st., w f, 25x121, Nov. 8, 1895 [M. Fisher to J. Vererka]	5,000
Union-st., 49 n of 14th-pl., e f, 25x90 1-3, Jan. 29 [N. Scher to M. Goodman]	4,500
Uhland-st., 266 e of Halsted, n f, 21 99-100x99, Jan. 24 [H. S. Hacker, estate of, to W. Hacker]	1,000
Grand-av., s w cor Central, n f, 33 94-100x129 65-100, Jan. 15 [G. E. Walter to F. Kohl]	1,000
W. 12th-st., 225 e of Loomis, s f, 25x103, Jan. 27 [J. Maurer to M. Hofert]	13,000
Flournoy-st., 242 e of S. 40th-av., s f, 60x93, and other ppty, Jan. 23 [same to same]	10,000
Tripp-av., 265 s of Dunning-st., e f, 25x125, and other ppty, May 29, 1893 [A. J. Bowers to E. C. Clay]	4,000
Sheffield-av., 120 n of Concord-pl., w f, 24x100, Jan. 28 [J. Bergman to H. Luther]	3,000
Bishop-st., 135¼ n of 63d, w f, 150x124 1-6, Jan. 18 [M. E. Hoyt to R. E. Taylor]	3,000
Halsted-st., 97 n of 50th, w f, 24x125, Dec. 24, 1895 [C. T. Page to J. E. Haskins]	7,000
31st-st., n w cor Portland-av., s f, 66x100, Jan. 30 [Henry H. Gage and wife to Samuel Polkey]	65,000
Fletcher-st., 139 e of Halsted, n f, 26x139, m or l, Aug. 15 [H. D. Moreland to A. C. Knerr]	10,000
Forquer-st., 100 w of Clinton, n f, 25x100, Jan. 30 [J. Triner to G. Galanto et al.]	7,550
Grand-av., 38 s e of N. 43d-av., s w f, 72 to alley, Jan. 30 [F. Harper to J. S. Clark]	1,500
Southport-av., 172 n of Grace-st., w f, 25x120, Jan. 14 [G. F. Rosenlof to H. A. Dreiske]	1,500
Chicago-av., 155 w of Rockwell-st., s f, 25x125, Jan. 30 [H. Felz to H. Grundl]	1,400
Elizabeth-st., 192 s of 48th, e f, 24x124, Dec. 5, 1895 [V. Pelityl to Pizin B. L. Assn]	1,300
Lock-st., 212 s e of Archer-av., e f, 24x110¼, Jan. 28 [F. Runk to C. Runk]	1,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

C. Hansen, 3-story and basement brick factory, 820 N. Robey-st.	$2,500
Lebe & Grabouski, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1207 N. Seeley-av.	3,000
H. Wolfgram, 2-story frame flats, 1613 Rockwell-st.	1,000
H. Wolfgram, 1-story frame cottage, 1635 N. Rockwell-st.	1,200
John Martin, 2-story and basement, with store, brick flats, 237 Diversey-st.	3,800
Jennie M. Johnson, 2-story frame residence, 446 Cuyler-av.	1,200
John Senft, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1134 Turner-av.	1,800
John Kovanda, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1269 18th-st.	1,000
Jessie E. Mansfield, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 1799 W. Washington-st.	1,200
Clara Dunby, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1136 Flournoy-st.	4,000
P. Byorkman, 2-story frame flats, 11816 Peoria-st.	1,200
H. M. Wilcox, 3-story and basement brick residence, 4950 Ellis-av.	12,000
Chicago Construction and Apartment Co., two 3-story and basement brick flats, 5606 and 5608 Michigan-av.	20,000
J. F. Scanlan, 3-story and basement brick residence, 6032 Sheridan-av.	6,000
C. Johnson, four 3-story and basement brick flats, 5753 to 5759 Drexel-av.	20,000
Frank O. Bergstrom, 1-story and basement brick cottage, 5632 Carpenter-st.	1,500
J. R. Miller, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1009 49th-ct.	3,500
C. E. Bofinger, 3-story and basement brick flats, 6409 S. Green-st.	4,500

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Sixth Ward German-American Republican and Social club, at Chicago; without capital; political and social; incorporators, A. F. Stalta, Christ Seifert, Herman Katt, Charles Pagels.

Polski Republikanski club im Sobieskiego 10-ij Wardy, [the Polish Republican Sobieski club of the Tenth Ward], at Chicago; without capital; political; incorporators, Joseph Kraplewski, O. Hanyrzewski, Stanislaus Parowski.

Towarzystwo Brating Pomacy Generala Sowinskiego, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, L. E. Dorszewzki, Peter F. Zerierny, John Worelawski, and others.

Towarzystwo Swietego Krzyza W. Parafiie Swietego Jana Kantego, at Chicago; without capital stock; to unite Polish Catholics; incorporators, L. J. Kalish, Frank Konkowski, H. Ruhnke.

I. B. Countryman company, at Dixon; capital stock, $25,000; general merchandise; incorporators, Isaac B. Countryman, Elmer J. Countryman, Edwin O. Walgren.

Reed, Walsh & Lange, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; wholesale grocery; incorporators, George J. Reed, Richard Walsh, Fred J. Lange.

The Educational Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to manufacture and publish school supplies; incorporators, Francis M. Wood, Nellie E. Wood, L. M. Wood.

F. M. Smith company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to deal in game; incorporators, Frederick M. Smith, Arthur J. Magnus, Hamilton Schuyler.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago. Branches in the principal cities of America and Europe. Trial lesson free. $12 a term. FRENCH. GERMAN. SPANISH. ITALIAN.

ENGAGEMENTS WANTED—AS TUTOR BY A graduate and gold medalist of the Edinburg University; 29 years old; fully capable of preparing young lads for college; highest city references. Address J G 41, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. J. FORD, LAWYER, 177 LA SALLE-ST., Room 4—Cases in all courts, counsel fee; correspondence strictly confidential.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business. 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

ACCOUNTANTS.

JOHN D. MACLEAN, ACCOUNTANT AND auditor, Room 111, 185 Dearborn-st.; highest references.

C. W. HAWLEY, 637 MONADNOCK BLDG. Tel. Har. 326; ref., Corn Exchange Bank.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—100 FEET OF SHELVING, PARTItion, two fourteen-foot counters, light tables, two roll-top and one flat-top desk. SWEET, WALLACH & CO., 215 Wabash-av.

BANK SAFE, MODERN, ALMOST NEW, cheap; also second-hand fireproof safe. Call or write, 207 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

FOR SALE—HALL CLOCK, $30; WORTH $150; new, elegant, 7½ feet. Address K 723, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED—LOAD OF GOOD drivers, cobs, and coachers; will take in trade mares to ship on ranch. 52d and Atlantic-sts.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 912 W.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple. Most complete stock in the city. Collections wanted. 30-page coin catalogue 12 cents.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—SEVERAL OLD stamp collections. 69 Dearborn-st., bicycle store.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEAL IN ancient coins and old govt. stamps.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—HORSE, BUGGY, IN EXCHANGE for secondhand upright piano. Address J O 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM IN EXCHANGE [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CLOSING OUT ENTIRE STOCK NEW DRY lumber from receiver's sale; cheap. Western Wrecking and Lumber Co., yards S. W. cor. Halsted and Division; office, 159 La Salle, Room 4. Tel. North 1067.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DIAMOND PENDANT FROM EARRING between Monroe and Washington on State-st. or in Marshall Field's or Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.'s store; finder will be rewarded by returning it to J. H. WHITE & CO., 106 South Water-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—GOLD WATCH CHARM, family seal, flat surface, black cameo; one side yellow brilliants, setting on other side; $25 reward. 2001 Ashland Block.

LOST—ST. BERNARD DOG DUKE; BROWN and white setter puppy Jack; return to Room 90, 92 La Salle-st.; liberal reward.

FOUND—NEAR HOOLEY'S THEATER, GOLD bracelet; owner can obtain upon identification. F. B. STONE, 21 Quincy-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—S. Y. L.: THE STARS ARE SHINING. PASS.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL— 15 CENTS A DAY. $1 A WEEK——$4 A MONTH— WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH— ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE— LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg. OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? SEND for book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stocks"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., Rialto Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—HAIR GROWN ON BALD HEADS by contract; no pay until hair grows. Red Line Remedy Co., 1216 Masonic Temple.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS EXAMINER OF clothing in wholesale house; understands the manufacture of clothing by being an expert tailor; obliging, sober, and industrious; best of references. Address K 743, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNTANT, 33, seeks appointment in small or medium office; systematic; 18 years in brewing and wine trades in England; town or country; good references. A. BAILEY, 307 W. Monroe-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXperienced and competent bookkeeper and office man of good habits, age 30, A1 references or bond; five years with present employers. Address G 888, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN OF experienced as chief accountant and accustomed to having charge of large clerical force; highest references. Address C. CLARKE, Room 8, 88 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper and credit man, 30; energetic, accurate, rapid, hard worker; eight languages; $20; A1 city references. Address J 683, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RAPID, ACCURATE bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced in credits, at present employed, desires making change. Address J G 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE OF GOOD attorney by young man of good education; object, the study of law. Address J 187, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; SEVen years' experience; four with lumber firm; A1 references or bond. Address J O 155, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and typewriter; salary moderate. Address K 193, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE WHERE I can work myself up; salary no object. Address K 187, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT D. E. OPEN, close, write-up and balance, part time daily. Address J 972, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 25, experienced bill and shipping clerk; references. Address K 151, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good education in office; willing; good references. Address K 182, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL D. E. bookkeeper; 12 years' experience; A1 city references. Address J O 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK, collector, or general office work; have experience and best of references. Address J 967, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK; REGistered assistant; experienced. K 199, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SALESMAN WITH 10 years' experience to travel; standard references furnished. Address C T 257, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO CLOAK MANUfacturers: Position wanted by A 1 man; understands making cloaks; thoroughly capable of instructing hands to remedy any defects in their work, and willing to make himself generally useful in factory; highest references. K 736, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BREAD AND roll baker, in or outside town. Room 49, 116 W. Madison-st.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER AND HOUSE servant, 19, wants position with first-class family; best city refs. Address L 196, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent coachman; takes excellent care of horses, carriages, and is good, careful driver; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; has best of city references; North or South Side. Address J 946, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COACHman, thoroughly understands care fine horses and carriages; careful city driver; best references. Address L 183, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, SWEDish, competent, thoroughly understands care fine horses and carriages; good city references. Address K 711, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN, married, no family; first-class coachman; life experience; good reference. J 696, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GOOD FAMILY BY a thorough experienced man as coachman; best references. Address A F 359, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent coachman, 6 years' best city references; 5 years in last place. Address L 182, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRIVER OF DElivery wagon by young German-American. Address L 189, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, competent stenographer; Remington operator, bookkeeper and office clerk; references. Address J 992, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Bld.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man, stenographer and bookkeeper, with good education and best reference. K 712, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, with machine, wants half-day position. Address J 941, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, EXperienced, rapid, accurate, thoroughly competent; references; $15. Address K 190, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT STENOGRApher owning machine will work two or three hours daily. Address J 940, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE, ENERgetic business-man of high standing wants position with first-class house as manager or office man; has 30 years' business experience; speaks German fluently; very best city references. Address J 692, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH large house at moderate salary by young married man; educated; quick; references and security bond. Address K 183, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL WORK OF some kind in heart of city, 6 days in the week; hours from 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.; references. Address K 733, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A1 COLLECTOR; EXperienced; can furnish references and bond. Address J 947, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN AS fireman or any other honest employment; best of references. Address J 932, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BICYCLE BUSIness; can furnish good reference. Address K 197, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20; honest and sober. Address FRED JOHNSON, 184 Townsend-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO SISTERS [GERman], 19 and 18, desire situations in the same family; can cook, do laundry, second and general work; wages $3.50 and $4.00. Address 294 East 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — GERMAN GIRL would like to help about the house where could have some time to herself; small wages; North or South. Address L 181, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS cook, city or country; references. Address D., 333 N. Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL AS nurse girl or to assist in housework. Call or write to 398 W. Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK OR GENERAL housework, by middle-aged woman. Address 113 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL FOR general housework or second work. 4250 Cottage Grove-av., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL IN private family as cook. 3403 Union-av., top flat, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD, STRONG, COMpetent woman, housework; best reference. 81 N. Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK, BY A competent German girl. 284 43d-st. Tel. Oakland 190.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS DRESSMAKER; $1.25 a day. Call at 349 N. Franklin-st., first floor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER by a woman with baby. 204 West Adams-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS EXPErienced stenographer; owns machine. Address J 989, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; rapid, accurate, experienced; $12 per week to start; references. Address K 191, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer; Remington operator; accurate; references. Address K 196, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer. C. H. B., 2452 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY LEAVING the city would find a place for her excellent German nurse, middle-aged; good seamstress. Address J O 147, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HANOVERIAN LADY wants situation as German teacher or governess for children; references given and required. Address K 710, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS; CAN teach German. Address N 380, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—FOR TEMPORARY WORK transferring ledgers in large wholesale house; must be thoroughly competent to do the work in a first-class way; state age, references, and by what houses employed. Address K 730, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—MUST LOAN EMPLOYER $3,500 one year; real estate security. Address J 989, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young man living on West Side. Address K 732, Tribune office.

CLERK—FOR FACTORY OFFICE WORK, ONE living on West Side preferred. Address K 189, Tribune office.

MAN—IN OFFICE; $75 MONTH SALARY; party must have $150 cash; money secured and references. 91 Dearborn-st., Room 401.

SECRETARY—RAILROAD PRESIDENT DEsires competent private secretary and chief clerk; state experience. Address K 742, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—EXPERIENCED SEWINGmachine canvassers; salary or commission. The Singer Man'f'g Co., 843 W. Madison-st.

HUSTLER—WITH $50 TO SOLICIT AND DEliver on road. 1525 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT GENTLEMAN not afraid of work as salesman for pushing Chicago house; previous experience not essential; first-class references required. Apply in person. H. G. LOGAN, Room 316, 269 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—TO SELL SUSPENDERS AND garters. Aurora Suspender Co., 190 E. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN—GOOD, TO SELL A STAPLE ARTICLE as a side line in Western and Southern States; small samples. Address J O 142, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ON WATER DISTILLER; PURE water without expense; no competition; good pay. 32, 152 Lake-st.

SALESMAN—ONE FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN to sell our new specialty; no side line. ZIEHME & CO., 56 Fifth-av., Chicago.

SALESMAN — ONLY ENERGETIC, FIRSTclass wanted. Address K 726, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL AS A SIDE LINE BIcycle and golf goods; samples not burdensome. Address Wisconsin Woolen Mills Co., Sheboygan, Wis.

SALESMEN—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL goods by sample at home, or travel; easy seller; staple goods; liberal salary or good commission. Address P. O. Box 1103, New York City.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY EASY SELLING SIDE line; good shrewd men can make big money; no samples. Address L 190, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, TO CARRY SMALL article as a side line; good seller; confidential. Apply Room 1, 171 Randolph-st.

SALESMEN—AXLE GREASE; TO TRAVEL IN Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, and Michigan. Address K 713, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED, FOR MINERAL water and ginger ale; state experience and name references. Address K 707, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—BRIGHT BOY, 16 TO 17, TO LEARN drug business. 670 N. Clark-st.

Trades.

ENGINEER—AND ELECTRICIAN, EXPERIenced, to divide day and night work in a large apartment building; salary $50 to $60. Address J 983, Tribune office.

MEN—2 GOOD HAND-SCREW MACHINE MEN; must be used to bicycle work. Apply at 274 Wabash-av. Sterling Cycle Works.

UPHOLSTERERS—AND BOYS WHO HAVE worked at the upholstering trade. S. KARPEN & BROS., Wood-st., near Milwaukee-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—A NO. 1 COACHMAN; NONE other need apply; also a second man. Call at Cooke Brewing Co.'s office in the forenoon, or 2976 Michigan-av. in the evening.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—MAN UNDER 30, GOOD penman; must be rapid with notes and on Remington machine; give years of experience, age, salary. Address K 722, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—WHO WILL PAY FOR desk room in services. 947 Monadnock. PALMER.

Miscellaneous.

ARTIST — FIRST-CLASS, WATER COLOR; steady work. ROBT. JOHNS, 452 Wabash-av.

DENTIST—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST IN A fine located office. Center-av., S. blvd., Austin, Ill.

GORDON PRESS FEEDER—WAGES, $4. 113 Fifth-av., 3d floor.

MAN—EXPERIENCED IN MAKING PREserves, honey, jelly, sirup, etc. 24 W. Randolph.

MEN AND TEAMS—500, TO SELL OUR FEED grinders and cookers; salary $50 to $250 per month, according to ability. The Litchfield M'f'g. Co., Webster City, Ia.

TREASURER—FOR VAUDEVILLE TROUPE; $18 per week; must deposit $50; money secured. Address K 198, Tribune office.

WAITER—OR BARTENDER — WITH $400; good security; can make $8 to $10 per day. Address K 714, Tribune office.

WANTED—HUSTLERS, LADIES OR GENTLEmen, to sell and trade suburban lots at a big profit; good lots, terms, and facilities for traders; capital or experience not necessary. Call between 10 and 2 at 110 La Salle-st., Room 733.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED first-class picture man to manage store. Address, stating age, experience, etc., J 924, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

YOUNG MAN—ACTIVE, ACQUAINTED WITH deco trade in Chicago; moderate salary to start with; also commission. Address K 184, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—FIRST-CLASS; $4 week. 4545 Lake-av.

GIRL—A NEAT, CAPABLE GIRL FOR VERY light second work and sewing in small private family; must be good seamstress. 32 E. 42d-pl.

GIRL—A GOOD GIRL, 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age, to assist in light housework; one who wants a good home. 956 W. 53d-st., corner Peoria.

GIRL—COMPETENT, FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 5725 Washington-av.

HOUSEWORK—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. 4 Oakland Crescent, 41st-st. and Ellis-av. Apply with references.

HOUSEWORK—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl for general housework; German or Swedish. 217 E. 42d-pl.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL, GENERal housework; private boarding house; good wages. 646 W. Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4807 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 4316 Champlain-av.

SERVANT—SWEDISH OR GERMAN, FOR general housework; no scrubbing; steam heat; gas cooking range; pleasant home; wages $3. 3348 Dearborn-st., Flat C.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

WAISTS AND UNDERWEAR HANDS—EXPErienced. 1931 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—WORKING HOUSEKEEPer in small family of adults; must be competent and good cook. Address K 715, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

LADY TYPEWRITER—OPERATING YOST machine preferred. Room 22, 125 Clark-st.

STENOGRAPHER—COMPETENT; 8 YEARS' experience; A1 references. K 721, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc., places with largest business houses; no payment required in advance. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

FIREMAN—FOR HOTEL, STEADY PLACE. 52 State-st., Room 1.

MAN AND WIFE—FOR JANITOR WORK. 52 State-st., Room A.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOMPLISHED LADY TO SOLICIT ACCIdent insurance. Address M. A., P.-O. Box 1000.

CANVASSERS—LADY AND GENTLEMEN. Call 77 [illegible]-th-st., near Michigan-av. BAKER.

LADY [illegible]TS—WHO CAN SELL BOOKS; A bonanza for right parties. Warren Publishing Co., Ma[illegible]n Bldg.

MILLINERY PREPARERS AND APPRENtices—Experienced. Apply Millinery Department MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO., S. W. corner State and Monroe-sts.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE OFFICE novelty; exclusive territory given capable canvassers, and profitable and permanent business assured; only experienced canvassers desired. Office Specialty Co., 127 Elm-st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—BY THE WESTERN Newspaper Syndicate; new methods and new ideas bring large pay. Room 316, 269 Dearborn.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY TRADE; A 1 line; good money for right party. Address K 720, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel company—Notice is hereby given that the seventh regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel company, for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 24, 1896, to the opening of business on the 14th day of February, 1896.

H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

STORAGE.

PALACE STORAGE WAREHOUSE, LAKE-AV. and 42d-st., has 400 iron rooms; walls and ceilings medicated; absolutely moth and bug proof; cement floors; lowest insurance; storage rates low; moving, packing, shipping; special piano room; buggies, $1; bicycles, 50c per mo. Tel. Oak 830.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—LIGHT, dry, well ventilated; storage taken very low; private compartments; packing, shipping, expressing. 80, 82, 84 E. 12th-st. Tel. 732 Harrison.

GEORGE PARRY, 350 AND 352 WABASH-AV., 156 W. Monroe-st., storage, removal, and packing of fine furniture, pianos, etc. Est. 20 years.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 AND SERVices in an established manufacturing business; income to investor, $1,500 per annum; investigation urgently solicited. Address J O 152, Tribune.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

"THE HAYDEN," 152 36TH-ST. — CHOICE, well furnished front rooms, suitable for two; also single rooms; steam heat, baths, plenty of hot water, very desirable location; transients accommodated; cuisine the best; terms reasonable. House leased for a term of years and under management of experienced hotel man.

2021 MICHIGAN-AV. — HANDSOMELY FURnished steam-heated rooms; superior board daintily served; day board; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN CAN SECURE FIRSTclass board in private family, with home comforts; $25 per month; two blocks from Alley L and I. C. depots. Address G 882, Tribune office.

115 48TH-ST.—KENWOOD — LARGE, NICELY furnished front rooms; also single rooms with board; modern house; steam heat; convenient to 47th-st. station I. C. R. R. and electric cars.

ROOM, OR SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for refined couple; steam heated; first-class in every respect; Indiana-av., south of 31st-st. Address K 729, Tribune office.

3028 MICHIGAN-AV.—LOVELY PARLOR FLOOR for 4 adults, with first-class table board; nice location; reasonable.

3523 CALUMET-AV. — REFINED BOARDER, who will appreciate quiet home in family of four adults.

DESIRABLE HOME FOR COUPLE OR TWO gentlemen near 41st-st. and Ellis-av.; terms $50 monthly; references. Address L 193, Tribune.

38 BRYANT-AV.—EXCEPTIONALLY NICE double or single rooms, breakfast and evening dinners; near 35th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

1611 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; REFerences exchanged.

2452 MICHIGAN-AV. — ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms; first-class board; reasonable.

3028 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD by day and week.

2916 GROVELAND-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED warm room with good board; private family.

2338 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED second floor front room; all conveniences; board.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, also single, with board; walking distance.

North Side.

147 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT, SUNNY, warm rooms; excellent table; special rates.

378 CHICAGO-AV.—DESIRABLE BOARDING; warm rooms, with board; $4.50 per week.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD please call at 1524 Masonic Temple; no expense.

Hotels.

ST. BERNARD HOTEL, 10 AND 12 E. MADIson-st., $1, $2, and $3 per day. MRS. M. J. JENNINGS, Prop.

ROYAL EUROPEAN HOTEL, 37 and 39 Adams-st. Nicely furnished rooms by day or week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, 2 LARGE rooms, with board in first-class family, between 43d, 53d, and east of Drexel-blvd., near Illinois Central; references exchanged. Address G 808, Tribune office.

BOARD—ALL PERSONS HAVING FAMILY HOtels or respectable private homes with rooms for rent kindly call 1524 Masonic Temple.

BOARD—AND ROOM—FOR MAN AND WIFE in private family; must be near 63d-st., in Englewood. J. RUBEN, 508 W. 63d-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT — THREE ROOMS, TWO FRONT, nicely furnished, bay window, steam heat, all modern, with or without housekeeping, in private family; walking distance; references exchanged. 1463 Michigan-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS—HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single or en suite; American and European; strictly first-class in every respect; reasonable rates; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs., Office 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, steam heat; private family; references. 1718 Indiana-av.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; steam heat. 2978 Vernon-av., first floor.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS WITH every modern convenience. Flat 60, The Potomac, 30th-st. and Michigan-av.

TO RENT — 1313 MICHIGAN-AV. — STEAMheated rooms, with private family; top bell.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED STEAMheated rooms. 156 Laflin-st., Flat 1.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, MODern conveniences; private family. 436 N. State.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE HOUSE, GOOD CONdition, 221 Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av., $65.

West Side.

TO RENT—40 ACRES, WITH HOUSE AND barns, at West Side city limits; $300 per annum. J. H. KEELER, 529, 110 La Salle-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE 8 TO 10 ROOMS and barn; large lot, South Side suburb on Ill. Central; about $40. JOHN C. LONG, 849 Marquette.

WANTED—TO RENT — 30-ROOM HOUSE, North Side, walking distance. K 188, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—YOUNG COUPLES—HERE'S JUST what you want; steam-heated 4-room flats, $18 and $15; close to trains and trolleys. Owner, 447 Rookery.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2 BEAUTIFUL NEW 7-R. strictly modern flats; 5335 Prairie-av.; 1 block from 55th-st.-blvd. L station. Open today.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, $25; 4 ROOMS and bath, $20; steam heat, hot water, elevator, strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED 5-ROOM steam heated flat, near Lincoln Park. Address L 192, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT. APply at office, 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED — TO RENT — BETWEEN 43D, Grand-blvd., and 47th, second flat; steam heat; $35. Address L 184, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES WITH LIVING ROOMS— 2924 Cottage-Grove, $20. 3539 Cottage Grove, $35. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR SALESROOM, 171 Randolph-st.; steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; low rent. Apply Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH FIXTURES—A FIRST-CLASS meat market. A. CHINN, Antioch, Ill.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT OFFICES, SPACE to suit, in Gardner Bldg., 171 Randolph-st.; good location for manufacturers' agents; center of wholesale paint, drug, glass, rubber, and hardware trade; steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; low rents to desirable tenants. Apply Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE MAIN FLOOR AND OTHER fine offices at 169 Washington-st.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1ST, ROOMS 1106-1107 Security Bldg. Apply 936 Stock Exchange.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms in the business districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT — OLD-ESTABLISHED LIVERY barn, 2 stories and basement, 60x120, from May 1, for 5 or 10 years' term. THOMAS DEMPSTER, Agent, 521 W. Taylor-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-STORY MILL CONstructed building, 28,000 ft. floor space, elevator service and steam heat, with or without power. Chatrop Bros., 79 S. Jefferson-st. Tel. M. 4123.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. B. HOWARD—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all female complaints by improved methods that are always effectual. 3118 Wabash-av.; elevated or State-st. cars to 31st-st.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY EXpert specialist in city treating special blood, skin, and nervous diseases; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS ARE Dr. Hathaway & Co., 70 Dearborn-st.; diseases peculiar to men and women; letters answered.

DR. MEEKER'S ANTIDOTE POSITIVELY cures opium, morphine, and opium smoking habits. Dr. Meeker Co., 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

211 STATE-ST., ROOM 20—MRS. DR. BROWN—Skillful treatment of all female complaints. Room and board. Call or write. Advice free.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 50 H.-P. DOUBLE ECCENtric automatic cut-off engine, used less than one year; also 70 h.-p. horizontal tubular boiler, insurance inspection, 85 lbs steam allowed. Address G 845, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—14 NEW SEBASTAIN-MAY LATHES from 11 to 18 inches swing, at second-hand prices. W. L. LEE & CO., 59 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 125 H.-P. FOUR-VALVE RUSsell engine, first-class condition; immediate delivery; also good 2d-hand boiler. G 816, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE 100 H.-P. SLIDE-VALVE ENgine with Meyer cut-off; also 100 h.-p. horizontal tubular boiler; both good as new. G 811, Tribune.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, IF TAKEN at once, one 80 h.-p. Corliss engine and 100 h.-p. boiler; both good as new. J O 149, Tribune.

FOR SALE—THREE 60 H.-P. DOUBLE ADMISsion, single valve Russell engines; guaranteed good as new. Address G 822, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEAT 2-FLAT BLDG. WITH entirely separate entrances for each flat, at 194 and 194½ 44th-st., bet. Drexel and Ellis. Will be sold very low for half cash, balance at 6 per cent. Fine investment for one who wants a home, together with a steady income. Call and investigate before buying, or deciding to rent for another year. The furniture for sale. Owner at 194.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE VACANT— —SPECIAL BARGAIN— Michigan-av., near 55th-blvd., 50 ft., east frontage; if sold this week only $140 per ft.; choice lot and best bargain on the South Side. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO SAVE FORECLOSURE—A 2-story and cellar modern stone front residence, 9 rooms, hardwood finish; Berkeley-av., near 44th-st., east front; for $8,000; decided bargain; worth $12,000. Address L 187, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—6341 DICKEY [EGGLESTON-AV.], Englewood; new 8-room dwelling over stone basement; lot 35 ft; furnace; bargain; cash or time. Owner, R. 75, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—125 FT. ON VINCENNES-AV., OR any part thereof, between 43d and 47th-sts.; make offer; must have money; owner. Address K 719, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., EAST FRONT, 24 FT., with party wall, between 55th and 56th-sts.; a fine business lot. CHAS. B. OTT, 5530 State-st.

FOR SALE — WOODLAWN — NEW 8-ROOM brick house worth $6,000; take $5,000; monthly payments. See the owner, 113 Adams-st., R. 400.

FOR SALE—4213 CALUMET-AV.—BARGAIN; must be sold; parties leaving city.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — MODERN RESIDENCE AND barn on Washington-blvd. corner, west of Ashland-av., 60x124 ft.; terms reasonable. Address K 705, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, reliable, experienced business-man with A1 refs. wishes to represent a first-class mercantile house in the city. Address K 185, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEE OUR "AD." UNDER HEADing Business Chances. SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

FOR SALE—898 WARREN-AV., BRICK COTtage, lot 25x125, $3,000. F. W. BANDE, 1015 Medinah Temple.

FOR SALE—50-FT. CORNER ON LAKE-ST., west of Halsted; improved; suitable for light manufacturing. Address K 704, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 8 MILES OUT; A BARgain. Address L 188, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON DEMing-ct.; lot 50x190. Address L 197, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

I OWN SEVERAL FINE LOTS IN SIX SUBurbs; best transportation facilities, steam and electric, on which I will build to your order; $20 to $150 first payment, balance $15 to $25 monthly. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, P.-O. Box 520.

FOR SALE—SEE OUR "AD." UNDER HEADing Business Chances. SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—BEST CORNER LOT La Grange; will build; monthly payments. Address K 194, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PROPERTY, VACANT and improved. J. D. MACLEAN, 185 Dearborn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMERS, ATTENTION!—FINest Southern Wisconsin cheese and dairy farm; been occupied by resident owner thirty years; a fortune made thereon; 640 acres, 150 being plow land, 120 meadow, 140 tame pasture, 230 timber; fine house, barn. Cheese factory, gilt reputation, can be alone rented $650 yearly. Gross income farm last year $7,000; no water famine here; living trout streams; running water in house, barn, factory; here is country life; luxurious, healthfulness; butter, eggs, cheese, poultry, fuel galore. Particulars to those appreciating rare opportunity. WILLIAM G. BLAKELY, R. 480 Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—FARMS— We have the largest list in Chicago. Buyers call on or address J. H. CURTIS & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE BEULAH—LAKE SHORE property; finest location on the lake. Address L. F. LUKERS, Box 380, Milwaukee, Wis.

MINES AND MINING.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH OR CAN CONTROL capital to join syndicate in Cripple Creek mining properties and good dividend stocks; unless you can control capital don't answer; your money will double in 6 months; 12 per cent dividends guaranteed and your money back. L 186, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE WITH LARGE lot preferred, in Elmhurst; quick sale for a bargain. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—9-ROOM HOUSE S. 39th, N 55th, near elevated; spot cash. Address J 980, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH—25 TO 30 FEET VAcant on or near 43d. K 192, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

STOCK RANGE OF 560 ACRES, EXCELLENT land, elegant buildings, 15 acres fruit grove, 80 acres timber, in prairie belt Arkansas, $14,000, for clear Chicago. A. BOYSEN, 172 Washington-st.

46 LOTS ON CARPENTER-ST., NEAR 71ST-st., to exchange for flat or apartment building east of State-st.; give full particulars to owner. Address J 931, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 EQUITY IN MODERN 2-story flat bldg. in West Pullman, Ill. Address "The Enterprise," Evergreen Park, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—$10,000 EQUITY IN $21,000 new modern flat bldgs., West Side; want clear vacant or improved; owner. K 734, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

7 PER CENT INVESTMENT—CAN PLACE money at 7 per cent, first mortgage high grade propositions; capitalists and investors take notice. KERR, CARY & CO., Mortgage Loans and Real Estate, R. 401, 100 Washington-st.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON improved Chicago real estate; prepayment privileges and low rates. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., Owings Building, S. e. cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE FUND TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., Main Floor, 125 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHOICE VAcant and improved. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; building loans at current rates; Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

WANTED—LOAN, $4,000, 5 YRS., AT 6 PER cent; security two-flat brick, Jackson-blvd., near Sacramento. Principals address J 977, Tribune office.

SEE OUR "AD." UNDER HEADING BUSIness Chances. SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY, BROPHY & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, improved and vacant. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved and choice vacant real estate from $500 up at 5, 5½, 6, and 7 per cent.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON CHICAGO IMproved real estate. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., SECURITY BLDG., 188 Madison—Real estate loans; nominal com'sion.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS GUARANTEED TO PAY 9 PER cent and better for sale in sums of $500 and upwards; commercial paper bought, loans made upon notes, bonds, stocks, merchandise, real estate, rents, warrants, approved names, etc. etc. Mercantile Discount Association, R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; on warehouse receipts, collaterals, etc.; I loan my own money quietly and quickly. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON the Chicago Stock Exchange in large or small lots; now is the time to invest. A. W. WHEELER, Rooms 426 and 427 Stock Exchange Bldg.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—LOANS ON WAREhouse receipts and approved security. We have our own warehouse for storage, with or without loans. C. H. MARSHALL & CO., Security Bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, accepted notes, warrants, and other good securities. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. Highest value. Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

SEE OUR "AD." UNDER HEADING BUSIness Chances. SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I loan on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans also made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, Room 901 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19. Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19, OR 185 WEST MADISON-ST., ROOM 205.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO. Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages from $1,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS ON CHATTEL mortgages or good security. J F 99, Tribune.

$1 SHARES AT 5 CENTS; COME QUICK. CRIPple Creek Ex., 1132 Chicago Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—1,000 SHARES HARRISON TELEphone stock; make offer. L 194, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SHREWD BUYERS, FOR CASH OR INSTALLments, should not fail to visit our warerooms, STEINWAY HALL, 17, 19, 21 Van Buren-st.

We offer this week rare bargains in practically new and slightly used

PIANOS,

including uprights and grands of the following makes:

WEBER, CHICKERING, KNABE, HAZELTON, BEHR BROS., HALLET & DAVIS, CHASE, LESTER, &C., &C.

IN NEW PIANOS we have the

STEINWAY,
STEINWAY,
A. B. CHASE,
A. B. CHASE,
BRIGGS,
BRIGGS,
VOSE & SONS,
VOSE & SONS,
STERLING,
STERLING,
&C., &C., &C.

All styles, in greatest variety of natural wood cases.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
[Steinway Hall],
17, 19, 21 Van Buren-st.

DULL SEASON BARGAINS

IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Used organs, $10 to $25; $3 cash, $2 per month.
Nearly new organs, $33 to $40; $5 cash, $3 per month.
New organs [various makes], $45 to $55; $5 cash, $3 per month.
Square pianos, $20 to $50; $5 cash, $3 per month.
Upright pianos [used], $90 to $135; $7 cash, $5 per month.
Good new Eastern pianos, all improvements, fully warranted, $165; $8 cash, $5 per month.
Grands [used], $200 to $350; $25 cash, $10 per month.

Full purchase price allowed, within two years, for any used piano or organ bought at bargain sale, toward any new piano in our stock of higher price.

As prices are marked in PLAIN FIGURES on all instruments, purchasers can learn NOW the exact difference necessary to be paid for any new piano within the time named.

LOWEST PRICES ARE THUS GUARANTEED And all future misunderstanding avoided.

Pianos tuned, repaired, moved, and stored. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson.

ADAM SCHAAF—ESTABLISHED 1873.

MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOS.

Money refunded if not satisfactory.

$165, $175, $200 each.

Fine-tone new upright pianos, fully warranted for seven years; natural fancy light-wood casings; easy payments to suit buyers. Please call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. Established 1873.

Bargains in second-hand pianos.

Vose & Sons, uprights, $115	$135
Decker & Son, uprights	140
George Steck & Co., 7 octaves	100
Chickering & Sons, uprights, $80	125
Bradford, upright	125
New England, uprights	125
Bush & Gerts, upright	125

Terms $5 and $6 per month.

To rent, new upright pianos at lowest rates; one year's rental allowed if purchased.

Pianos tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ART IN PIANO BUILDING—

A short visit to our second floor, devoted entirely to the exhibition of

WEBER PIANOS, WEBER PIANOS,

Will certainly prove of more than ordinary interest to all lovers of the beautiful in art.

Here we show in profusion the best examples of the latest styles Weber Grands and Uprights in all the prevailing fashionable woods, constructed especially to harmonize with the superb interior furnishings of modern homes.

The designs are the most artistic ever introduced into piano building, and competent critics pronounce these instruments the crowning effort of the ever celebrated Weber factory.

WEBER WAREROOMS, 258-260 Wabash-av.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PIANO ECONOMY— It is not difficult in our warerooms to practice economy. We have a number of fine, durable, standard-make uprights that have been more or less used—some to a very slight extent. All our second-hand pianos are carefully renovated, and when sold are in good order. Some of them are, to all intents and purposes, new; yet we cannot sell them as such. We mention several notable bargains:

Kranich and Bach	$175
Standard	150
Fischer	190
Stadie & Son	250
Schomacker	200
Hallet & Davis	250
Blasius	300
Knabe	350
Smith & Barnes	200
Leland	165

We tune, regulate, repair, polish, move, store, and rent pianos at the lowest rates.

LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

"EVERYTHING KNOWN IN MUSIC."

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO is the only piano made that contains the "screw stringer" system of fastening the wires. It does not require one-fourth as much tuning as other pianos, and has no equal for durability.

Catalogues mailed free to any address.

We have a large stock of slightly used and shopworn pianos and organs that we must close out.

Good upright pianos from $100 up. Organs $15 to $40. They are all in good condition and genuine bargains.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

Write or call for particulars.

MASON & HAMLIN CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES K. M. GILL, Manager.

YOU ARE SHORT-SIGHTED IF YOU DO NOT look into the merits of the HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS. They are SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS, and cost but a trifle more than ordinary pianos. Some second-hand pianos at bargain prices. Second-hand organs, $20 to $40. Terms so easy that all may buy. Renting, tuning, repairing, etc. HALLET & DAVIS CO., 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

17 CENTS A DAY. $1.20 A WEEK. $5 A MONTH. Will buy a piano at CHASE BROS.' "Big Piano Store," Corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st. (Opposite Auditorium.)

$245 BUYS A STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, very heavy carved case, practically as good as new; $175 buys a Chickering upright piano, both of them excellent bargains, fully warranted. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

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HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS TUNED AND REpaired by the makers at factory prices. 239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain. WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

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MATHUSHEK PIANOS, MATHUSHEK PIANOS. The Thompson Music Co., 231 Wabash-av.

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FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

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CASH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES OR OTHER merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

TYPEWRITERS.

SECOND-HAND MIMEOGRAPH DUPLICATOR for sale cheap. Address L 195, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAM RAPHAEL, MEDIUM. FEES, 25 AND 50c; trance, $1. 483 Washington-blvd.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH $100 AND UPwards to join us and others in purchasing large acre tract of land at city limits; this acre tract can easily be sold during summer of 1896 in syndicate form at a profit of over 270 per cent; investment a safe and sure one and certainly a profitable one. References given. Call at our office for particulars. SCHUMACHER & GNAEDINGER, 163 Randolph-st.

PHILADELPHIA BUSINESS-MAN—AN EXPErienced salesman and of unquestionable executive ability would represent a first-class manufacturing concern in that city. Address K., 1519 Oxford-st., Philadelphia.

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GOOD CORNER SALOONS FOR SALE CHEAP, or will trade for real estate; will assist good parties with securities into the business. O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts.

CRIPPLE CREEK AND CHICAGO MINING and Milling company offers the best thing in the district for both large and small investors. Write for particulars to office, 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WHEAT BOOMING—SEND FOR OUR LARGE book on speculation and daily Market Bulletin. STANSELL & CO., bankers and brokers, Traders' Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—4-STORY AND BASEMENT FACtory, boiler, engine, dry kiln, and good yardroom; only 1 mile from Court-House. Address L 198, Tribune office.

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WANTED—LIVELY MAN WITH $2,000; MANufacturing business; pay $150 per month; don't call unless you mean business. 527 Belmont-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RESTAURANT, NEAR THE Court-House; will take a partner. TROEHLING & HEPPE, 414 S. Clark.

A GOOD CIGAR BUSINESS AND PLANT FOR sale; good location. Address K 709, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, SHREWD MAN WITH $100 can get a bonanza; big thing for right party. Address L 191, Tribune office.

WANT STOCKS GOODS, STAPLE MERCHANdise, for clear lots, mortgages, or good equities. E. C. JOHNSON, 420 Chamber of Commerce.

$350 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN OFFICE business netting $400 monthly; closest investigation; money secured. 1404 Manhattan Bldg.

$300 BUYS FINE CONFECTIONERY, CIGAR, tobacco, etc. store if taken at once; fully worth $500. WALES, 1014 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—OFFICE, FURNITURE, TELEphone, warehouse, on team track; splendid for commission, coal, feed, etc. K 186, Tribune.

$1,600, HALF DOWN, BUYS OLD ESTABlished Chicago weekly; bargain. K 724, Tribune.

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POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone

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CINDERS WANTED—LARGE AMOUNTS; southeast corner W. Madison and Robey-sts. THE ILLINOIS TERRA COTTA LUMBER CO.

WANT TO BUY FOR CASH SOME SPRING motor Edison phonographs; give price. Address K 731, Tribune office.

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STEAMSHIP LINES.

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"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA." New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.

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SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

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Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconveniences and exposure of transfer by tender.

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Westernland .....Feb. 19 Noordland .....March 4

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

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GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

*HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New York, to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
†Fulda...Feb. 12, 10 am	†Kaiser W. II. Mr. 7, 10 am
*Normannia, Feb. 19, 11 am	†Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 am
††Werra...Feb. 29, 10 am	†Ems, March 28, 10 am

††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria. Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agt.
37 Broadway, N. Y.	2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
125 La Salle-st., Chicago.	H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD— NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS. I. Cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Round trip, $95 and $100.

Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., Mar. 3, 10am
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 am	Saale, Tu., Mar. 10, 10am
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10am	Aller, Tu., Mch. 17, 10am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10am	Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10am

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA. Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE— Twin screw express line from New York to PLYMOUTH [London], Cherbourg [Paris], and HAMBURG. Columbia, Mar. 5, 7 am F. Bismarck, Ap. 9, 11 am Norm'nia, Mar. 26, 11 am A. Victoria, Ap. 23, 7 am I. CAB., $60 & UPWARDS. II. CAB., $45 & $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON [4½ hrs.] and from CHERBOURG to PARIS [6½ hrs.] by special train FREE OF CHARGE. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 BROADWAY, N. Y. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TOURIST TRAVEL TO EUROPE— Note our facilities. Passage tickets, all lines steamers, best berths, lowest rates; railway travel tickets, first and second class, all over Europe; hotel coupons, guide books, cable codes, U. S. passports, steamer chairs, foreign money, etc. Make no definite plans before writing to us. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents [Est. 1844], 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago. Tel. Main 3778. WM. A. FLETCHER, Western Manager.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE— PARIS EVERY SATURDAY. Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside dock at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO......February 6th, 3 p. m.
GAELIC....................February 15th, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Feb. 25, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark street.

AN "IDEAL PILGRIMAGE" TO EGYPT, THE Nile, and Palestine. Sailing on S. S. NORMANNIA Feb. 19th. Best accommodation, moderate rates. Send for program if you are at all interested. Finest trip of the kind ever organized. H. GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD —Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rockford & Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:05 pm
Local points, Illinois & Iowa	* 11:30 am	* 2:05 pm
All points in Texas	* 1:00 pm	* 2:45 pm
Rockford, Sterling, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator & Ottawa	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Bl. Hills, Montana, Portland	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis	*11:20 pm	†10:30 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's, Marsh'l'n	† 5:15 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:10 am
	*11:40 pm	* 9:10 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	† 3:10 pm	†10:25 am

St. Charles, Sycamore, De Kalb—Lv. †5:15 a. m., *9:40 a. m., †1 p. m., †5:35 p. m., *6 p. m., *11:40 p. m. Ar. †7:50 a. m., *9:10 a. m., †10:30 a. m., *5:05 p. m., †10 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL — CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av.

*Da. †Ex. Sun. oEx. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and West	† 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
	*11:00 pm	* 6:30 am
Ashland, Duluth, Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	* 9:45 am
Ashland and Iron towns	o11:00 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Passenger	* 3:45 pm	*10:45 am

"GAZE'S TOUR TO FLORIDA, BY SPECIAL train March 4th. 17 days, all expenses, $150. Illustrated programs. 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.— Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618), Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City		* 8:45 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	*12:25 pm	* 2:30 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Madison	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	† 6:25 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 4:30 pm	c 8:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	*11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 am
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	a 9:00 pm	† 9:36 pm
Marquette & Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., †8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.

Rockford and Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., e8 a. m., †10:30 a. m., †4:15 p. m., e6:45 p. m., †11:30 p. m.

Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.— Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids—Dubuque	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	† 3:00 pm	c 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich Peninsula	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:30 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THOUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at City office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans Lim. & Memphis	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
Atlanta, Ga., & Jacksonv., Fla	* 3:10 pm	*12:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:55 am
Bloomington Passenger	† 3:10 pm	†12:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman & Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:00 pm	†10:20 am
Rockford & Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 7:50 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY. PASsenger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts., Marquette Building.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	o 7:45 pm
Ill., Ia., & Peoria Express	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Minn'p'lis, St. P., & S. Falls	* 3:30 pm	*12:10 pm
Peoria, La Salle & Joliet	* 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
St. J., Leavenworth, K. City, Colorado & Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:25 am
Fast Flyer, C. Bluffs & Omaha	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, Colorado Spgs., Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Denver	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, R. Island & Dav'np't	*11:30 pm	....
Kansas City, St. Jo., Oskaloosa & Texas	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. cEx. Monday. oReturns daily as local from Des Moines. Fast flyer for Omaha daily at 5:45 pm, with through sleeper and chair car. Connects at Missouri River with Union Pacific Fast Flyer.

CHICAGO & ALTON UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams streets. Ticket office, 101 Adams street.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kas. City, Denver & California	* 6:00 pm	9:00 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St Louis & California Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	10:45 am
Bloomington Accommodation	† 6:00 am	9:15 pm

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.— SANTA FE ROUTE. Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 8:40 am	† 5:42 pm
Joliet, Streator, & Peoria	†12:45 pm	† 2:10 pm
Joliet & Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Colo. & Tex. Ex.	* 5:02 pm	* 9:48 am
California Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Califor., Mex. & Kas. C. Ex.	*10:00 pm	*10:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	†11:32 pm	† 8:42 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st., and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*11:03 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Peoria Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:35 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 pm
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	‡ 9:05 am	‡ 5:20 pm
Chicago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:25 pm
Toronto, Mont'l & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	†10:50 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Indiana Mineral Springs & Brazil	†12:58 pm	† 5:40 pm
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Chicago & Danville	† 5:10 am	†10:30 am
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 8:25 pm	* 7:52 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.— Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 am
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati & Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	6:30 pm
Lafayette & Indianapolis	3:00 pm	2:10 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*8:00 am
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. Nov. 24, 1895.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Leave. Chicago.	Arrive. Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited		* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, 6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.

Grand Rapids trains via G. R. & I. R. R. leave †6:50 a. m., †3:00 p. m., *11:30 p. m.; arrive, *7:10 a. m., †9:05 p. m.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Walkertown Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	† 9:30 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 0:20 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡ 7:30 am	7:10 pm
New York & Boston	* 2:55 pm	5:35 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	5:35 pm
North Judson Accommoda	* 4:40 pm	9:30 am
New York & Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus & Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:25 am

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, and Chicago railway). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	12:43 pm	5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:32 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 323.

WITH UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

DEMOCRATIC PLANS FOR UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.

Cornelia Club Changes from a Social to a Political Organization and Decides to Do Hard Work at the Coming Elections—How the Women of the Club Will Proceed and Why They Make Such a Radical Change—Press League Benefit a Success.

Democratic women of Chicago will make a strenuous effort to be represented on the Board of State University Trustees. They have commenced an early campaign to attain this result and will employ every means to carry out the project. The first gun in the campaign was fired yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Cornelia club in the Palmer House. A dozen members were present and the session was held behind closed doors. When it was over the secretary said it had been decided to say nothing about the intentions of the club or its business proceedings until another meeting is held, when it is hoped a larger attendance will be present.

The name "Cornelia" had been dropped and the organization is now known as the "Democratic Woman's Club of Chicago." The change in name involves a radical change in the object of the club. Heretofore it has been largely devoted to social events. This feature has been abolished and the members will devote themselves entirely to politics. The plan to secure recognition from the State Central committee of the Democratic party by means of a candidate at the next election is only one of many schemes which the new organization has in view for political recognition. The membership will be increased as much as possible within the next few weeks and committees have been named to secure additions to the roster.

New rules were proposed. Considerable opposition to some of the clauses was developed and it was decided to lay the matter over until the meeting to be held on Monday morning.

PRESS LEAGUE BENEFIT A SUCCESS.

Large Crowd Is Present in the Columbia Theater.

The matinée given at the Columbia Theater yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Chicago Press League was a success. The program of specialties from companies now performing in this city called out an enthusiastic audience that filled the theater.

The Chicago Press League, for the benefit of which the entertainment was given, is the largest organization of newspaper women in the city. Most of its members are actively engaged on the various papers as department or special workers. It sprang into existence at the time of the World's Fair for the purpose of entertaining visiting newspaper women, its social functions at this time being of unusual interest. Since the Fair it has continued from time to time to entertain women of prominence who have come to the city with a luncheon at one of the leading hotels.

The league has been homeless, and desiring down-town club rooms, this plan of a matinée presented itself, and, meeting the coöperation of their theatrical friends, culminated yesterday with box receipts amounting to $1,400. The theater and the performances having been donated, and the expenses being comparatively small, the league has a snug sum for its exchequer. It is proposed to have the rooms in the new addition now being built to the Great Northern Hotel.

The program was attractive from first to finish. The initial performance by Otis Skinner and his company in the second act "His Grace de Grammont" was enthusiastically received. Katherine Gyles of the Frederick Bancroft company followed with artistic juggling. Master James Gore Le Roy, the soprano singer, charmed his listeners with "Italian Aria, Roberto" and "Sweethearts," being obliged to bow his acknowledgments to an encore. David Warfield of the "Merry World" company gave clever imitations of well-known actors, the first part of the program concluding with an exhibition of bag punching by George Rusk of the Chicago Athletic Association.

Following the intermission came Della Fox and her comic opera company in the third act of "Fleur-de-lis." After specialties by Willard Simms of the "Merry World" company and a recitation, "The Magic Whistle," by Countess de Castelvecchio, scenes were given from "A Texas Steter" by Mr. Tim Murphy and members of the company. Mr. Walker Whiteside followed with a Shakspearean selection, the program concluding with an exhibition of boxing by George Dawson and a pupil of the Chicago Athletic Association.

Modjeska's Visit Postponed.

Bohemian women in Chicago were making extensive preparations for a reception in honor of Mme. Helene Modjeska at the time of her appearance in this city in February. The feature of the reception was to have been the repetition of the speech made by Mme. Modjeska during the World's Fair, which resulted in her expatriation from Poland. The leading spirit of the plan, Mme. Josefa Humpal-Zeman, yesterday received a letter from the tragedienne's husband, Count Bozenta, stating that her illness in Cincinnati would prevent the fulfillment of the engagement at the time appointed, and the matter has necessarily been indefinitely postponed.

Chafing-Dish Lecture.

Miss Isabel Bullard will give a chafing dish lecture at 10 o'clock this morning at Armour Institute. Miss Bullard is director of the Domestic Arts Department of the school.

Armenian Entertainment.

The last entertainment planned by the women interested in the Armenian relief fund will be given this evening at Handel Hall. An illustrated lecture by Mr. E. Burton Holmes on "Into Morocco" will be given.

Will Talk of Creeds.

The religious symposium recently given under the auspices of the Woman's League, when fourteen women told why they espoused as many creeds, will be repeated on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Riverside Town Hall, under the direction of the Riverside Woman's club. An invitation is extended to interested persons.

MODEL FOR EXTRA WAISTS OF SILK.

Has Fitted Lining, Material Being Seamless Both Back and Front.

Here is a charming model for extra waists of silk. It has a fitted lining, the material being seamless both back and front. The box-plait is cut separate and sewn on, which is less troublesome for the maker than to have it cut in piece with the front.

A handsome crépon gown of old green was made with a waist after this pattern, and a perfectly plain skirt. The trimming consisted of embroidered bands of creamy batiste laid over black satin ribbons. Wide



NO. 7,699—WOMAN'S WAIST.

black satin ribbon made the stock collar with a bow at the back. A bow like that shown in the illustration was set on either side of the box-plait at the waist.

A serge dress of black had the shoulder straps of bright rose-colored ribbon, overlaid with white embroidery. The box-plaits were of white lawn, with a ruffle of narrow valenciennes lace on the edge of each fold.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It comes in seven sizes: 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires five yards of twenty-one or two and a half yards of forty-two inch material.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give the age.

HE WANTS TO ADD TO THE ZOO.

Lincoln Park Superintendent on an Annual Hunt in Ohio.

H. C. Alexander, Superintendent of Lincoln Park, is in Cincinnati, O., with a view to adding specimens to the collection of Lincoln Park. He is willing to buy some from the Cincinnati zoo if any are to be sold. None of his offers for animals have been accepted.

Daily Hint from Paris.



A MOURNING DRESS.

The accompanying sketch is of a black redingote costume with large lapegets in the directory style, and broad waistband of satin passing under the arms, with chou at the side. The cravat is of white crape. Made by Callot.—New York Herald.

COL. PARKER KEEPS COOL.

MAKES NO PARTICULAR FUSS OVER THE NORMAL SCHOOL DEAL.

His Air Is That of Resignation—He Is Neither Downcast Nor Enthusiastic Over the Action Taken, but He Is Pleased to Know His Friends Like Him So Well as to Rebuke Mr. Thornton—The Latter Is Still Objecting to the Colonel.

Principal Francis W. Parker of the Cook County Normal School is not inclined to be either enthusiastic or downcast on account of the action of the Board of Education on Wednesday night. He was, however, highly gratified to know that many persons were supporting his work in the school, as was shown in the demonstration which was made at the board meeting when his work was being denounced by C. S. Thornton.

"Mr. Thornton," said Col. Parker, "has always bitterly opposed me for years. Our theories of teaching differ widely. Our systems of training children are as widely separate. I can say that the opponents of our school are almost wholly ignorant of the work we are doing. Those who are acquainted with our methods are our friends. What shall be the future of the school under the supervision of the city board? I can only say the work will proceed for the next five months as it has in the thirteen years of my connection with it. Beyond that time what will be done can only be a surmise.

"I believe that the greatest normal in the world will grow out of this school. I anticipate that many additional departments will be added—a training school for kindergarten work, physical training, music, manual training, and within a few years a training school for secondary schools.

"If at the end of the five months I should be asked to leave the work that I have been engaged in I should not regret that I have done as I have. This work has been my life work. For forty-one years I have been a teacher, and my work in the Normal School was following my highest ambition and hopes."

Mr. Thornton Stands Firm.

"I am not at all ruffled," said Charles S. Thornton, "over being hissed at on Wednesday night in the Board of Education by the pupils of the Normal School. "It was to be expected of them when I said Col. Parker was an uneducated man, and was not a graduate of even a high school. But these matters will all undergo a searching investigation between now and July, and the truth will come out. Col. Parker's so-called system has nothing new in it. His theories are the same as those of the Chicago public schools, but his applications of them do not correspond. He does not practice what he preaches.

"The day pupils in the practice school of the Normal School learn absolutely nothing. Though some of them attend this school for a year or two to avoid crossing the railroad tracks, most of them leave in disgust within six months. I will not ask for another investigation of this school similar to the one I conducted when I was in the County Board of Education, but I shall direct the attention of the individual members of the City Board of Education to the bad management of the school, and encourage them to make independent investigations."

Mr. Lane Will Not Talk.

Supt. Lane said: "I must be excused from expressing my opinion on the merits of the Normal School, or on any plans I may have in regard to it. I may say, however, I have no plans at all so far as the present session is concerned. The school will go along for the rest of the year as it has hitherto. Our present training-school, in the Hoyne School Building, will also be maintained until the end of the year, but then its students will be transferred to the Normal School. As a result, more room will be required, and the practice school will be crowded out. This will necessitate the erection of a grammar school on the premises, which, if it is not a practice school, will at least be an observation school for the Normal School. At the end of the year new plans will have to be adopted for the Normal School for the future, but what my ideas on that subject are I am not at liberty to say."

Although Supt. Lane is reticent, it is well enough understood he and all his assistants and a large number of the principals and teachers in the Chicago public schools are either altogether or to a great extent supporters of Col. Parker and his pedagogical methods.

Expected Sensation Fizzles.

The expected sensation in the Marzen murder trial yesterday morning did not develop. In fact, Attorney Elliott said he did not intend to call the attention of the court to the idle rumors he had heard, and Assistant State's-Attorney Pearson made no reference to any attempted bribery of witnesses for the State. Charles Rutherford, for the State, testified to Marzen's poverty before and his comfortable circumstances after the disappearance of Holzhuetter.

Soldier Boys Will Play.

Company D of the Second Regiment and the Schuberts will play a game of indoor baseball at the Armory, corner of Washington boulevard and Curtis street, tonight. The soldier boys will take the floor as follows: Newsome, pitcher; Jantzen, catcher; Johnson, first base; Harland, second base; Long, third base; Gubbins, left short; Derich, right short; Banghart, left field; and Schubert, right field.

Against Military Tactics in Schools.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—Mrs. Frances W. Leiter of Mansfield, O., superintendent of the department of physical culture in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is sending out a petition to each legislator at Washington asking him to vote against the passage of any measure which aims to provide military instruction in the public schools of the country.

Winter Tourist Resort.

Winter tourist tickets now on sale via the Iron Mountain Route to San Antonio, Galveston, Republic of Mexico, and all the health and pleasure resorts of the Southwest. For full information write to Bissell Wilson, D. P. A., No. 111 Adams street, Chicago.

Japanese fine art goods at your own price now! Tetsuka & Takeda, 185 State-st., Palmer House Block, are going out of business in a few weeks.

Coffee is good for some people. When it don't agree use Postum Cereal, that delicious grain drink.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

A FATE

ful Friday, being *the last day* before inventory clearing sale, with energy redoubled and prices halved and quartered to condense three days' ordinary selling into one—it will be a Waterloo in dry goods history.

7,000 COL'D AND BLACK SILK REMNANTS AND DRESS PIECES.

Closing scenes of that sensational sale of Silk Ends intensified to a white heat by the intervention of a Bargain Friday between this and stock-counting—a comprehensive clearance of 7,000 Waist Pieces, Skirt Pieces, and Dress Pieces—a demonstration of cotton prices on silk fabrics.

At 10c
Worth to 75c.
At 10c—16 kinds Jap Silks.
At 10c—9 kinds China Silks.
At 10c—10 kinds Lyons Silks.
At 10c—6 kinds American Silks.

At 15c
Worth to $1.
At 15c—100 kinds Jap Silks.
At 15c—46 kinds China Silks.
At 15c—33 kinds Lyons Silks.
At 15c—15 kinds Amer. Silks.

At 24c
Worth to $2.
At 24c—54 kinds Lyons Silks.
At 24c—41 kinds Swiss Silks.
At 24c—32 kinds Italian Silks.
At 24c—45 kinds Amer. Silks.

$1 DRESS GOODS REM'TS, 10c.
You can't turn time and money to better advantage than this sale offers.
At 10c—Black and Colored Novelty Dress Goods—worth to $1.
At 15c—Black and Colored Novelty Dress Goods and Dress Plaids—worth to $1¼.
At 25c—Black and Colored Novelty Dress Goods and Dress Plaids—worth to $2.

$1½ MOHAIR GRENADA, 50c.
Chances like this are rare as a snowstorm in May. It's an eclipse shutting out of sight all competitive endeavor—it's your Bargain Friday chance to make 50 cents do the buying of three half dollars.
At 50c—42in more pieces 48-inch wiry double and twist bright Grenada, in navy and black—the stuff now in demand for skirts—worth $1½.

IMP'T'D SILK CHALLIS, 12c.
Advanced Challis ideas are **always** thirty days ahead of **everybody** at S. & M.'s.
At 12c—1896 newest and prettiest Silk Challis, in stripes and figures, at 12c.

$25 BOX COATS, $5.



Last and most determined price-cut before stock-counting. It's no longer economy to go around in a wrap the least the worst for usage—one of these will piece out the remainder of this winter nicely and be more than worth the money paid for it next.
At $5—Imported and Domestic Rough and Smooth Cloth Jackets, lined throughout with rich satin—have sold up to $25.
On sale 10 a. m. Reassorted 2:30.

$12 CLOTH CAPES, $2½.
The power of price invoked to wind up the fiscal year (stock-taking Saturday) with a bigger day's Bargain Friday clearance than any this January, involving a marvelous money loss—a forgetfulness of cost or profit that will cause a stampede in our cloak section.

$1½ SUEDE GLOVES, 49c.



"A good notice in Friday morning's paper, if you please," says our glove man; "as sure as I know how to get a sharp point on a mark-down pencil I've got a lot that won't—*sha'n't*—appear on Saturday's stock sheets."
At 49c—Limited quantity of Suede Gloves, 4 button, 7 hook and 8 button length Mousquetaire, broken assortments—worth $1 and $1¼.

$2 WOMEN'S KNIT UND'W'R, 50c
Last price-cutting to the last possible notch for the last Bargain Friday before stock-taking.
At 25c—Odd lots and the remains of Children's Fine Woolen Underwear, plain, ribbed, natural, black, scarlet, and white, including union suits, vests, pants, and drawers—worth to $1.
At 50c—Odd lots of Women's Knit Underwear, including tights, vests, union suits, and drawers, black, natural, camel's hair, white, plain, ribbed, etc.—worth to $2.

50c LINEN SQUARES, 7c.
At 7c, 17c and 27c—Soiled and Mussed High-Class Linens, in Hemstitched, Honiton and Cutwork Squares, Doilies, Tray Cloths, etc.—at 7c, worth 50c; at 17c, worth 75c; at 27c, worth $1.
At 98c pair—500 pairs Pillow Shams, slightly soiled and mussed—Irish point, dotted Swiss and embroidery on Swiss, all full size—sold recently for $3 per pair.

$9 BOYS' SUITS, $2.48.



At 39c—Boys' All-Wool Knee Pants, dark, strong, serviceable materials: also same quality with double knees and elastic waistband—regular 75c and $1 quality.
At 39c—Boys' and Girls' Blouses, white and white and colored combinations, lawns, dimities, and batistes, ages 2 to 8—reduced from $1¼.
At $2.48—Boys' Suits, double breasted junior, facility and sailor, broken lines and mostly small sizes, some spring styles among them—worth $5 to $9.
At $1¼—150 Boys' odd Coats and Jackets, a lot of odds and ends—worth to $3.

$3½ SKIN RUGS, $1.49.
Which would you rather, buy two for the price of one or save half on a single rug? They're yours either way tomorrow.
At $1.49—1,000 Full Size Skin Rugs, 30x64 inches, worth $3¼. Yours Bargain Friday before stock-counting at $1.49.

$1¼ MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, 25c.
Best values yet—several pieces for the price of one—nothing escapes the vigilance of the price cutter these last days before stock-taking, and, by the way, today is the last day. It will be a Bargain Friday *indeed* if you're among the fortunate buyers of these odd lots and sample garments for women, misses, and children—choice 1896 style gowns, drawers, skirts, chemises, corset covers, matinees, negligees, skirt waists, fancy knit goods, baby dresses, etc.



At 25c—Women's and children's muslin undergarments, worth to $1¼.
At 47c—Women's and children's muslin, etc., undergarments, worth to $2½.
Selling begins at 9:30 a. m. Friday. Reassorted at 2:30 p. m.

25c WHITE GOODS REM'TS, 4c.
Come early Bargain Friday for these while the best lengths and prettiest things are still S. & M.'s. They'll all be somebody else's long before nightfall. Materials for women's and children's outer and under garments are in this wonderful gathering of odd pieces and mill ends from the world's best weavers at a fraction of their piece value, lengths from 1 to 10 yards, including Linen Ducks, Piques, Vestings, Organdies, Plumetis, Dotted Swissos, Persian, Oriental and Sheer Natural Linen Fabrics, Striped and Checked Dimities, Victoria and Linen Lawns, Mulls, Nainsooks, India Linons, Masalins, Wash Silks, Zephyrs, Chambrays, Madras and Percales, etc.
At 4c—All sorts of desirable Fabrics, for women's and children's wear, worth to 25c.
At 9c—All sorts of desirable Fabrics, for women's and children's wear, worth to 50c.

25c H'HOLD LINEN R'M'TS, 3c.
At 3c—Odds and ends and soiled Household Linens—worth to 25c.
At 5c—Odds and ends and soiled Household Linens—worth to 50c.
At 9c—Odds and ends and soiled Household Linens—worth to 75c.
At 12½c—Odds and ends and soiled Household Linens—worth to $1.
At 25c—Odds and ends and soiled Household Linens—worth to $1½.
At 45c—Odds and ends and soiled Household Linens—worth to $2½.
At $1¼ and $4¾—Dinner and Lunch Sets, Bedspreads, etc.—worth to $12.

$1½ CORSETS, 33c.



S. & M. are recognized corset headquarters and their fame is spreading daily. We'll soon have to devote more space to this important department. In the meantime here's a Bargain Friday snap that will pay to buy even to lay aside for awhile.
At 33c—Genuine S. C. Corsets (every Corset stamped), 4 and 6 side steel, white, drab, and black. Manufacturers' samples and seconds—the latter all right except for a crooked seam here and a dropped stitch there. The old established house of Lewis Schiele & Co. is retiring from business. As large buyers we had first choice of their stock, worth $1, $1¼, $1½.
At 16c—Children's Perfect Corset Waists, all sizes, patent taped, buttons and buttonholes—worth 50c.

$10 CHIL'N'S CLOAKS, $2.48.
At $2.48—Children's cloaks, ages 1 to 4 years, all this season's styles and materials—worth to $10.
At 49c—Children's Silk Toques, lined throughout—pretty Roman stripes—worth $1¾.
At 19c—Infants' Cambric Night Slips, Hubbard style, best finish, with ruffle—worth 50c.
At 35c—Infants' Cashmere Shirts, soft and well made, strong and durable—quoted elsewhere for $1¼.

$1¾ F'CY WASH WRAPPERS, 69c
At $1.98—Soiled and odd lots of All-Wool Elderdown House Robes, worth $5.
At 19c and 39c—Fancy Knit and Flannel Underskirts, odd lots and sizes, to close out—worth to $1¾.
At 69c—Fancy Percale Wash Wrappers, all sizes, 1896 designs—worth $1¾.
At 25c and 50c—Women's Dressing Sacques, fancy flannel and elderdown, all styles—worth $1, $1½, and $2.

$1½ WOMEN'S WAISTS, 49c.
At 49c—Women's Fancy Wool Waists, with deep sailor collars, braid trimmed, worth $1½.
At $2.48—Fancy Silk Dress Waists, choice of many styles and colors, this season's productions and dressmaker made, worth $6 and $7½.
At 49c—Many styles and patterns in choice Ice-Wool and Novelty Knit Head and Neck Wear—late arrivals that should have been here early in the month—worth $1½ and $2½.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

The Friday before inventory

Saturday—the semi-annual inventory stock. Today an extraordinary ending of Mandel's most successful season. Odds, ends, small lots and lines to be discontinued are not to be counted—for *these prices* are well calculated to move them.

75c Jap habutai silks—
27 and 24-inch—the genuine article—guaranteed to wash—a rich, lustrous black—a quality considered cheap at 75c and 50c—pre-inventory price **25c**

$1.00 dress silks—a
chance purchase of 100 pieces Lyons colored taffeta brocade—new stylish designs—latest chameleon effects—Lyons black gros grain brocades—black ground taffeta with colored satin stripes—swivel brocade—all heavy weights, reliable fabrics—none worth less than $1.00—pre-inventory price **50c**

Remnants $1 dress
goods—to make the Friday before inventory a memorable one—every short length, skirt, waist, and dress pattern goes in the basement dress goods deparment—it will be a clearance of thousands of yards of stylish dress goods—all-wool mohair and silk mixed, cheviots, boucles, friezes, plaids, novelties, checks, mixtures, and plain effects—all in desirable colors and useful lengths—goods worth 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50 a yard—Friday all at 29c and **18c**

Remnants black dress
goods—day-before-inventory clean-up—cannot hold them any longer—they must all go—fine jacquards, momies, mohairs, diagonals, serges, cashmeres, fancy figures, brocades, cords, cheviots, suitings, matelasses, novelty bourettes, novelty satins, brilliantines, sicilians, dots and spots and cubes—plain and novelty effects—worth up to $1.50—at **39c**

Lining remnants—un-
usually large accumulation of unusually good values in French elastic canvas hair cloth, moreen, taffeta, etamine, grass cloth, percaline fancy waist linings, etc.—divided in two lots at 9c and **5c**

Remnants wash fabrics
—dimities, lawns, penangs, zephyr ginghams, percales, etc.—final pre-inventory clearing sale of 20c and 15c sorts—at **5c**

Remnants wash goods,
new spring fabrics—mill ends—grand variety—best 25c to 40c materials—at **9c**

Flannel remnants—
every short length of the best flannel in stock—French, German, Scotch, the eiderdown flannel—some worth up to 65c—will go on Friday at **25c**

$1.50 kid gloves—
a special glove offering—all styles—various lengths—broken sizes—gloves that are not to be invoiced—button and mousquetaire—values up to $1.50—Friday **39c**

Ladies' 35c cashmere
gloves—6-button length—Jersey wrists—all wool—black only—all sizes—values up to 35c **10c**

Drapery cuttings—semi-
annual sale—large bundles, containing pieces of all sorts of fine drapery goods accumulated in that busy workroom—per bundle **25c**

Remnants embroideries
—accumulations of this month's selling to be cleared out before stock-taking—none longer than 4½ yards—newest styles—nainsook, Swiss, and cambric—the new linen two-toned embroidery, from the daintiest to the most elaborate openwork pattern—all slightly soiled—otherwise would bring 50c and 25c—Friday 9c and **3c**

Men's 25c shirt sale—
all odds and ends from that great January sale—white shirts with colored front—laundered full dress—colored percale with or without collars—all slightly soiled—worth up to $2—choice **25c**

Men's 25c hose—fast
black cotton—full regular made—Friday **12c**

Men's $1.25 underwear
—wool, fleeced lined—principally shirts—Friday **69c**

25c towels—soiled and
mussed—all-linen huck and damask, hemmed and fringed towels—worth 25c, 20c, 15c—for **5c**

Linen remnants—
closing all the left-over soiled and mussed remnants table damasks—bleached and cream—all lengths—2 to 4 yards—were 50c, 65c, 75c—for **25c**

Toweling remnants—
thousands of remnants glass toweling, kitchen toweling, roller toweling, bath toweling, and hand toweling—worth 12½c, 15c, 20c—for **8c**

White goods—remnants
plain and fancy white goods—colored mulls, printed batistes, organdies, nainsooks, mulls and lawns—value 25c, 35c, 40c, 60c—for **5c**

$6 and $8 box coats—



large sleeves—late effects—navy and black—silk faced—rough cheviots and boucles—well made, stylish coats—in the basement for **2.50**

Odd lots
ladies' jackets—tight-fitting jackets—36, 40 and 42 in. long—fine kersey, beaver and rough materials—large sleeves—coat back—not the latest style, but they cost $8.00 to $12.50 to make—on separate table in basement—Friday at **1.90**

$5 dress skirts—of



Sicilian—cut wide and full—lined throughout—perfect hanging—velveteen faced—a fine street skirt—in basement for **2.50**

$4 figured brilliantine
dress skirt—lined and velveteen faced—very stylish and serviceable skirt—in basement **1.75**

Ladies' $1.50 underwear



—scarlet and white wool—broken line—worth up to $1.50—slightly soiled **45c**

Ladies' 25c
hosiery—full regular made—fast black cotton—also new tans **12½c**

$4.00, $3.50 and $3.00
shoes—clearing all the broken lines—cloth tops—square and narrow toes—lace and button—box calf skating shoes—some tan soles, some sizes 3½ to 5½, AA, A, B, C—mostly 6 to 8, AA, A, B, C—all choice styles—this winter's productions—Friday **1.75**

$3.00 shoes—dongola,
lace and button—square and pointed toes—nearly all sizes—plenty of 4 to 7 B, C, and D—all correct styles—Friday **1.90**

35c handkerchiefs—on
the main floor bargain square men's pure Japanese silk—slightly mussed—plain or with initials—also women's pure linen—unlaundered—with initials or without—women's embroidered and scalloped edges—worth up to 35c—Friday **10c**

ALASKA FUR CO. 159 STATE ST.

—OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF—

SEALSKIN AND OTHER FUR GARMENTS

Muffs, Gloves, Scarfs, Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, Ladies' Tailor-made Gowns, Millinery, etc.,

WILL BE SOLD

AT AUCTION!

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY. Sale Begins at 10 a. m. Friday.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY EVENING.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

All Boys' Wear in Winter weight—has suffered a price-shortening that generally comes only at the end of the season. The prudent ones will take advantage of the opportunities. This is only a random selection:

Boys' Reefers—8 to 15 years—ulster collars—the finest of pure wool Chinchilla—navy blue—a comfortable Reefer, worth $10.00 **6.00**

Or velvet collars—the standard $6.00 cold weather coat—the last of our fourth supply this season **4.50**

Hats and Caps—The entire assortment of our Camel's Hair Tams—in many colorings—always $1.50 **75c**

And an array of double band styles for wind and snow that does not exist elsewhere.

Boys' Outfitting Department.



"Simply Perfect"

is the opinion of every wearer of the

Henderson Corset

It adds grace to the curves of any figure. Every inch of it fits.

AT YOUR DEALERS.

Aurora Corset Co., Aurora, Ill.

We carry a complete line of The Henderson Corsets. SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

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57 YEARS THE FAVORITE. THEY LAST A LIFETIME.

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A Duck's Back keeps off water no better than

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

keeps off slush and snow. Your feet stay warm and dry. Six months of wear in every pair.

Made by Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago
Largest shoe makers in the United States.

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HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.

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Pianos, Organs.

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233 State-st. 49-53 Jackson-st.

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Tell Everybody—
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The Best Paper—
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MRS. BETSEY HOLTON MOODY, MOTHER OF THE EVANGELIST.



"There never yet was a great man who did not have a great mother."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Evangelist Dwight L. Moody's mother, who died on Sunday morning at her home in Northfield, Mass., was in her ninety-first year. Only her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Washburn of Racine, Wis., was with her, as death was not expected. She had lived a very simple life, and, in spite of many privations, raised up four strong sons and two daughters. The evangelist has often attributed to her influence and teaching all of his success in the work which has made him famous. He and Mrs. Washburn were the only children who left Northfield. Their sister, Mrs. Cornelia Walker, and brothers Isaiah, George, and Edwin, have lived there all their lives.—New York World.